General in Council by the local Governments mentioned below. The percentage of the total amount to be paid in each year by each local Government shall be according to the following scale :—

Name of Province.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	1927-1928 and thereafter.
Madras	32½	29½	26½	23	20	17
Bombay	7	8	9½	10½	12	13
Bengal	8½	10½	12½	15	17	19
United Provinces	23½	22½	21	20	19	18
Punjab	5½	10	15½	12	10½	9
Burma	4½	6½	5½	6½	8	8½
Bihar and Orissa	1½	2	3	7	8½	10
Central Provinces and Berar ..	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5
Assam	1½	1	2	2	2	2½

Excess contributions in case of emergency.

17. In cases of emergency the local Government of any province may be required by the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of, and subject to conditions approved by, the Secretary of State, to pay to the Governor General in Council a contribution for any financial year in excess of the amount required by the preceding rules in the case of that year.

Priority of contributions.

18. The contributions fixed under the preceding rules shall be a first charge on the allocated revenues and moneys of the local Governments concerned, and shall be paid in such instalments, in such manner, and on such dates, as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

Withdrawal of balances.

19. At any time when he considers this course to be essential in order to preserve the financial stability of India, the Governor General in Council shall have power to require a local Government so to regulate its programme of expenditure as not to reduce the balance at its credit in the public account on a specified date below a stated figure. Subject to this power, local Governments shall be at liberty to draw on their balances, provided that notice of the amount which they propose to draw during the ensuing financial year is given to the Governor General in Council before such date in each year as the Governor General in Council may by order fix.

Interest on provincial balances.

20. Whenever the Governor General in Council has, on receipt of due notice of the intention of the local Government to draw on its balances, required it to reduce the extent of the proposed draft, he shall, at the end of the financial year in which the local Government is debarred from drawing, credit the local Government with interest on the amount which it was not permitted to draw. Such interest shall be a charge on the revenues of India and shall be calculated at the average rate at which the Governor General in Council has borrowed money in the open market during the year by the issue of treasury bills.

Provincial Loan Accounts.

21. Any moneys which, on the 1st day of April 1921, are owed to the Governor General in Council on account of advances made from the provincial loan account of any province shall be treated as an advance to the local Government from the revenues of India, and shall carry interest at a rate calculated on the average rate carried by the total amount owed to the Governor General in Council on this account on the 31st March 1921. The interest shall be payable upon such dates as the Governor General in Council may fix. In addition, the local Government shall pay to the Governor General in Council in each year an instalment in repayment of the principal amount of the advance, and this instalment shall be so fixed that the total advance shall, except where for special reasons the Governor General in Council may otherwise direct be repaid before the expiry of twelve years. It shall be open to any local Government to repay in any year an amount in excess of the fixed instalment.

Capital expenditure on irrigation works.

22 (1) The capital sums spent by the Governor General in Council upon the construction in the various provinces of productive and protective irrigation works and of such other works financed from loan funds as may from time to time be handed over to the management of local Governments shall be treated as advances made to the local Governments from the revenues of India. Such advances shall carry interest at the following rates, namely :—

(a) in the case of outlay up to the end of the financial year 1916-17, at the rate of 3·2252 *per centum*;

(b) in the case of outlay incurred after the financial year 1916-17, at the average rate of interest paid by the Governor General in Council on loans raised in the open market since the end of that year.

(2) The interest shall be payable upon such dates as the Governor General in Council may fix.

Advances by the Government of India.

23. The Governor General in Council may at any time make to a local Government an advance from the revenues of India on such terms as to interest and repayment as he may think fit.

Priority of interest charges.

24. The payment of interest on loans and advances made under the three preceding rules, and the repayment of the principal of an advance under rule 21, shall be a charge on the annual allocated revenues of the local Government, and shall have priority over all other charges, save only contributions payable to the Governor General in Council.

Powers of sanction.

25 (1) Subject to the rules contained in Schedule III, the local Government shall have full power to sanction expenditure on provincial subjects—

(a) in the case of grants voted by the Legislative Council, to the full extent of such grant, and

(b) in the case of the heads of expenditure enumerated in section 72 D (3) of the Act, to any extent.

(2) Sanctions once given under clause (a) of sub rule (1) shall remain valid for the specified period for which they are given, subject to the voting of grants in each year.

Delegation of powers of sanction.

26. Any powers conferred by rule 25 upon the Governor in Council or the Governor acting with ministers may, after previous consultation with the Finance Department hereinafter referred to, be delegated, with or without conditions, to any officer subordinate to the local Government. Such officer may not in his turn delegate such powers to any officer subordinate to him.

Famine Insurance Fund.

27. Each local Government shall establish and maintain out of provincial revenues a famine insurance fund in accordance with the provisions of Schedule IV, and such fund shall be controlled and administered as required by those provisions.

Taxation and borrowing.

28. All proposals for raising taxation or for the borrowing of money on the revenues of a province shall be considered by the Governor with his Executive Council and ministers sitting together, but the decision shall thereafter be arrived at by the Governor in Council, or by the Governor and minister or ministers concerned, according as the proposal relates to a reserved or to a transferred subject.

Allocation of revenues for the administration of transferred subjects.

29. Expenditure for the purpose of the administration of transferred subjects shall, in the first instance, be a charge on the general revenues and balances of each province, and the framing of proposals for expenditure in regard to transferred and reserved subjects will be a matter for agreement between that part of the Government which is responsible for the administration of transferred subjects and that part of the Government which is responsible for the administration of reserved subjects.

Procedure in event of failure to agree.

30. If the Governor is at any time satisfied that there is no hope of an agreement being arrived at within a reasonable time as to the framing of proposals in regard to expenditure for reserved and transferred subjects respectively, he may by order in writing allocate the revenues and balances of the province between reserved and transferred subjects by specifying the fractional proportions of the revenues and balances which shall be assigned to each class of subject.

Period of order of allocation.

31. Every such order shall specify the period for which the allocation will remain in force. Such period shall be either the period of the life of the then existing Legislative Council or such longer period terminating at a date not later than one year after the expiration thereof as the Governor may determine. The Governor may, if he thinks fit, before making an order of allocation, refer the question of the allocation of the revenues and balances of the province for the report of such authority as the Governor-General may appoint in this behalf, and the Governor, if he so refers the matter, shall make his order in accordance with the terms of the report.

Condition of order of allocation.

32. Every order of allocation made under these rules shall provide that, if any increase of revenue accrues during the period of the order on account of the imposition of fresh taxation, that increase, unless the legislature otherwise directs, shall be allocated in aid of that part of the Government by which the taxation is imposed.

Preparation of budget in default of agreement or order of allocation.

33. If at the time of the preparation of any budget no agreement or allocation such as is contemplated by these rules has been arrived at, the budget shall be prepared on the basis of the aggregate grants respectively provided for the reserved and transferred subjects in the budget of the year about to expire.

Part III.—Finance Department.

Finance Department.

34. (*1*) There shall be in each Governor's province a Finance Department, which shall be controlled by a member of the Executive Council.

(*2*) Immediately subordinate to the member there shall be a financial secretary, with whom shall be associated, if the ministers so desire, a joint secretary appointed by the Governor after consultation with the ministers.

(*3*) The joint secretary shall be specially charged with the duty of examining and dealing with financial questions arising in relation to transferred subjects and with proposals for taxation or borrowing put forward by any minister.

Functions of Finance Department.

35. The Finance Department shall perform the following functions, namely:—

(*a*) it shall be in charge of the account relating to loans granted by the local Government, and shall advise on the financial aspect of all transactions relating to such loans;

(*b*) it shall be responsible for the safety and proper employment of the famine insurance fund;

(*c*) it shall examine and report on all proposals for the increase or reduction of taxation;

(*d*) it shall examine and report on all proposals for borrowing by the local Government; shall take all steps necessary for the purpose of raising such loans as have been duly authorised; and shall be in charge of all matters relating to the service of loans;

(*e*) it shall be responsible for seeing that proper financial rules are framed for the guidance of other departments and that suitable accounts are maintained by other departments and establishments subordinate to them;

(*f*) it shall prepare an estimate of the total receipts and disbursements of the province in each year and shall be responsible during the year for watching the state of the local Government's balances;

(*g*) in connexion with the budget and with supplementary estimates—

(i) it shall prepare the statement of estimated revenue and expenditure which is laid before the Legislative Council in each year and any supplementary estimates or demands for excess grants which may be submitted to the vote of the Council;

(ii) for the purpose of such preparation, it shall obtain from the departments concerned material on which to base its estimates, and it shall be responsible for the correctness of the estimates framed on the material so supplied;

(iii) it shall examine and advise on all schemes of new expenditure for which it is proposed to make provision in the estimates, and shall decline to provide in the estimates for any scheme which has not been so examined;

(*h*) on receipt of a report from an audit officer to the effect that expenditure for which there is no sufficient sanction is being incurred, it shall require steps to be taken to obtain sanction or that the expenditure shall immediately cease;

(i) it shall lay the audit and appropriation reports before the committee on public accounts, and shall bring to the notice of the committee all expenditure which has not been duly authorised and any financial irregularities;

(*j*) it shall advise departments responsible for the collection of revenue regarding the progress of collection and the methods of collection employed.

Powers of Finance Department with reference to reappropriation.

38. (1) After grants have been voted by the Legislative Council, the Finance Department shall have power to sanction—

(i) any reappropriation within a grant from one major or minor head to another,

(ii) any reappropriation between heads subordinate to a minor head which involves the undertaking of a recurring liability, and

(iii) any delegation by a member or minister in charge of a department to any officer or class of officers of power to make reappropriation between heads subordinate to a minor head, and the conditions of such delegation,

and no such reappropriation or delegation shall be made without such sanction.

(2) Copies of orders sanctioning any reappropriation which does not require the sanction of the Finance Department shall be communicated to that department as soon as such orders are passed.

Matters to be referred to Finance Department. Establishment charges.

37. No expenditure on any of the heads detailed in section 72D (3) of the Act, which is in excess of the estimate for that head shown in the budget of the year, shall be incurred without previous consultation with the Finance Department.

38. No office may be added to, or withdrawn from, the public service in the province, and the emoluments of no post may be varied, except after consultation with the Finance Department; and, when it is proposed to add a permanent or temporary post to the public service, the Finance Department shall decide to what cadre the proposed post will form an addition.

Allowances and pay.

39. No duty allowance, local allowance or travelling allowance and no personal pay shall be sanctioned for any post or class of posts without previous consultation with the Finance Department.

Grants and concessions.

40. No grant of land or assignment of land revenue, except when the grant is made under the ordinary revenue rules of the province, shall be given without previous consultation with the Finance Department; and no concession, grant or lease of mineral or forest rights, of right to water power or of right-of-way or other easement, and no privilege in respect of such rights shall be given without such previous consultation.

Abandonment of revenue, etc.

41. No proposal involving an abandonment of revenue for which credit has been taken in the budget, or involving expenditure for which no provision has been made in the budget, shall be submitted for the consideration of the local Government or the Legislative Council, nor shall any orders giving effect to such proposals issue, without a previous reference to the Finance Department.

Disposal of reports by Finance Department.

42. Every report made by the Finance Department on any matter on which it is required to advise or report under these rules shall be forwarded to the department concerned and shall, if the Finance Department so require, be submitted by the department concerned to the Governor. The Governor may, if he thinks fit, direct that any such report shall be laid before the committee on public accounts.

Presumption of assent of Finance Department. Agency employment of local Governments. Cost of agency establishments.

43. Whatever previous consultation with the Finance Department is required by these rules it shall be open to that department to prescribe, by general or special order, cases in which its assent may be presumed to have been given.

44. The Governor General in Council may employ the agency of the Governor in Council of any province in the administration of central subjects in so far as such agency may be found convenient.

45. The cost of an establishment exclusively employed on the business of agency shall be a charge against all-India revenues.

Distribution of cost of joint establishment.

46. If a joint establishment is employed upon the administration of central and provincial subjects, the cost of such establishment may be distributed in such manner as the Governor-General in Council and the Governor in Council of the province concerned may agree.

Part IV.—Limitation of control.

Limitation of control by Governor-General in Council over transferred subjects.

47. The powers of superintendence, direction and control over the local Government vested in the Governor-General in Council under the Act shall in relation to transferred subjects be exercised only for the following purposes, namely :—

(1) to safeguard the administration of central subjects; and

(2) to decide questions arising between two provinces, in cases where the provinces concerned fail to arrive at an agreement.

SCHEDULE I.

(See rule 3.)

Part I.—Central Subjects.

1. (a) Defence of India, and all matters connected with His Majesty's Naval, Military and Air Forces in India, or with His Majesty's Indian Marine Service or with any other force raised in India other than military and armed police wholly maintained by local Governments.

(b) Naval and military works and cantonments.

2. External relations, including naturalization and aliens, and pilgrimages beyond India.

3. Relations with States in India.

4. Political charges.

5. Communications to the extent described under the following heads, namely :—

(a) railways and extra municipal tramways, in so far as they are not classified as provincial subjects under entry 6 (*a*) of Part II of this schedule;

(b) aircraft and all matters connected therewith;

(c) inland waterways, to an extent to be declared by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.

6. Shipping and Navigation, including shipping and navigation on inland waterways in so far as declared to be a central subject in accordance with entry 5 (*c*).

7. Lighthouses (including their approaches), beacons, lightships, and buoys.

8. Port quarantine, and marine hospitals.

9. Ports declared to be major ports by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.
10. Posts, telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations.
11. Customs, cotton excise duties, income-tax, salt, and other sources of all-India revenues.
12. Currency and coinage.
13. Public debt of India
14. Savings Banks.
15. Department of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.
16 Civil law, including laws regarding status, property, civil rights and liabilities and civil procedure.
17. Commerce, including banking and insurance.
18. Trading companies and other associations.
19. Control of production, supply and distribution of any articles in respect of which control by a central authority is declared by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature to be essential in the public interest
20. Development of industries, in cases where such development by a central authority is declared by order of the Governor-General in Council expedient in the public interest.
21. Control of cultivation and manufacture of opium, and sale of opium for export.
22. Stores and stationery.
23. Control of petroleum and explosives.
24. Geological survey.
25. Control of mineral development in so far as such control is reserved to the Governor-General in Council under rules made or sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and regulation of mines.
26. Botanical survey.
27. Inventions and designs
28. Copyright.
29. Emigration from, and immigration into British India and inter-provincial migration.
30 Criminal Law, including criminal procedure.
31. Central police organization.
32. Control of arms and ammunition.
33. Central agencies and institutions for research (including observatories) and for professional or technical training or promotion of special studies.
34. Ecclesiastical administration, including European cemeteries.
35. Survey of India
36. Archæology.
37. Zoological survey.
38. Meteorology.
39. Census and statistics.
40. All India services.
41. Legislation in regard to any provincial subject, in so far as such subject is in Part II of this schedule stated to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, and any powers relating to such subject reserved by legislation to the Governor General in Council.
42. Territorial changes, other than intra-provincial, and declaration of laws in connexion therewith.
43 Regulation of ceremonial titles, orders, precedence and civil uniform.
44. Immoveable property acquired by, or maintained at, the cost of the Governor-General in Council.
45. All matters expressly excepted by the provisions of Part II of this schedule from inclusion among provincial subjects.
46. All other matters not included among provincial subjects under Part II of this schedule.

Part II—Provincial Subjects.

1. Local self-government, that is to say, matters relating to the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining boards of health and other local authorities established in a province for the purpose of local self-government, exclusive of matters arising under the Cantonments Act, 1910; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards—

(a) the powers of such authorities to borrow otherwise than from a provincial government, and

(b) the levying by such authorities of taxation not included in Schedule II to the Scheduled Taxes Rules.

2. Medical administration, including hospitals, dispensaries and asylums and provision for medical education

3 Public health and sanitation and vital statistics; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to infectious and contagious diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.

4. Pilgrimages within British India.

5. Education; provided that—

(a) the following subjects shall be excluded, namely:—

(i) the Benares Hindu University, and such other Universities constituted after the commencement of these rules, as may be declared by the Governor-General in Council to be central subjects, and

(ii) Chiefs' Colleges and any institution maintained by the Governor-General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants; and

(b) the following subjects shall be subject to the legislation by the Indian legislature, namely:—

(i) the control of the establishments, and the regulation of the constitutions and functions, of Universities constituted after the commencement of these rules, and

(ii) the definition of the jurisdiction of any University outside the provinces in which it is situated, and

(iii) for a period of five years from the date of the commencement of these rules, the Calcutta University and the control and organization of secondary education in the presidency of Bengal.

6. Public works included under the following heads, namely:—

(a) construction and maintenance of provincial buildings used or intended for any purpose in connexion with the administration of the province; and care of historical monuments, with the exception of ancient monuments as defined in section 2 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, which are for the time being declared to be protected monuments under section 3 (3) of that Act: provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, remove any such monument from the operation of this exemption;

(b) roads, bridges, ferries, tunnels, ropeways and causeways and other means of communication, subject to such conditions as to rate control over construction and maintenance of means of communication declared by the Governor-General in Council to be of military importance, and as regards guarantees of special expenditure connected therewith, as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe;

(c) tramways within municipal areas; and

(d) light and feeder railways and extra-municipal tramways in so far as provision for their construction and management is made by provincial legislation; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in the case of any such railway or tramway which is in physical connexion with a main line or is built on the same gauge as an adjacent main line.

7. Water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature with regard to matters of inter-provincial concern or affecting the relations of a province with any other territory.

8. Land Revenue administration, as described under the following heads, namely:—

(a) assessment and collection of land revenue;

(b) maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes, records of rights;

(c) laws regarding land tenures, relations of landlord and tenants, collection of rents;

(d) Courts of Wards, incumbered and attached estates;

(e) land improvement and agricultural loans;

(f) colonization and disposal of Crown lands and alienation of land revenue; and

(g) management of Government estates.

9. Famine relief.

10. Agriculture including research institutes, experimental and demonstration farms, introduction of improved methods, provision for agricultural education, protection against destructive insects and pests and prevention of plant diseases; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in regard to destructive insects and pests and plant diseases, to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.

11. Civil Veterinary Department, including provision for Veterinary training, improvement of stock, and prevention of animal diseases; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in regard to animal diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.

12. Fisheries.

13. Co-operative Societies.

14. Forests, including preservation of game thereon; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards final creation of reserved forests.

15. Land acquisition; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

16. Excise, that is to say, the control of production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of alcoholic liquor and intoxicating drugs, and the levying of excise duties and duties or in relation to such articles, but excluding in the case of opium, control of cultivation, manufacture and sale for export.

17. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organization of Courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards High Courts, Chief Courts, and Courts of Judicial Commissioners, and any Courts of original jurisdiction.

18. Provincial law reports.

19. Administrators General and Official Trustees; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

20. Non-judicial stamps, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, and judicial stamps, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards amount of court-fees levied in relation to suits and proceedings in the High Courts under their original jurisdiction.

21. Registration of deeds and documents, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

22. Registration of births, deaths and marriages; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature for such classes as the Indian legislature may determine.

23. Religious and charitable endowments.

24. Development of mineral resources which are Government property, subject to rules made or sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but not including the regulation of mines.

25. Development of industries, including industrial research and technical education.

26. Industrial matters included under the following heads, namely:—

(a) factories;

(b) settlement of labour disputes;

(c) electricity;

(d) boilers;

(e) gas;

(f) smoke nuisances; and

(g) welfare of labour, including provident funds, industrial insurance (general, health and accidents) and housing;

subject as to items (a), (b), (c), (d) and (g) to legislation by the Indian legislature.

27. Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards import and export trade.

28. Weights and measures; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards standards.

29. Ports, except such ports as may be declared by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under Indian legislation to be major ports.

30. Inland water-ways including shipping and navigation thereon so far as not declared by the Governor-General in Council to be central subjects, but subject as regards inland steam-vessels to legislation by the Indian legislature.

31. Police, including railway police; subject in the case of railway police to such conditions as regards limits of jurisdiction and railway contributions to cost of maintenance as the Governor-General in Council may direct from time to time.

32. The following miscellaneous matters, namely:—

(*a*) regulation of betting and gambling;

(*b*) prevention of cruelty to animals;

(*c*) protection of wild birds and animals;

(*d*) control of poisons, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature;

(*e*) control of motor vehicles, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards licences valid throughout British India; and

(*f*) control of dramatic performances and cinematographs, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards sanction of films for exhibition.

33. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

34. Coroners.

35. Excluded Areas.

36. Criminal tribes; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

37. European vagrancy; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

38. Prisons, prisoners (except state prisoners) and reformatories; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

39. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.

40. Treasure-trove.

41. Libraries (except the Imperial Library) and museums (except the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum and the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta) and Zoological Gardens.

42. Provincial Government Printing.

43. Electoral rolls for Indian and Provincial legislatures, subject to rules framed under sections 84 (*1*) and 71 (*4*) of the Act.

44. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

45. Local fund Audit, that is to say, the audit by Government agency of income and expenditure controlled by local bodies.

46. Control, as defined by rule 10, of members of All-India and provincial services serving within the province, and control, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, of other public services within the province.

47. Sources of provincial revenue, not included under previous heads, whether—

(*a*) taxes included in the Schedules to the Scheduled Taxes Rules or

(*b*) taxes, not included in those Schedules, which are imposed by or under provincial legislation which has received the previous sanction of the Governor-General.

48. Borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province, subject to the provisions, of the Local Government (Borrowing) Rules.

49. Imposition by legislation of punishments by fine, penalty or imprisonment, for enforcing any law of the province relating to any provincial subject, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in the case of any subject in respect of which such limitation is imposed under these rules.

50. Any matter which, though falling within a central subject, is declared by the Governor-General in Council to be of a merely local or private nature within the province.

SCHEDULE II.

(See rule 5.)

List of Provincial Subjects for Transfer.

Column I.	Column II.
1. Local self-government, that is to say, matters relating to the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining boards of health and other local authorities established in the province for the purposes of local self-government, exclusive of matters arising under the Cantonments Act, 1910; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards (*a*) the powers of such authorities to borrow otherwise than from a provincial Government, and (*b*) the levying by such authorities of taxation not included in Schedule II to the Scheduled Taxes Rules.	All Governors' provinces.
2. Medical administration, including hospitals, dispensaries and asylums, and provision for medical education.	Do.
3. Public health and sanitation and vital statistics; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to infectious and contagious diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.	Do.
4. Pilgrimages within British India	Do.

List of Provincial Subjects for Transfer—cont.

Column I.	Column II.
6. Education, other than European and Anglo-Indian education: provided that—	All Governors' provinces.
(a) the following subjects shall be excluded, namely:—	
(i) the Benares Hindu University and such other Universities, constituted after the commencement of these rules, as may be declared by the Governor-General in Council to be central subjects, and	
(ii) Chiefs' Colleges and any institution maintained by the Governor-General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants; and	
(b) the following subjects shall be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, namely:—	
(i) the control of the establishments, and the regulation of the constitutions and functions, of Universities constituted after the commencement of these rules, and	
(ii) the definition of the jurisdiction of any University outside the province in which it is situated, and	
(iii) for a period of five years from the date of the commencement of these rules, the Calcutta University and the control and organisation of secondary education in the presidency of Bengal.	
4. Public Works included under the following heads, namely:—	
(a) construction and maintenance of provincial buildings, other than residences of Governors of provinces used or intended for any purpose in connexion with the administration of the province on behalf of the departments of Government concerned, save in so far as the Governor may assign such work to the departments using or requiring such buildings; and care of Historical monuments, with the exception of Ancient monuments as defined in section 2 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act 1904, which are for the time being declared to be protected monuments under section 8 (2) of that Act: provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, remove any such monument from the operation of this exception;	All Governors' provinces, except Assam.
(b) roads, bridges, ferries, tunnels, ropeways and causeways, and other means of communication, subject to such conditions as regards control of construction and maintenance of means of communication declared by the Governor General in Council to be of military importance, and as regards incidence of special expenditure connected therewith, as the Governor General in Council may prescribe;	
(c) tramways within municipal areas; and	
(d) light and feeder railways and extra municipal tramways in so far as provision for their construction and management is made by provincial legislation, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in the case of any such railway or tramway which is in physical connexion with a main line or is built on the same gauge as an adjacent main line.	
7. Agriculture, including research institutes, experimental and demonstration farms, introduction of improved methods, provision for agricultural education, protection against destructive insects and pests and prevention of plant diseases; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as to control of destructive insects and pests and plant diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.	All Governors' provinces.
8. Civil Veterinary Department, including provision for veterinary training, improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in regard to animal diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.	Do.
9. Fisheries	All Governors' provinces, except Assam.
10. Co-operative Societies	All Governors' provinces.
11. Forests, including preservation of game therein; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards disafforestation of reserved forests.	Bombay.
12. Excise, that is to say, the control of production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase, and sale of alcoholic liquor and intoxicating drugs, and the levying of excise duties and licence fees on or in relation to such articles but excluding, in the case of opium, control of cultivation, manufacture and sale for export.	All Governors' provinces, except Assam.
13. Registration of deeds and documents; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.	All Governors' provinces.
14. Registration of births, deaths and marriages; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature for such classes as the Indian legislature may determine.	Do.

List of Provincial Subjects for Transfer—*contd.*

Column I.	Column II.
15. Religious and charitable endowments	Governors' provinces.
16. Development of industries, including industrial research and technical education.	Do.
17. Adulteration of food stuffs and other articles; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards import and export trade.	Do.
18. Weights and measures; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards standards.	Do.
19. Museums (except the Indian Museum, Imperial War Museum, and the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta) and Zoological Gardens.	Do.

SCHEDULE III.

(See rule 23).

1. The following general rules shall be observed by every authority which sanctions expenditure from Government revenues :—

(1) Every public officer should exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.

(2) Moneys borrowed on the security of allocated revenues should be expended on those objects only for which, as provided by rules made under the Act, moneys may be so borrowed.

(3) Except where such order is of general application, no authority shall exercise its powers of sanctioning expenditure to pass an order which will benefit directly or indirectly, its own pecuniary advantage.

(4) Unless the amount of the expenditure is sanctioned, Government revenues should not be utilised for the benefit of a particular person or section of the community except when—

(i) a claim for the amount could be enforced in a court of law;

(ii) the expenditure is in pursuance of a recognised policy or vote; or

(iii) the object is such that the expenditure thereon may be assumed to be of a charitable nature.

(5) No authority should sanction any expenditure which is likely to involve at a later date expenditure beyond its own powers of sanction.

(6) The amount of allowances, such as local or travelling allowances, granted to meet special expenditure of a particular type should be so regulated that the allowances are not on the whole sources of profit to the recipient.

2. The previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council is necessary :—

(i) (a) to the creation of a permanent appointment which would necessitate an increase in the cadre of an all-India Service;

(b) to the abolition of any appointment in the cadre of an all-India Service;

(c) to any increase or reduction of the pay of any appointment in the cadre of an all-India Service;

(ii) to the creation of any temporary appointment the maximum pay of which exceeds Rs. 1,000 a month and which lasts or is expected to last for more than two years, or, if the appointment be for settlement work, for more than five years;

(iii) to the grant to any officer of an allowance which is not admissible under rules made under section 96 B of the Act, or, in cases in which those rules do not apply, under the terms of any authorised Code issued or maintained under the authority of the said rules;

(iv) to the grant to any retiring officer of a pension or gratuity which is not admissible under the rules for the time being in force under section 96 B of the Act;

(v) to the grant of pensions or gratuities to non-officials, except in the case of—

(a) non-pensionable gratuities to the families of Government servants left in indigent circumstances,

(b) pensions or gratuities to the families of officers dying while employed in Government service granted in accordance with such rules as may be made in this behalf by the Secretary of State in Council,

(c) pensions or gratuities to non-officials injured or the families of non-officials killed during services rendered to the State, and

(d) pensions or gratuities to non-officials who have rendered exceptional services to Government;

(vi) to any increase of the contract, compulsory or furniture grant of the Governor;

(vii) to any expenditure upon the purchase of stores, other than in the United Kingdom or in India, otherwise than in accordance with such rules as may be made in this behalf by the Secretary of State in Council; and

(viii) to any expenditure upon railway carriages or water-borne vessels specially reserved for the use of high officials, otherwise than in connection with the maintenance of the railway carriages already set apart with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council for the exclusive use of the Governor.

Note.—Gratuities sanctioned under sub-clause (v) (*a*) of this paragraph should be subject as to total to such annual limit as the Secretary of State in Council may prescribe.

3. The previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is necessary—

(i) as prior to the provisions of paragraph 2 (i) of this schedule—

(a) to the creation of a permanent appointment on a maximum rate of pay higher than Rs. 1,000 a month;

(b) to the increase of the maximum pay of a sanctioned permanent appointment to an amount in excess of Rs. 1,000 a month;

(ii) to expenditure on a residence of the Governor in excess of Rs. 75,000 in any year;

(iii) to expenditure upon irrigation and navigation works, including docks and harbours, and upon projects for drainage, embankment and water-storage and the utilisation of water-power, in any of the following cases, namely :—

(a) where the project concerned materially affects the interests of more than one local Government ;

(b) where the original estimate exceeds 50 lakhs of rupees ;

(c) where a revised estimate exceeds by 25 *per centum* or 50 lakhs of rupees, whichever is less, an original estimate sanctioned by the Governor General in Council ;

(d) where a further revised estimate is proposed, after one revised estimate has already been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council ; and

(iv) to revisions, involving additional expenditure exceeding Rs. 15 lakhs a year, of permanent establishments serving in departments dealing with reserved subjects.

4. Apart from the restrictions imposed by paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Schedule the power of sanctioning expenditure conferred upon the local Government by rule 25 shall be unlimited.

SCHEDULE IV.

(See rule 27.)

1. The local Governments mentioned below shall, save as hereinafter provided, make in every year provision in their budgets for expenditure upon relief of, and insurance against, famine of such amounts respectively (hereinafter referred to as the annual assignments) as are stated against each :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Madras	6,61,000	Burma	67,000
Bombay	63,60,000	Bihar and Orissa	11,62,000
Bengal	2,00,000	Central Provinces	47,26,000
United Provinces	89,60,000	Assam	10,000
Punjab	3,81,000		

2. The provision shall be made in the shape of a demand for a grant, and the estimates shall show, under the major heads concerned, the method in which it is proposed to utilise the grant.

3. The grant shall not be expended save upon the relief of famine or upon the construction of protective irrigation works or other works for the prevention of famine. Any portion of the grant which is not so spent shall be transferred to the famine insurance fund of the province.

4. The famine insurance fund shall consist of the unexpended balances of the annual assignments for each year, transferred to the fund under paragraph 3 of this Schedule, together with any interest which may accrue on these balances.

5. The local Government may, in any year when the accumulated total of the famine insurance fund of the province is not less than six times the amount of the annual assignment, suspend temporarily the provision of the annual assignment.

6. The famine insurance fund shall form part of the general balances of the Governor General in Council, who shall pay at the end of each year interest on the average of the balances held to the fund on the last day of each quarter. The interest shall be calculated at the average rate at which the Governor General in Council has during the year borrowed money by the issue of treasury bills. Such interest shall be credited to the fund.

7. The local Government may at any time expend the balance at its credit in the famine insurance fund for any of the purposes specified in paragraph 3 of this Schedule.

8. Such balances may further be utilised in the grant of loans to cultivators, either under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, or for relief purposes. When such loans have been granted, payments of interest on loans and repayments of principal shall be credited to the fund as they occur, and irrecoverable loans written off shall form a final charge against the fund.

9. In case of doubt whether the purpose for which it is proposed to spend any portion of the annual assignment or the famine insurance fund is one of the purposes specified in paragraph 3 of this Schedule, the decision of the Governor shall be final.

10. The annual accounts of the annual assignments and of the fund shall be maintained in the forms annexed to this Schedule.

Form A

Statement showing the utilisation of the Famine Insurance Grant for the year ending the 31st March ———.

Where included in the accounts.		One column for each Province.	Total.
Section.	Major Head.		
Total expenditure from the grant ..			
Add : Balance transferred to the Famine Insurance Fund.			
Deduct : Amount transferred from the Famine Insurance Fund for expenditure			
Net grant for the year			

4

Form B.

Account of the Famine Insurance Fund for the year ending the 31st March ———.

Provinces.	Opening balance	Additions during the year				Withdrawals during the year			Closing balance.
		Unexpended balance of grant for the year.	Repayments of principal of Takavi loans.	Interest.	Total.	For famine expenditure.	For the grant of Takavi loans.	Total.	

Note.—A sum of Rs. ——— debited to the Fund during the year on account of the grant of Takavi loans was written off during the year as irrecoverable.

Form C.

Statement showing the progressive utilisation of the annual Famine Insurance Grants and of the balances thereof from the year 1921-22 to the end of the year 1926-27 in the Province of Bombay.

Year.	Grant of the year.	Receipts from sources other than the annual grant.		Expenditure			Net credit (+) or debit (−) on account of Takavi loans.	Net result of the year's transactions credit (+), debit (−).	Balance at credit from the commencement of the scheme to the end of the year.
		Interest on balance of the fund.	Interest on Takavi loans granted from the fund.	On Famine Relief.	On Protective Irrigation Works.	On other Protective Works.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
1921-22 ..	5,00,000	..	..	3,00,000	1,00,000	25,000	..	+1,75,000	1,75,000
1922-23 ..	5,00,000	3,000	..	..	3,50,000	50,000	−1,28,000	+1,25,000	3,00,000
1923-24 ..	5,00,000	10,000	4,000	4,50,000	..	..	−1,00,000	−31,000	77,000
1924-25 ..	5,00,000	1,000	8,000	..	4,60,000	25,000	+ 75,000	+1,52,000	2,29,000
1925-26 ..	5,00,000	10,000	2,000	7,81,000	..	..	..	−2,69,000	..
1926-27 ..	5,00,000	..	4,000	..	4,00,000	..	+1,00,000	+1,04,000	2,04,000
Total ..	30,00,000	34,000	18,000	15,31,000	17,00,000	90,000	— 60,000*	+2,54,000	2,04,000

* Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 20,000 was written off as irrecoverable. There is thus a balance of Rs. 30,000 only at credit of the Famine Insurance Fund on account of Takavi loan which, together with the cash balance at its credit of Rs. 2,04,000 (column 10), makes a total of Rs. 2,34,000 forming the assets of the fund at the end of the year 1926-27.

RULES UNDER SECTION 52 (3) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 52 (3) and section 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules:—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Transferred Subjects (Temporary Administration) Rules.

Vacancy in office of minister.

2. In cases of emergency where, owing to a vacancy, there is no minister in charge of a transferred subject, the Governor—

(1) shall, if another minister is available and willing to take charge of the subject, appoint such minister to administer the subject temporarily; or

(2) may, if the vacancy cannot be provided for in the manner aforesaid, himself temporarily administer the subject, and while so doing shall exercise in relation to such subject all such powers, in addition to his own powers as Governor, as he could exercise if he were the minister in charge thereof.

Certification of necessity.

3. In any case in which the Governor himself undertakes temporarily to administer a subject under these rules, he shall certify that an emergency has arisen in which, owing to a ministerial vacancy, it is necessary for him so to do, and shall forthwith forward a copy of such certificate for the information of the Governor General in Council.

Administration to be temporary.

4. Such temporary administration by the Governor shall only continue until a minister has been appointed to administer the subject.

Certification of legislation.

5. The Governor shall not exercise in respect of such subject the powers conferred on him by section 72-E of the Government of India Act.

RULES UNDER SECTION 80-A (3) (a) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80-A (3) (a) and section 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Scheduled Taxes Rules.

Taxes which may be imposed for purposes of local Government.

2. The Legislative Council of a province may, without the previous sanction of the Governor General, make and take into consideration any law imposing, for the purposes of the local Government, any tax included in Schedule I to these rules

Taxes which may be imposed for purposes of local authorities.

3. The Legislative Council of a province may, without the previous sanction of the Governor General, make and take into consideration any law imposing, or authorising any local authority to impose, for the purposes of such local authority, any tax included in Schedule II to these rules

Additions to Schedules

4. The Governor General in Council may at any time, by order, make any addition to the taxes enumerated in Schedules I and II to these rules.

Saving.

5. Nothing in these rules shall affect the right of a local authority to impose a tax without previous sanction or with the previous sanction of the local Government when such right is conferred upon it by any law for the time being in force.

Schedule I.

1. A tax on land not to uses other than agricultural.
2. A tax on succession or on acquisition by survivorship in a joint family.
3. A tax on any form of betting or gambling permitted by law.
4. A tax on advertisements.
5. A tax on amusements
6. A tax on any specified luxury.
7. A registration fee.
8. A stamp-duty other than duties of which the amount is fixed by Indian legislation.

Schedule II.

(In this Schedule the word "tax" includes a cess, rate, duty or fee.)

1. A toll.
2. A tax on land or land values.
3. A tax on buildings.
4. A tax on vehicles or boats.
5. A tax on animals.
6. A tax on menials and domestic servants.
7. An octroi.
8. A terminal tax on goods imported into a local area in which an octroi was levied on or before the 8th July 1917.
9. A tax on trades, professions and callings
10. A tax on private markets
11. A tax imposed in return for services rendered, such as—
   (a) a water rate,
   (b) a lighting rate,
   (c) a scavenging, sanitary or sewage rate,
   (d) a drainage tax,
   (e) fees for the use of markets and other public conveniences.

RULES UNDER SECTION 80-A (3) (b) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80-A (3) (b) and section 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Local Legislatures (Previous Sanction) Rules.

Laws requiring previous sanction.

2. A local legislature may not repeal or alter without the previous sanction of the Governor General—

(1) any law made by any authority in British India before the commencement of the Indian Councils Act, 1861; provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that this provision shall not apply to any such law which he may specify and, if he does so, previous sanction shall not thereafter be necessary to the alteration or repeal of that law; or

(2) any law specified in the Schedule to these rules or any law made by the Governor General in Council amending a law so specified.

Schedule.

Year.	No.	Short title.
1860	XLV	The Indian Penal Code.
1864	III	The Foreigners Act, 1864.
1865	III	The Carriers Act, 1865.
"	X	The Indian Succession Act, 1865.
"	XV	The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.
"	XXI	The Parsi Intestate Succession Act, 1865.
1866	XXI	The Native Converts Marriage Dissolution Act 1866.
"	XXVIII	The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866.

Year.	No.	Short title.
1867	XXV	The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.
1869	IV	The Indian Divorce Act, 1869.
1870	XXI	The Hindu Wills Act, 1870.
1872	I	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
"	III	The Special Marriage Act, 1872.
"	IX	The Indian Contract Act, 1872.
"	XV	The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.
1873	X	The Indian Oaths Act, 1873.
1874	III	The Married Women's Property Act, 1874.
"	XIV	The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874.
"	XV	The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.
1875	IX	The Indian Majority Act, 1875.
1877	I	The Specific Relief Act, 1877.
1881	V	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.
"	XIII	The Fort William Act, 1881.
"	XXVI	The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
1882	II	The Indian Trusts Act, 1882.
"	IV	The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
"	VII	The Powers-of-Attorney Act, 1882.
1889	IV	The Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.
"	VIII	The Succession Certificate Act, 1889.
"	XV	The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889.
1890	VIII	The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.
"	IX	The Indian Railways Act, 1890.
1891	XVIII	The Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891.
1895	XV	The Crown Grants Act, 1895.
1897	III	The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.
"	X	The General Clauses Act, 1897.
"	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.
1898	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
"	IX	The Live-stock Importation Act, 1898.
1899	IX	The Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.
1903	XIV	The Indian Foreign Marriage Act, 1903.
"	XV	The Indian Extradition Act, 1903.
1908	V	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
"	IX	The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.
"	XIV	The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.
"	XV	The Indian Ports Act, 1908.
"	XVI	The Indian Registration Act, 1908.
1909	III	The Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909.
"	IV	The Whipping Act, 1909.
"	VII	The Anand Marriage Act, 1909.
1910	I	The Indian Press Act, 1910.
1911	X	The Seditious Meetings Act, 1911.
1912	IV	The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.
"	V	The Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.
"	VI	The Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.
1913	VI	The Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1913.
"	VII	The Indian Companies Act, 1913.
1914	II	The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.
"	III	The Indian Copyright Act, 1914.
"	IX	The Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914.
1916	XV	The Hindu Disposition of Property Act, 1916.
1917	I	The Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917.
"	XXVI	The Transfer of Property (Validating) Act, 1917.
1918	X	The Usurious Loans Act, 1918.
1919	XI	The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919.
1920	V	The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920.
"	X	The Indian Securities Act, 1920.
"	XIV	The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920.

RULES UNDER SECTION 81-A (1) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 81-A (1) and section 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title

1. These rules may be called the Reservation of Bills Rules.

Bills which must be reserved.

2. The Governor of any Governor's province shall reserve for the consideration of the Governor General any Bill, not having been previously sanctioned by the Governor General, which has been passed by the Legislative Council of the province and is presented to the Governor for his assent, if the Bill appears to the Governor to contain provisions—

(a) affecting the religion or religious rites of any class of British subjects in British India, or

(b) regulating the constitution or functions of any University, or

(c) having the effect of including within a transferred subject matters which have hitherto been classified as reserved subjects, or

(*d*) providing for the construction or management of a light feeder railway or tramway other than a tramway within a municipal limits, or

(*e*) affecting the land revenue of a province either so as to—

(i) prescribe a period or periods within which any temporarily settled estate or estates may not be reassessed to land revenue, or

(ii) limit the extent to which the assessment to land revenue of such an estate or estates may be made or enhanced, or

(iii) modify materially the general principles upon which land revenue has hitherto been assessed,

if such prescription, limitation or modification appears to the Governor to be likely seriously to affect the public revenues of the province.

Bills which may be reserved.

3. The Governor of any Governor's province may reserve for the consideration of the Governor General any Bill, not having been previously sanctioned by the Governor General, which has been passed by the Legislative Council of the province and is presented to the Governor for his assent, if the Bill appears to the Governor—

(*a*) to affect any matter where with he is specially charged under his instrument of Instructions, or

(*b*) to affect any central subject, or

(*c*) to affect the interests of another province.

RULES FOR LOCAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (*6*) of section 72-D and sub-section (*1*) of section 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules for the Legislative Council of the Governor of . . . . . .

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the . . . . . Legislative Council Rules.

Definitions.

2. In these rules—

"Council" means the Legislative Council of . .

"Finance Member" means the member of the Council appointed by the Governor to perform the functions of the Finance Member under these rules;

"gazette" means the . . . Gazette;

"member" means a member of the Council;

"member of the Government" means a member of the Executive Council or a Minister, and includes any member to whom such member may delegate any function assigned to him under these rules;

"resolution" means a motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general public interest;

"standing order" means a standing order of the Council; and

"Secretary" means a Secretary to the Council, and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary.

Temporary Chairman.

3. At the commencement of every Session, the Governor shall nominate from amongst the members of the Council a panel of not more than four Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the Council in the absence of the President and Deputy President, when so requested by the President or, in his absence, by the Deputy President.

Power of person presiding.

4. The Deputy President and any Chairman of the Council shall, when presiding over the Council, have the same powers as the President when so presiding, and all references to the President in the rules and standing orders shall, in these circumstances, be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding.

Appointment of the Secretary.

5. The Secretary and such assistants of the Secretary as the Governor considers to be necessary shall be appointed by order in writing by the Governor and shall hold office during his pleasure.

Allotment of time for non-official business and procedure at business.

6. The Governor, after considering the state of business of the Council, shall, at the commencement of each Session, allot as many days as are in his opinion compatible with the public interests for the business of non-official members in the Council, and may from time to time during the Session alter such allotment, and on these days such business shall have precedence. At all other times Government business shall have precedence.

Power to disallow questions.

7. The Governor may within the period of notice disallow any question or any part of a question on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the local Government, and if he does so, the question or part of the question shall not be placed on the list of questions.

Subject-matter of questions.

8. (1) A question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern within the special cognizance of the member to whom it is addressed:

Provided that no question shall be asked, in regard to any of the following subjects, namely:—

(i) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government, or of the Government of India, or of the Governor or the Governor in Council, with any foreign State;

(ii) any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief; and

(iii) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(2) The decision of the Governor as the point whether any question is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) shall be final.

Questions regarding controversy with higher authorities.

9. In matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Governor General in Council or the Secretary of State and the local Government, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of facts.

Supplementary questions.

10. Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given:

Provided that the President shall disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the rules as to the subject-matter of questions, and in that case the question shall not appear on the record of the Proceedings of the Council.

Motions for adjournments.

11. A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Governor, which shall not be refused except for reasons which would justify the disallowance of a question.

Restrictions on power to make motion.

12. The right to move the adjournment of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions namely:—

(i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;

(ii) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;

(iii) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same Session;

(iv) the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given; and

(v) the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved.

Quorum.

13. The presence of at least . . . members shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Council for the exercise of its powers.

Language of the Council.

14. The business of the Council shall be transacted in English, but any member who is not fluent in English may address the Council in any recognized vernacular of the province, provided that the President may call on any member to speak in any language in which he is known to be proficient.

Decision on points of order.

15. (1) The President shall decide all points of order which may arise, and his decision shall be final.

(2) Any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the President, but in doing so shall confine himself to stating the point.

Irrelevance or repetition.

16. The President, after having called the attention of the Council to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

Power to order withdrawal of member.

17. (1) The President shall preserve order and have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions on all points of order.

(2) He may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If any member is ordered to withdraw a second time in the same Session, the President may direct the member to absent himself from the precincts of the Council for any period not longer than the remainder of the Session, and the member so directed shall absent himself accordingly.

(3) The President may in the case of grave disorder arising in the Council suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.

Publication of Bills.

18. The Governor may order the publication of any Bill (together with the statement of objects and reasons accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

Notice of motion for leave to introduce Bills.

19. (1) Any member, other than a member of the Government, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give notice of his intention, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the Bill and a full statement of objects and reasons.

(2) If the Bill is a Bill which under the Government of India Act requires sanction the member shall annex to the notice a copy of such sanction, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

(3) If any question arises whether a Bill is or is not a Bill which requires sanction under the Government of India Act, the question shall be referred to the authority which would have power to grant the sanction if it were necessary, and the decision of that authority on the question shall be final.

(4) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be as follows namely:—

(a) if the Bill relates to a transferred subject—fifteen days;

(b) if the Bill relates to a reserved subject—one month or, if the Governor so directs, a further period not exceeding in all two months.

Publication.

20. As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced the Bill, unless it has already been published shall be published in the Gazette.

Effect of certification by Governor.

21. If the Governor certifies that a Bill or any clause of a Bill or any amendment to a Bill affects the safety or tranquillity of a Province or any part thereof, and directs that no proceedings or no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, all notices of motions in connexion with the subject matter of the certificate shall lapse, and if any such motion has not already been set down in the list of business, it shall not be so set down. If any such motion has been set down on the list of business the President shall, when the motion is reached, inform the Council of the Governor's action, and the Council shall forthwith without debate proceed to the next item of business.

Power to disallow resolutions.

22. The Governor may within the period of notice disallow any resolution or any part of a resolution, on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest, or on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the local Government, and if he does so the resolution or part of the resolution shall not be placed on the list of business.

Restrictions on subjects for discussion.

23. (1) Every resolution shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government, and no resolution shall be moved in regard to any of the following subjects, namely:—

(i) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government, or of the Government of India, or of the Governor or the Governor in Council, with any foreign state;

(ii) any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities, with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief; and

(iii) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(2) The decision of the Governor on the point whether any resolution is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) shall be final.

Copy to Government. 24. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by the Council shall be forwarded to the Government, but any such resolution shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Government.

The Budget. 25. A statement of the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Province (hereinafter referred to as "the Budget") shall be presented to the Council on such day as the Governor may appoint.

Demands for grants. 26. (1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Department of the Government, provided that the Finance Member may in his discretion include in one demand grants proposed for two or more Departments, or make a demand in respect of expenditure, such as Famine Relief and Insurance and Interest, which cannot readily be assigned under particular Departments. Demands affecting reserved and transferred subjects shall, so far as may be possible, be kept distinct.

(2) Each demand shall contain, first, a statement of the total grant proposed, and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.

(3) Subject to these rules, the Budget shall be presented in such a form as the Finance Member may consider best fitted for its consideration by the Council.

Stages of the Budget debate. 27. The Budget shall be dealt with by the Council in two stages, namely:—

(i) a general discussion; and

(ii) the voting of demands for grants.

General discussion. 28. (1) On a day to be appointed by the Governor subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Governor may allot for this purpose, the Council shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Council.

(2) The Finance member shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.

(3) The President may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches.

Voting of grants. 29. (1) Not more than twelve days shall be allotted by the Governor for the discussion of the demands of the Local Government for grants.

(2) Of the days so allotted, not more than two days shall be allotted by the Governor to the discussion of any one demand. As soon as the maximum limit of time for discussion is reached, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose on the demand under discussion.

(3) On the last day of the allotted days at o'clock, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.

Motions at this stage. 30. (1) No motion for appropriation can be made except on the recommendation of the Governor communicated to the Council.

(2) Motions may be moved at this stage to omit or reduce any grant or any item in a grant, but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant.

(3) When several motions relating to the same demand are offered, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the Budget.

(4) No motion shall be made for the reduction of a grant as a whole until all motions for the omission or reduction of definite items within that grant have been discussed.

Excess grants. 31. When money has been spent on any service for which the vote of Council is necessary during any financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Council by the Finance Member and shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if it were a demand for a grant.

Supplementary or additional grants. 32. (1) An estimate shall be presented to the Council for a supplementary or additional grant when

(i) the amount voted in the Budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or

(ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the Budget for that year.

(2) Supplementary or additional estimates shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if they were demands for grants.

Constitution of Committee on Public Accounts. 33. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year, a Committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the audit and appropriation accounts of the Province and such other matters as the Finance Department may refer to the Committee.

(2) The Committee on Public Accounts shall consist of not more than . . members including the Chairman, of whom not less than two-thirds shall be elected by the non-official members of the Council according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote. The remaining members shall be nominated by the Governor.

(3) The Finance Member shall be Chairman of the Committee, and, in the case of an equality of votes on any matter, shall have a second or casting vote.

Control of Committee on Public Accounts. 34. (1) In scrutinising the audit and appropriation accounts of the Province, it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself that the money voted by the Council has been spent within the scope of the demand granted by the Council.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Committee to bring to the notice of the Council—

(i) every reappropriation from one grant to another grant;

(ii) every reappropriation within a grant which is not made in accordance with the rules regulating the functions of the Finance Department, or which has the effect of increasing the expenditure on an item the provision for which has been specifically reduced by a vote of the Council; and

(iii) all expenditure which the Finance Department has requested should be brought to the notice of the Council.

RULES FOR THE COUNCIL OF STATE AND THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*3*) of section 67 and sub-section (*1*) of section 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules for the Chambers of the Indian Legislature.

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Indian Legislative Rules.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"Assembly" means the Legislative Assembly;

"Chamber" means a Chamber of the Indian Legislature;

"Council" means the Council of State;

"Finance Member" means the member of the Assembly appointed by the Governor General to perform the functions assigned to the Finance Member under these rules;

"Gazette" means the *Gazette of India*;

"member" means a member of either Chamber;

"member of the Government" means a member of the Governor General's Executive Council, and includes any member to whom such member may delegate any function assigned to him under these rules;

"resolution" means a motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general public interest;

"standing order" means a standing order of either Chamber;

"Secretary" means the Secretary to either Chamber, and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary.

Temporary Chairman of Legislative Assembly.

3. At the commencement of every Session, the Governor General shall nominate from amongst the members of the Assembly a panel of not more than four Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the Assembly in the absence of the President and Deputy President, when so requested by the President or, in his absence, by the Deputy President.

Power of person presiding.

4. The Deputy President and any Chairman of the Assembly and any person appointed by the Governor General to preside over the Council in the absence of the President shall, when presiding over the Assembly or the Council, as the case may be, have the same powers as the President when so presiding, and all references to the President in these rules shall, in these circumstances, be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding.

Appointment of the Secretary

5. The Secretary and such assistants of the Secretary as the Governor General considers to be necessary shall be appointed by order in writing by the Governor General and shall hold office during his pleasure.

Allotment of time for non-official business and precedence of business.

6. The Governor General, after considering the state of business of the Chamber, shall, at the commencement of each Session of that Chamber, allot as many days as are in his opinion compatible with the public interest for the business of non-official members in that Chamber, and may, from time to time during the Session, alter such allotment and on those days such business shall have precedence. At all other times Government business shall have precedence.

Power to disallow questions.

7. The Governor General may within the period of notice disallow any question or any part of a question on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Governor General in Council, and if he does so, the question or part of the question shall not be placed on the list of questions.

Subject-matter of questions.

8. (1) A question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern within the special cognisance of the member to whom it is addressed:

Provided that no question shall be asked, in regard to any of the following subjects, namely:—

(i) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government, or of the Governor General in Council, with any foreign State;

(ii) any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief, or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief; and

(iii) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(2) The decision of the Governor General on the point whether any question is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) shall be final.

Questions regarding controversy between authorities.

9. In matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State or a Local Government, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of facts.

Supplementary questions.

10. Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given:

Provided that the President shall disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the rules as to the subject-matter of questions, and in that case the question shall not appear on the record of the proceedings of the Chamber.

Motions for adjournments.

11. A motion for an adjournment of the business of either Chamber for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Governor General which shall not be refused, except for reasons which would justify the disallowance of a resolution.

Restrictions on power to make motion.

12. The right to move the adjournment of either Chamber for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely:—

(i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;

(ii) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the matter must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;

(iii) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been disposed of in the same Session;

(iv) the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given; and

(v) the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved.

13. In the case of the Council the presence of at least fifteen members and in the case of the Assembly the presence of at least twenty-five members, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Council or of the Assembly for the exercise of its powers. Quorum.

14. The business of the Indian Legislature shall be transacted in English, provided that the President may permit any member unacquainted with English to address the Council in a vernacular. Language of the Indian Legislature.

15. (1) The President shall decide all points of order which may arise, and his decision shall be final. Decision on points of order.

(2) Any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the President, but in doing so shall confine himself to stating the point.

16. The President, after having called the attention for the Chamber to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments of other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech. Irrelevance or repetition.

17. (1) The President shall preserve order and have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions on all points of order. Power to enforce withdrawal of member.

(2) He may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Chamber, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If any member is ordered to withdraw a second time in the same Session, the President may direct the member to absent himself from the meetings of the Chamber for any period not longer than the remainder of the Session, and the member so directed to absent himself shall do so accordingly.

(3) The President may, in the case of grave disorder arising in the Chamber, suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.

18. The Governor General may order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again. Publication of Bills.

19. (1) Any member, other than a member of the Government, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give notice of his intention, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons. Notice of motion for leave to introduce Bills.

(2) If the Bill is a Bill which under the Government of India Act requires sanction, the member shall annex to the notice a copy of such sanction, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

(3) If any question arises whether a Bill is or is not a Bill which requires sanction under the Government of India Act, the question shall be referred to the Governor-General, and his decision on the question shall be final.

(4) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be one month or, if the Governor General so directs, such further period not exceeding in all two months.

20. As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette. Publication.

21. If the Governor General certifies that a Bill or any clause of a Bill or any amendment to a Bill affects the safety or tranquillity of British India or any part thereof, and directs that no proceedings or no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, all notices of motion in connection with the subject-matter of the certificate shall lapse, and if any such motion has not already been set down in the list of business, it shall not be so set down. If any such motion has been set down on the list of business, the President shall, when the motion is reached, inform the Chamber of the Governor General's action, and the Chamber shall forthwith without debate proceed to the next item of business. Effect of certification by Governor.

22. The Governor General may within the period of notice disallow any resolution or any part of a resolution, on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest, or on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Governor General in Council, and, if he does so, the resolution or part of the resolution shall not be placed on the list of business. Power to disallow resolutions.

23. (1) Every resolution shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Governor General in Council, and no resolution shall be moved in regard to any of the following subjects, namely:—

(i) Any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government, or of the Governor General or the Governor General in Council with any foreign State;

(ii) any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief; and

(iii) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions. Restrictions on subjects for discussion.

(2) The decision of the Governor General on the point whether any resolution is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) shall be final.

24. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by either Chamber shall be forwarded to the Governor General in Council, but any such resolution shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Governor General in Council. Copy to Government.

25. Every Bill which has been passed by the originating Chamber shall be sent to the other Chamber, and copies of the Bill shall be laid on the table at the next following meeting of that Chamber. Bills which have passed originating Chamber. Notice.

26. At any time after copies have been laid on the table, any member acting on behalf of Government in the case of a Government Bill or in any other case, any member may give notice of his intention to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

27. On the day on which the motion is set down in the list of business, which shall, unless the President otherwise directs, be not less than three days from the receipt of the notice, the member giving notice may move that the Bill be taken into consideration. Move now.

28. On a day on which such a motion is made or on any subsequent day to which the discussion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of that Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.

Reference to Select Committee.

29. Any member may (if the Bill has not already been referred to a Select Committee of the originating Chamber or to a Joint Committee of both Chambers, but not otherwise), move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, and if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee, and the standing orders regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the Chamber shall then apply.

Consideration and passing

30. If the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration is carried, the Bill shall be taken into consideration, and the provisions of the standing orders of the Chamber regarding consideration of amendments to Bills and the subsequent procedure in regard to the passing of Bills shall apply.

Bills passed in other Chamber without amendment.

31. If the Bill is passed without amendment and the originating Chamber is the Legislative Assembly a message shall be sent to the Legislative Assembly intimating that the Council of State have agreed to the Bill without any amendments. If the originating Chamber is the Council of State, the Bill with a message to the effect that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the Bill without any amendments is sent to the Council of State.

Bills passed in other Chamber with amendments.

32. If the Bill is passed with amendments, the Bill shall be returned with a message asking the concurrence of the originating Chamber to the amendments.

Return of amended Bills to originating Chamber.

33. When a Bill which has been amended in the other Chamber is returned to the originating Chamber, copies of the Bill shall be laid on the table at the next following sitting of that Chamber.

Appointment of time for consideration of amendments.

34. After an amended Bill has been laid on the table, any member acting on behalf of Government in the case of the Government Bill or, in any other case, any member after giving three days' notice or with the consent of the President without notice, may move that the amendments be taken into consideration.

Procedure on consideration of amendments.

35. (1) If on a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the President shall put the amendments to the Chamber in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.

(2) Further amendments relevant to the subject-matter of the amendments made by the other Chamber may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill, unless it is consequential upon, or an alteration to an amendment made by the other Chamber.

Procedure consequent on consideration of amendments.

36. (1) If the Chamber agrees to the amendments made by the other Chamber, a message intimating the agreement shall be sent to that Chamber.

(2) If the Chamber disagrees with the amendments made by the other Chamber or any of them, the Bill with a message intimating its disagreement shall be sent to that Chamber.

(3) If the Chamber agrees to the amendments or any of them with further amendments, or proposes further amendments in place of any amendments made by the other Chamber, the Bill as further amended with a message to that effect shall be sent to the other Chamber.

(4) The other Chamber may either agree to the Bill as originally passed in the originating Chamber or as further amended by that Chamber, as the case may be, or may return the Bill with a message that it insists on an amendment or amendments to which the originating Chamber has disagreed.

(5) If a Bill is returned with a message intimating that the other Chamber insists on amendments to which the originating Chamber is unable to agree, that Chamber may either—

(i) report the fact of the disagreement to the Governor-General, or

(ii) allow the Bill to lapse.

Convening of joint sitting.

37. A joint sitting of both Chambers shall be convened by the Governor General by notification to that effect.

President and procedure

38. The President of the Council shall preside at a joint sitting and the procedure of the Council shall, in so far as practicable, apply.

Effect of joint sitting.

39. The members present at a joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the Bill as last proposed by the originating Chamber and upon amendments, if any, which have been made therein by one Chamber and not agreed to by the other, and any such amendments which are carried by a majority of the total members of the Council and the Assembly present at such sitting shall be taken to have been carried; and if the Bill with the amendments, if any, is affirmed by a majority of the members of the Council and the Assembly present at such sitting, it shall be deemed to have been duly passed by both Chambers.

Confer ence.

40. (1) If both Chambers agree to a meeting of members for the purpose of discussing a difference of opinion which has arisen between the two Chambers, a conference shall be held.

(2) At a conference each Chamber shall be represented by an equal number of members.

(3) The conference shall determine its own procedure.

(4) The time and place of the conference shall be fixed by the President of the Council.

Messages.

41. Messages between one Chamber and the other Chamber shall be conveyed by the Secretary of the one Chamber to the Secretary of the other, or in such other manner as the Chambers may agree.

Joint committees.

42. (1) If a resolution is passed in the originating Chamber recommending that a Bill should be committed to a joint committee of both Chambers, a message shall be sent to the other Chamber to inform it of the resolution and to desire its concurrence to the resolution.

(2) If the other Chamber agrees, a motion shall be made in each Chamber nominating the members of that Chamber who are to serve on the committee. On a joint committee equal numbers of members of each Chamber must be nominated.

(3) The Chairman of the committee shall be elected by the committee. He shall have only a single vote, and, if his votes are equal the question shall be decided in the negative.

(4) The time and place of the meeting of the committee shall be fixed by the President of the Council.

The Budget.

43. A statement of the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor General in Council (hereinafter referred to as "the Budget") shall be presented to each Chamber on such day or days as the Governor General may appoint.

Demands for grants.

44. (1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Department of the Government, provided that the Finance Member may, if he thinks fit, include in one demand grants proposed for two or more Departments, or make a demand in respect of expenditure which cannot readily be classified under particular Departments.

(2) Each demand shall contain, first, a statement of the total grant proposed, and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.

(3) Subject to these rules the Budget shall be presented in such a form as the Finance Member may consider best fitted for its consideration by the Assembly.

Stages of the Budget debate.

45. The Budget shall be dealt with by the Assembly in two stages, namely :—

(i) a general discussion ; and

(ii) the voting of demands for grants ;

General discussion.

46. (1) On a day to be appointed by the Governor General subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Governor General may allot for this purpose, the Assembly shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Assembly.

(2) The Finance Member shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.

(3) The President may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches.

Voting of grants.

47. (1) Not more than fifteen days shall be allotted by the Governor General for the discussion of the demands of the Governor General in Council for grants.

(2) If the days so allotted, not more than two days shall be allotted by the Governor General to the discussion of any one demand. As soon as the maximum limit of time for discussion is reached, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the demand under discussion.

(3) On the last day of the allotted days at five o'clock, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connexion with the demands for grants.

Motions at this stage.

48. (1) No motion for appropriation can be made except on the recommendation of the Governor General communicated to the Assembly.

(2) Motions may be moved at this stage to omit or reduce any grant, but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant.

(3) When several motions relating to the same demand are offered, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the Budget.

Excess grants.

49. When money has been spent on any service for which the vote of the Assembly is necessary during any financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Assembly by the Finance Member and shall be dealt with in the same way by the Assembly as if it were a demand for a grant.

Supplementary or additional grants.

50. (1) An estimate shall be presented to the Assembly for a supplementary or additional grant when—

(i) the amount voted in the Budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or a

(ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Assembly is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the Budget for that year.

(2) Supplementary or additional estimates shall be dealt with in the same way by the Assembly as if they were demands for grants.

Constitution of Committee on Public Accounts.

51. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year, a Committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the audit and appropriation accounts of the Governor General in Council and such other matters as the Finance Department may refer to the Committee.

(2) The Committee on Public Accounts shall consist of not more than twelve members including the Chairman, of whom not less than two-thirds shall be elected by the non-official members of the Assembly according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote. The remaining members shall be nominated by the Governor General.

(3) The Finance Member shall be Chairman of the Committee, and, in the case of an equality of votes on any matter, shall have a second or casting vote.

Duties of Committee on Public Accounts.

52. (1) In scrutinising the audit and appropriation accounts of the Governor General in Council it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself that the moneys voted by the Assembly have been spent within the scope of the demand granted by the Assembly.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Committee to bring to the notice of the Assembly—

(i) every re-appropriation from one grant to another grant ;

(ii) every re-appropriation within a grant which is not made in accordance with the rules regulating the functions of the Finance Department, or which has the effect of increasing the expenditure on an item the provision for which has been specifically reduced by a vote of the Assembly ; and

(iii) all expenditure which the Finance Department has requested should be brought to the notice of the Assembly.

Simla, the 31st May 1920.

No. 787-F.—Since the issue of the notifications Nos. 787-F. and 4F1 F., dated May 5 and 14, 1920, respectively, the Government of India have at the instance of local Governments made certain modifications mainly of a minor character, in the rules published thereunder. The following revised and consolidated rules relating to the provincial legislative councils, the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, which have been made under section 72 A. (2) (c) and section 72 A. (3) (a), (b), (c), (d) (e) and (f), section 63 A (1), 63 B (1) and (2) and 64 (1) (c), (5). (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Government of India Act and submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council are accordingly published for general information.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 72-A (2) and section 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules for the Legislative Council of the Governor of Madras :—

Short title. Definitions.

1. These rules may be called the Madras Electoral Rules.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "the Act" means the Government of India Act ;

(b) "Commissioners" means Commissioners appointed for the purpose of holding an election inquiry under these rules ;

(c) "corrupt practice" means any act deemed to be a corrupt practice under the provisions of Schedule IV ;

(d) "election agent" means the person appointed under these rules by a candidate as his agent for an election ;

(e) "Gazette" means the *Fort St. George Gazette* ; and

(f) "Schedule" means a Schedule to these rules.

PART I.

Composition of Council and Constituencies.

Composition of Legislative Council.

3. The Legislative Council of the Governor of Madras shall consist of—

(1) the members of the Executive Council *ex officio* ;

(2) ninety eight elected members ; and

(3) such number of members nominated by the Governor as, with the addition of the members of the Executive Council, shall amount to twenty-nine ; of the members so nominated—

(a) not more than nine may be officials, and

(b) six shall be persons nominated as follows, namely :—

(i) five to represent the following communities, namely, the Paraiyans, Pallans, Valluvans, Malas, Madigas, Chakkiliyans, Pothiyans, Dharmanans and Holeyas, and

(ii) one to represent the inhabitants of backward tracts.

Constituencies.

4. The elected members shall be elected by the constituencies specified in Schedule I, and the number of members to be elected by each constituency, and the number, if any, of seats reserved for non-Muhammadan members (hereinafter in these rules referred to as reserved seats), shall be as stated therein against that constituency.

PART II.

Qualifications of Elected Members.

General disqualifications for being elected.

5. (1) A person shall not be eligible for election as a member of the Council if such person—

(a) is not a British subject ; or

(b) is a female ; or

(c) is already a member of the Council or of any other legislative body constituted under the Act ; or

(d) having been a legal practitioner has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as such by order of any competent court ; or

(e) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind or

(f) is under 25 years of age ; or

(g) is an undischarged insolvent ; or

(h) being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part :

Provided that the local Government may direct that, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, a Ruler of any State in India or the Rulers of any such States or a subject of any such State or any class of such subjects shall not be ineligible for election by reason only of not being a British subject or British subjects :

Provided further that the disqualification mentioned in clause (d) may be removed by an order of the local Government in that behalf.

(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for election for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

(3) If any person is convicted of an offence under Chapter IX A of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or is, after an inquiry by Commissioners appointed under any rules for the time being in force regarding elections to a legislative body constituted under the Act, reported as guilty of a corrupt practice specified in Part I, or in paragraph 1 2 or 3 of Part II, of Schedule IV, such person shall not be eligible for election for five years from the date of such conviction or of the finding of the Commissioners, as the case may be ; and a person reported by any such commissioners to be guilty of any other corrupt practice shall be similarly disqualified for three years from such date.

(4) If any person has been a candidate or an electing agent at an election to any legislative body constituted under the Act and has failed to lodge any prescribed return of election expenses or has lodged a return which is found, either by Commissioners holding an inquiry into the election or by a Magistrate in a judicial proceeding, to be false in any material particular, such person shall not be eligible for election for five years from the date of such election.

Provided that any disqualification mentioned in sub-rule (3) or sub-rule (4) of this rule may be removed by an order of the local Government in that behalf.

Special qualifications for election in case of certain constituencies.

6. (1) A person shall not be eligible for election as a member of the Council to represent—

(a) a general non-territorial constituency unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency or of another constituency of the same communal description ; or

(b) a special constituency unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency.

(2) For the purposes of these rules—

(a) "general constituency" means a non-Muhammadan, Indian Christian, European or Anglo-Indian constituency ; and

(b) "special constituency" means a Landholders', University, Planters', or Commerce and Industry constituency.

PART III.

THE ELECTORAL ROLL.

(General conditions of registration and disqualifications.)

7. (1) Every person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of any constituency who has the qualifications prescribed for an elector of that constituency and who is not subject to any of the disqualifications hereinafter set out, namely :—

(a) is not a British subject; or

(b) is a female; or

(c) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(d) is under 21 years of age:

Provided that the local Government may direct that, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, a ruler of any State in India or the Rulers of any such States or a subject of any such State or any class of such subjects shall not be disqualified for registration by reason only of not being a British subject or British subjects:

Provided further that, if a resolution is passed by the Council recommending that the sex disqualification for registration should be removed either in respect of women generally or in respect of any class of women, the local Government shall make regulations providing that women or a class of women as the case may be, shall not be disqualified for registration by reason only of their sex:

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of more than one general constituency.

(2) If any person is convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A. of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or is, after an inquiry by Commissioners appointed under any rules for the time being in force regarding elections to a legislative body constituted under the Act, reported as guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of Part II, of Schedule IV, his name, if on the electoral roll, shall be removed therefrom and shall not be registered thereon for a period of five years from the date of the conviction or the report, as the case may be, or, if not on the electoral roll, shall not be so registered for a like period; and if any person is reported by any such Commissioners as guilty of any other corrupt practice, his name, if on the electoral roll, shall be removed therefrom and shall not be registered thereon for a period of three years from the date of the report or, if not on the electoral roll, shall not be so registered for a like period:

Provided that the local Government may direct that the name of any person to whom this sub-rule applies shall be registered on the electoral roll.

(Qualifications of elector.)

8. (1) The qualifications of an elector for a general constituency shall be such qualifications based on—

(i) community,

(ii) residence, and

(iii) (a) occupation of a house, or

(b) assessment to property-tax, tax on companies or profession tax, or

(c) assessment to income-tax, or

(d) receipt of a military pension, or

(e) the holding of land,

as are specified in Schedule II to these rules in the case of that constituency.

(2) The qualifications of an elector for a special constituency shall be the qualifications specified in Schedule II to these rules in the case of that constituency.

(Electoral roll.)

9. (1) An electoral roll shall be prepared for every constituency, on which shall be entered the names of all persons appearing to be entitled to be registered as electors for that constituency. It shall be published in the constituency together with a notice specifying the mode in which and the time within which any person whose name is not entered in the roll and who claims to have it inserted therein, or any person whose name is on the roll and who objects to the inclusion of his own name or of the name of any other person on the roll, may prefer a claim or objection to the Revising Authority.

(2) Subject to the provisions of these rules, the local Government shall make regulations providing for—

(1) the authority by whom the electoral roll shall be prepared and the particulars to be contained in the roll;

(2) the time at which the roll shall be prepared;

(3) the publication of the roll in such manner and in such language as to give it wide publicity in the constituency to which it relates;

(4) the mode in which and the time within which claims and objections may be preferred;

(5) the constitution and appointment of Revising Authorities to dispose of claims and objections;

(6) the manner in which notices of claims or objections shall be published; and

(7) the place, date, and time at which and the manner in which claims or objections shall be heard;

and may make such regulations to provide for other matters incidental or ancillary to the preparation and revision of the roll as it may consider desirable. Such regulations may be made as to rolls generally or any class of rolls or any particular roll.

(3) The orders made by the Revising Authority shall be final, and the electoral roll shall be amended in accordance therewith and shall, as so amended, be republished in such manner as the local Government may prescribe.

(4) The electoral roll shall come into force from the date of such republication, and shall continue in force for a period of three years or for such less period as the local Government may by regulation prescribe, and after the expiration of such period a fresh roll shall be prepared in accordance with these rules.

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(5) If a constituency is called upon to elect a member or members after an electoral roll has ceased to have force and before the completion of the new electoral roll, the old electoral roll shall for the purposes of that election continue in operation as the electoral roll for the constituency.

Right to vote.

10. Every person registered on the electoral roll for the time being in force for any constituency shall while so registered be entitled to vote at an election of a member or members for that constituency: provided that no person shall vote in more than one general constituency.

PART IV.

ELECTIONS.

Nomination of candidates.

11. (1) Any person may be nominated as a candidate for election in any constituency for which he is eligible for election under these rules.

(2) On or after the date on which a candidate is nominated the candidate shall make in writing and sign a declaration appointing either himself or some other person, who is not disqualified under these rules for the appointment, to be his election agent, and no candidate shall be deemed to be duly nominated unless such declaration has been made.

(3) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to be renominated as a candidate for the same election.

Procedure at election.

12. (1) If the number of candidates who are duly nominated and who have not withdrawn their candidature before such time as the local Government may fix in this behalf exceeds that of the vacancies, a poll shall be taken:

Provided that, if any seat is reserved and the number among such candidates of non-Brahmans is equal to the number of the reserved seats, the non-Brahman candidate or candidates, as the case may be, shall be declared to be elected, and a poll shall only be taken if any vacancy thereafter remains to be filled.

(2) If the number of such candidates is equal to the number of vacancies, all such candidates shall be declared to be duly elected.

(3) If the number of such candidates is less than the number of vacancies, all such candidates shall be declared to be elected, and the Governor shall, by a notification in the Gazette, call for fresh nominations for the remaining vacancy or vacancies, and if any such are received shall call upon the constituency to elect a member or members, as the case may be.

(4) Votes shall be given by ballot and in general and Landholders' constituencies in person. No votes shall be received by proxy.

(5) In plural-member constituencies every elector shall have as many votes as there are members to be elected: provided that no elector shall give more than one vote to any one candidate.

(6) Votes shall be counted by, or under the supervision of, the Returning Officer, and any candidate, or, in the absence of the candidate, a representative only authorised by him in writing, shall have a right to be present at the time of counting.

(7) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate or candidates, as the case may be, to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected:

Provided that, if one or more seats are reserved, the Returning Officer shall first declare to be elected the non-Brahman candidate or candidates, as the case may be, to whom the largest number of votes has been given.

(8) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person or persons to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

(9) The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Council, and the name or names of the candidate or candidates elected shall be published in the Gazette.

Government to make regulations regarding the conduct of elections.

13. (1) Subject to the provisions of these rules, the local Government shall make regulations providing—

(1) for the form and manner in, and the conditions on, which nominations may be made, and for the scrutiny of nominations;

(2) for the appointment of a Returning Officer for each constituency and for his powers and duties;

(3) in the case of general and Landholders' constituencies, for the division of the constituencies into polling areas in such manner as to give all electors such reasonable facilities for voting as are practicable in the circumstances, and for the appointment of polling stations for these areas;

(4) for the appointment of officers to preside at polling stations, and for the duties of such officers;

(5) for the checking of votes by reference to the electoral roll;

(6) for the manner in which votes are to be given, and in particular for the case of illiterate voters or voters under physical or other disability;

(7) for the procedure to be followed in respect of tender of votes by persons representing themselves to be electors after other persons have voted as such electors;

(8) for the scrutiny of votes;

(9) for the safe custody of ballot papers and other election papers, for the period for which such papers shall be preserved, and for the inspection and production of such papers;

and may make such other regulations regarding the conduct of elections as it shall see fit.

(2) In the exercise of the foregoing power regulations may be made as to elections generally or any class of elections or in regard to constituencies generally or any class of constituency or any particular constituency.

Multiple elections.

14. (1) If any person is elected by a constituency of the Council and by a constituency of either chamber of the Indian Legislature, the election of such person to the Council shall be void and the Governor shall call upon the constituency concerned to elect another person.

(2) If any person is elected either by more than one constituency of the Council or by a constituency of the Council and a constituency of the Legislative Council of another province, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Secretary to the Council or the Secretaries to

both Councils, as the case may be, within seven days from the date of the publication of the result of such election in the local official Gazette, choose for which of these constituencies he shall serve, and such choice shall be conclusive.

(3) Where any such choice has been made, the Governor shall call upon the constituency or constituencies for which such person has not chosen to serve to elect another person or persons.

(4) If the candidate does not make the choice referred to in sub-rule (2) of this rule, the elections of such person shall be void and the Governor shall call upon the constituency or constituencies concerned to elect another person or persons.

Election agents and return of expenses.

Disqualification for being election agent.

15. No person shall be appointed an election agent who is himself ineligible for election as being subject to any disqualification mentioned in sub-rule (3) or sub-rule (4) of rule 5.

Return of election expenses.

16. (1) Within one month or such longer period as the Governor may allow after the date of the declaration of the election every candidate, either personally or through his election agent, shall cause to be lodged with the Returning Officer a return of his election expenses containing the particulars specified in Schedule III.

(2) Every such return shall contain a statement of all payments made by the candidate or by his election agent or by any persons on behalf of the candidate or in his interest for expenses incurred on account of, or in respect of, the conduct and management of the election, and further a statement of all unpaid claims in respect of such expenses of which he or his election agent is aware.

(3) The return shall be accompanied by declarations by the candidate and his election agent which shall be in the form contained in Schedule III and shall be made on oath or affirmation before a Magistrate.

(4) The local Government shall cause to be prepared in such manner, and maintained for such time, as it may direct, a record showing the names of all candidates at every election under these rules and the date on which the return of election expenses of each candidate has been lodged with the Returning Officer.

Accounts of agents.

17. Every election agent shall keep regular books of account in which the particulars of all expenditure of the nature referred to in rule 16 shall be entered, whether such expenditure is incurred by the candidate or by the election agent or by any person under the direction of the candidate or the election agent.

PART V.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

General disqualifications for nomination.

18. (1) No person shall be nominated to the Council who—

(*a*) is not a British subject; or

(*b*) is a female; or

(*c*) is already a member of the Council or of any other legislative body constituted under the Act; or

(*d*) having been a legal practitioner has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as such by order of any competent court; or

(*e*) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(*f*) is under 25 years of age; or

(*g*) is an undischarged insolvent; or

(*h*) being an undischarged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part:

Provided that the local Government may direct that, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, a Ruler of any state in India or the Rulers of any such States or a subject of any such State or any class of such subjects shall not be disqualified for nomination by reason only of not being British subjects or British subjects:

Provided further that the disqualification mentioned in clause (*d*) may be removed by an order of the local Government in that behalf.

(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

(3) If any person is convicted of an offence under Chapter IX A of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or is, after an inquiry by Commissioners appointed under any rules for the time being in force regarding elections to a legislative body constituted under the Act, reported guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of Part II of Schedule IV, such person shall not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of such conviction or of the finding of Commissioners, as the case may be; and a person reported by any such Commissioners to be guilty of any other corrupt practice shall be similarly disqualified for three years from such date.

(4) If any person has been a candidate or an election agent at an election to any legislative body constituted under the Act and has failed to lodge any prescribed return of election expenses or has lodged a return which is found, either by Commissioners holding an inquiry into the election or by a Magistrate in a judicial proceeding, to be false in any material particular, such person shall not be eligible for nomination for two years from the date of the election:

Provided that any disqualification mentioned in sub-rule (3) or sub-rule (4) of this rule may be removed by an order of the local Government in that behalf.

Term of office of nominated member.

19. (1) A nominated non-official member shall hold office for the duration of the Council to which he is nominated.

(2) Official members shall hold office for the duration of the Council to which they are nominated or for such shorter period as the Governor may at the time of nomination determine.

PART VI.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Obligation to take oath.

Taking of oath.

20. Every person who is elected or nominated to be a member of the Council shall before taking his seat make, at a meeting of the Council, an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown in the following form, namely :—

I, A. B., having been elected / nominated a member of this Council do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, His heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.

Vacation of seat.

Effect of subsequent disabilities or failure to take oath.

21. (1) If any person having been elected or nominated subsequently becomes subject to any of the disabilities stated in clauses (a), (d), (e), (f) and (h) of sub rule (1), as in sub rules (2), (3) and (4) of rule 5 or of rule 19, as the case may be, or fails to make the oath or affirmation prescribed by rule 20 within such time as the Governor considers reasonable, the Governor shall, by notification in the Gazette, declare his seat to be vacant.

(2) When any such declaration is made, the Governor shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the constituency concerned to elect another person within such time as may be prescribed by the notification, or shall nominate another person, as the case may be.

Casual vacancies.

22. (1) When a vacancy occurs in the case of an elected member by reason of his election being declared void, or by reason of absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office or resignation duly accepted, the Governor shall, by notification in the Gazette, call upon the constituency concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within such time as may be prescribed by the notification.

(2) If a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated member, the Governor shall nominate to the vacancy a person having the necessary qualification under these rules.

First constitution of the Council.

Constitution of Council.

23. (1) As soon as conveniently may be after these rules come into force, a Council shall be constituted in accordance with their provisions.

(2) For the purpose the Governor shall, by notification in the Gazette, call upon the constituencies referred to in rule 4 to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time as may be prescribed by the notification, and shall make such nominations as may be necessary to complete the Council before the date fixed for its first meeting.

(3) If any difficulty arises as to the preparation or publication of the first electoral roll or the holding of the first elections after the commencement of these rules, the local Government may by order do any matter or thing which appears to it necessary for the proper preparation or publication of the roll or for the proper holding of the elections.

General Elections.

Reconstitution of Council.

24. (1) On the expiration of the duration of a Council or on its dissolution, a general election shall be held in order that a new Council may be constituted.

(2) On such expiration or dissolution, the Governor shall, by notification in the Gazette, call upon the constituencies referred to in rule 4 to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time after the date of expiration or dissolution as may be prescribed by such notification :

Provided that, if the Governor thinks fit, such notification may be issued at any time not being more than three months prior to the date on which the duration of the Council would expire in the ordinary course of events.

(3) Before the day fixed for the first meeting of the Council the Governor shall make such nominations as may be necessary to complete the Council.

Publication of result of general election.

25. As soon as may be after the expiration of the time fixed for the election of members in any general election, the names of the members elected for the various constituencies at such election shall be notified in the Gazette.

PART VII.

THE FINAL DECISION OF DOUBTS AND DISPUTES AS TO THE VALIDITY OF AN ELECTION.

Definitions.

26. In this Part and in Schedule IV, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(a) "agent" includes an election agent and any person who is held by Commissioners to have acted as an agent in connection with an election with the knowledge or consent of the candidate ;

(b) "candidate" means a person who has been nominated as a candidate at any election or who claims that he has been so nominated or that his nomination has been improperly refused, and includes a person who, when an election is in contemplation, holds himself out as a prospective candidate at such election, provided that he is subsequently nominated as a candidate at such election ; and

(c) "returned candidate" means a candidate whose name has been published under these rules as duly elected.

The election petition.

27. No election shall be called in question except by an election petition presented in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

Presentation of petition.

28. An election petition may be presented to the Governor by any candidate or elector against any returned candidate within forty-five days from the date on which the result of the election has been published in manner provided in sub rule (2) of rule 12.

Contents of the petition.

29. The petition shall contain a statement in concise form of the material facts on which the petitioner relies and the particulars of any corrupt practice which he alleges and shall, where necessary, be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively. It shall be signed by the petitioner and verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of pleadings in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

30. The petitioner may, if he so desires, in addition to calling in question the election of the returned candidate, claim a declaration that he himself or any other candidate has been duly elected in which case he shall join as respondents to his petition all other candidates who were nominated at the election. Against whom it may be presented.

31. At the time of presentation of the petition, the petitioner shall deposit with it the sum of one thousand rupees in cash or in Government Promissory Notes of equal value at the market rate of the day as security for the costs of the same Deposit of security.

32. (1) If the provisions of rule 31 are not complied with, the Governor shall dismiss the petition. Dismissal for default.

(2) Upon compliance with the provisions of rule 31—

(a) the Governor shall appoint as Commissioners for the trial of the petition three persons who are, or are eligible to be appointed, Judges of a High Court within the meaning of section 101 (3) of the Act, and shall appoint one of them to be the President, and thereafter all applications and proceedings in connection therewith shall be dealt with and held by such Commissioners; Appointment of Commissioners.

(b) the President of the Commission so constituted shall, as soon as may be, cause a copy of the petition to be served on each respondent and to be published in the Gazette, and may call on the petitioner to execute a bond in such amount and with such sureties as he may require for the payment of any further costs. At any time within fourteen days after such publication, any other candidate shall be entitled to be joined as a respondent on giving security in a like amount and procuring the execution of a like bond

(3) When in respect of an election in a constituency more petitions than one are presented, the Governor shall refer all such petitions to the same Commissioners, who may at their discretion inquire in to the petitions either in one or in more proceedings as they shall think fit

33. Every election petition shall be inquired into by the Commissioners, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the procedure applicable under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to the trial of suits: provided that it shall only be necessary for the Commissioners to make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of any witness examined by them. Inquiry by Commissioners.

34. The inquiry shall be held at such place as the Governor may appoint: provided that the Commissioners may in their discretion sit at any other place in the presidency for any part of the inquiry, and may depute any one of their number to take evidence at any place in the presidency. Place of inquiry.

35. (1) No election petition shall be withdrawn without the leave of the Commissioners. Withdrawal of petition.

(2) If there are more petitioners than one, no application to withdraw a petition shall be made except with the consent of all the petitioners.

(3) When an application for withdrawal is made, notice thereof fixing a date for the hearing of the application shall be given to all other parties to the petition and shall be published in the Gazette.

(4) No application for withdrawal shall be granted if the Commissioners are of opinion that such application has been induced by any bargain or consideration which the Commissioners consider ought not to be allowed.

(5) If the application is granted—

(a) the petitioner shall be ordered to pay the costs of the respondent theretofore incurred or such portion thereof as the Commissioners may think fit;

(b) such withdrawal shall be reported to the Governor, who shall publish notice thereof in the Gazette; and

(c) any person who might himself have been a petitioner may, within seven days of such publication, apply to be substituted as petitioner in place of the party withdrawing, and, upon compliance with the conditions of rule 31 as to security, shall be entitled to be so substituted and to continue the proceedings upon such terms as the Commissioners may think fit

36. (1) An election petition shall abate only on the death of a sole petitioner or of the survivor of several petitioners. Abatement or substitution on death of petitioner.

(2) Such abatement shall be reported to the Governor, who shall publish notice thereof in the Gazette.

(3) Any person who might himself have been a petitioner may, within seven days of such publication, apply to be substituted as petitioner, and, upon compliance with the conditions of rule 31 as to security, shall be entitled to be so substituted and to continue the proceedings upon such terms as the Commissioners may think fit.

37. If before the conclusion of the trial of an election petition the respondent dies or gives notice that he does not intend to oppose the petition, the Commissioners shall cause notice of such event to be published in the Gazette, and thereupon any person who might have been a petitioner may, within seven days of such publication, apply to be substituted for such respondent to oppose the petition, and shall be entitled to continue the proceedings upon such terms as the Commissioners may think fit. Abatement or substitution on death of respondent.

38. Where at an inquiry into an election petition any candidate, other than the returned candidate, claims the seat for himself, the returned candidate or any other party may give evidence to prove that the election of such candidate would have been void if he had been the returned candidate and a petition had been presented complaining of his election. Recrimination when seat claimed.

39. When at an inquiry into an election petition the Commissioners so order, the Advocate-General or some person acting under his instructions shall attend and take such part therein as they may direct. Attendance of Law Officer.

40 (1) Save as hereinafter provided in this rule, if in the opinion of the Commissioners— Grounds for declaring election void.

(a) the election of a returned candidate has been procured or induced or the result of the election has been materially affected, by a corrupt practice, or

(b) any corrupt practice specified in Part I of Schedule IV has been committed, or

(c) the result of the election has been materially affected by any irregularity in respect of a nomination paper, or by the improper reception or refusal of a vote, or by any non-compliance with the provisions of the Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder, or by any mistake in the use of any form annexed thereto,

the election of the returned candidate shall be void

(2) If the Commissioners report that a returned candidate has been guilty by an agent (other than his election agent) of any corrupt practice specified in Part I of Schedule IV which does not amount to any form of bribery other than treating as hereinafter explained or to the procuring or abatement of personation and if the Commissioners further report that the candidate has satisfied them that—

(a) no corrupt practice was committed at such election by the candidate or his election agent, and the corrupt practices mentioned in the report were committed contrary to the orders and without the sanction or connivance of such candidate or his election agent, and

(b) such candidate and his election agent took all reasonable means for preventing the commission of corrupt practices at such election, and

(c) the corrupt practices mentioned in the said report were of a trivial, unimportant and limited character, and

(d) in all other respects the election was free from any corrupt practice on the part of such candidate or any of his agents,

then the Commissioners may find that the election of such candidate is not void.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-rule "treating" means the incurring in whole or in part by any person of the expense of giving or providing any food, drink, entertainment or provision to any person with the object, directly or indirectly, of inducing him or any other person to vote or refrain from voting or as a reward for having voted or refrained from voting.

Report of Commissioners and procedure thereon.

41. (1) At the conclusion of the inquiry, the Commissioners shall report whether the returned candidate or any other party to the petition who has under the provisions of these rules claimed the seat, has been duly elected, and in so reporting shall have regard to the provisions of rule 40

(2) The report shall be in writing and shall be signed by all the Commissioners. The Commissioners shall forthwith forward their report to the Governor who, on receipt thereof, shall issue orders in accordance with the report and publish the report in the Gazette, and the orders of the Governor shall be final.

Form of reports.

42. If either in their report or upon any other matter there is a difference of opinion among the Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, and their report shall be expressed in the terms of the views of the majority.

Findings as to corrupt practices and persons guilty thereof.

43. Where any charge is made in an election petition of any corrupt practice, the Commissioners shall record in their report—

(a) a finding whether a corrupt practice has or has not been proved to have been committed by any candidate or his agent, or with connivance of any candidate or his agent, and the nature of such corrupt practice, and

(b) the names of all persons (if any) who have been proved at the inquiry to have been guilty of any corrupt practice and the nature of such corrupt practice with any such recommendations as they may desire to make for the exemption of any such persons from any disqualifications they may have incurred in this connection under these rules.

PART VIII.

SPECIAL PROVISION.

Interpretation in case of doubt.

44. If any question arises as to the interpretation of these rules otherwise than in connection with an election inquiry held thereunder, the question shall be referred for the decision of the Governor, and his decision shall be final.

SCHEDULE I.

(See rule 4.)

I. List of Constituencies.

Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	Number of members.	Reserved seats.
Madras City ..	Non-Muhammadan Urban	The city of Madras as defined in section 3 (5) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, but including Fort St. George	6	2
Madura City ..	Do.	The municipality of Madura	1	..
Trichinopoly cum Srirangam	Do.	The municipalities of Trichinopoly and Srirangam ..	1	..
Cocanada City .	Do.	The municipality of Cocanada	1	..
Vizagapatam City	Do.	The municipality of Vizagapatam	1	..
Tinnevelly cum Palamcottah.	Do.	The municipalities of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah ..	1	1
Anantapur ..	Non-Muhammadan Rural.	The District of Anantapur	2	1
Arcot (North) ..	Do.	The District of North Arcot	2	1
Arcot (South) ..	Do.	The District of South Arcot	2	1
Bellary ..	Do.	The District of Bellary	2	1
Chingleput ..	Do	The District of Chingleput	2	1
Chittoor ..	Do.	The District of Chittoor	2	1
Coimbatore ..	Do	The District of Coimbatore	2	1
Cuddapah ..	Do	The District of Cuddapah	2	1
Ganjam	Do	The District and Agency of Ganjam	2	1
Godavari .	Do.	The District and Agency of Godavari (excluding the municipality of Cocanada).	2	1
Guntur	Do.	The District of Guntur	2	1
Kanara (South) ..	Do	The District of South Kanara	2	1
Kistna	Do.	The District of Kistna	4	2
Kurnool	Do.	The District of Kurnool	2	1
Madura District ..	Do.	The District of Madura (excluding the municipality of Madura)	2	1

Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of members.	Reserved seats.
Malabar cum Anjengo	Non-Muhammadan Rural.	The Districts of Malabar and Anjengo	1	1
Nellore	Do.	The District of Nellore	2	1
Ramnad	Do.	The District of Ramnad	1	1
Salem	Do.	The District of Salem	1	1
Tanjore	Do.	The District of Tanjore	2	1
Tinnevelly district	Do.	The District of Tinnevelly excluding the municipalities of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah.	2	1
Trichinopoly district.	Do.	The District of Trichinopoly excluding the municipalities of Trichinopoly and Srirangam.	2	1
Vizagapatam district.	Do.	The Districts and Agencies of Vizagapatam, excluding the municipality of Vizagapatam.	2	1
The Nilgiris ..	Do.	The Nilgiris district	1	1
Madras City (Muhammadan).	Muhammadan Urban.	The City of Madras as defined in section 3 (9) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, but including *Fort St. George*.	1	..
Madura and Trichinopoly cum Srirangam.	Do.	The municipalities of Madura, Trichinopoly and Srirangam.	1	1
Northern Circars (Muhammadan)	Muhammadan Rural.	The Districts and Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari and the District of Kistna	1	..
East Coast (Muhammadan).	Do.	The Districts of Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor ..	1	..
Ceded districts (Muhammadan).	Do.	The Districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur.	1	..
North Arcot cum Chingleput.	Do.	The Districts of North Arcot and Chingleput ..	1	..
Central districts (Muhammadan)	Do.	The Districts of Salem, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris and South Arcot	1	..
Tanjore (Muhammadan).	Do.	The District of Tanjore	1	..
Madura cum Trichinopoly (Muhammadan Rural).	Do.	The Districts of Madura and Trichinopoly excluding the municipalities of Madura, Trichinopoly and Srirangam.	1	..
Ramnad cum Tinnevelly (Muhammadan)	Do.	The Districts of Ramnad and Tinnevelly	1	..
Malabar cum Anjengo (Muhammadan).	Do.	The Districts of Malabar and Anjengo	1	..
South Kanara ..	Do.	The District of South Kanara	1	..
Northern districts (Christian).	Indian Christian.	The Districts and Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari, and the Districts of Kistna, Guntur and Nellore.	1	..
Central districts (Christian).	Do.	The Districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Chingleput, Madras, South Arcot and North Arcot	1	..
West Coast (Christian)	Do.	The Districts of Salem, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Malabar, Anjengo and South Kanara.	1	..
Tanjore and Trichinopoly cum Madura (Christian).	Do	The Districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura.	1	..
Ramnad cum Tinnevelly (Christian)	Do.	The Districts of Ramnad and Tinnevelly	1	..
European ..	European ..	The Madras Presidency	1	..
Anglo-Indian ..	Anglo-Indian ..	The Madras Presidency	1	..
Northern Landholders, I.	Landholders ..	The Districts and Agencies of Ganjam and Vizagapatam	1	..
Northern Landholders, II.	Do. ..	The District and Agency of Godavari, and the Districts of Kistna and Guntur.	1	..
North Central Landholders	Do. ..	The Districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Nellore, Madras and Chingleput.	1	..
South Central Landholders.	Do. ..	The Districts of Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot and South Arcot.	1	..
Southern Landholders.	Do. ..	The Districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.	1	..
West Coast Landholders	Do. ..	The Districts of Malabar, Anjengo, South Kanara and The Nilgiris.	1	..
Madras University.	University ..	(Non-territorial)	1	..
Madras Planters ..	Planting ..	Do.		
Madras Chamber of Commerce.	Commerce and Industry.	Do.	1	..
Madras Trades Association.	Do.	Do	1	..
Southern India Chamber of Commerce	Do.	Do.	1	..
Nattukottai Nagarathar Association.	Do.	Do.	1	..
	Do.	Do.	1	..

RULE II. Seats shall be deemed to be reserved seats within the meaning of this Schedule for the purpose of an election if the number of non-Brahman members already representing the constituency is less than the number of seats specified as reserved seats, to the extent only of that deficiency:

Provided that, if the number of non-Brahman candidates at the date of the election is less than the number of reserved seats, the number of reserved seats shall be reduced to the extent of that deficiency.

SCHEDULE II.

(See rule 3.)

Qualifications of Electors

Definitions.

1. For the purposes of this Schedule—

(*a*) "an Anglo-Indian" means any person being a British subject and resident in British India,

(*i*) of European descent in the male line who is not a European, or

(*ii*) of mixed Asiatic and non-Asiatic descent, whose father, grandfather or more remote ancestor in the male line was born in the Continent of Europe, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa or the United States of America, and who is not a European;

(*b*) "a European" means any person of European descent in the male line being a British subject and resident in British India, who either was born in or has a domicile in the British Isles, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa, or whose father was so born or has or had up to the date of the birth of the person in question such a domicile;

(*c*) "member," in relation to a Chamber of Commerce or a planters' or traders' association, includes any person entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of membership on behalf of and in the name of any firm, company or corporation registered as a member;

(*d*) "previous year" means the financial year preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules;

(*e*) "zamindar" means the holder of an estate as defined in section 3 (*8*) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

Revenue accounts, etc., to be conclusive evidence.

2. For the purpose of determining any claim to a qualification under this Schedule, the entries in the land revenue accounts and *muchilikas* regarding the amounts of assessment, water rate and rent payable, and the entries in the municipal records regarding the amounts of taxes assessed or paid and the values of houses shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein.

General Constituencies.

Non-Muhammadan constituencies (Urban and Rural).

3. A person not being a European, an Anglo-Indian, an Indian Christian or a Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for a non-Muhammadan constituency, who resided in the constituency for not less than 180 days in the previous year, and has the further qualifications hereinafter prescribed for an elector of the particular constituency.

Urban—Madras City constituency.

4. A person shall be qualified as an elector for a Madras City constituency who—

(*a*) was assessed in the previous year to property-tax or tax on companies or profession-tax; or

(*b*) occupied for not less than six months in the previous year a house in the city, not being a house in any military or police lines, of an annual value of not less than Rs. 36; or

(*c*) was assessed in the previous year to income-tax; or

(*d*) is a retired or pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of His Majesty's regular forces.

Explanation.—No person shall be deemed to occupy a house within the meaning of clause (*b*) unless he is paying or is liable to pay to the owner the rent thereof, or is exempt from the payment of rent by virtue of any office, service or employment; nor shall more than one person be qualified as an elector in respect of the same house.

Urban constituencies other than Madras.

5. A person shall be qualified as an elector for an urban constituency other than a Madras city constituency who—

(*a*) was assessed in the previous year to an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3 in respect of one or more of the following taxes namely, property tax, tax on companies, or profession-tax; or

(*b*) holds within the constituency one of the qualifications in respect of the holding of land hereinafter prescribed for an elector of a rural constituency; or

(*c*) was assessed in the previous year to income-tax; or

(*d*) is a retired or pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of His Majesty's regular forces.

Rural constituencies

6. A person shall be qualified as an elector for a rural constituency who—

(*a*) is registered as a *ryotwari pattadar*, or as an *inamdar*, of land the annual rent value of which is not less than Rs. 10; or

(*b*) holds as a registered lessee under a *ryotwari pattadar* or an *inamdar* land the annual rent value of which is not less than Rs. 10; or

(*c*) is registered jointly with the proprietor under section 14 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1908, as the occupant of land the annual rent value of which is not less than Rs. 10; or

(*d*) is a landholder as defined in section 3 (*5*) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, holding an estate the annual rent value of which is not less than Rs. 10; or

(*e*) holds as a 'ryot' as defined in section 3 (*15*) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, or as tenant under a landholder, land the annual rent value of which is not less than Rs. 10; or

(*f*) was in the previous year assessed in a municipality included in the constituency to an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3 in respect of one or more of the following taxes, namely, property tax, tax on companies, or profession-tax; or

(*g*) was assessed to the previous year to income-tax; or

(*h*) is a retired or pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non commissioned) of His Majesty's regular forces.

Muhammadan constituencies

7. A person shall be qualified as an elector for a Muhammadan constituency, urban or rural, who is a Muhammadan and resided in the constituency for not less than 120 days in the previous year and has any of the qualifications prescribed in this Schedule for an elector of a Madras City, other urban, or rural constituency, as the case may be.

Indian Christian constituencies

8. A person shall be qualified as an elector for an Indian Christian constituency who is an Indian Christian and resided in the constituency for not less than 120 days in the previous year and

has any of the qualifications prescribed in this Schedule for an elector of any urban or rural constituency included in the area of such Indian Christian constituency.

9. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the European constituency who is a European, and for the Anglo-Indian constituency who is an Anglo-Indian, if such European or Anglo-Indian resided in the Madras Presidency for not less than 120 days in the previous year and has any of the qualifications prescribed in this Schedule for an elector of any urban or rural constituency. European and Anglo-Indian constituencies.

10. For the purposes of this Schedule, the annual rent value of land shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, with reference to the accounts of the *fasli* year preceding the calendar year in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules, or, if the accounts for that year are not available, then with reference to the latest accounts that are available: provided that, if in any case it is not possible to calculate the rent value in accordance with the provisions of section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Registration Officer shall determine the value for the purpose of this Schedule upon the best information available. Rental value.

11. If property is held or payments are made jointly by the members of a joint family, the family shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether any this Schedule the requisite qualification exists; and, if it does exist, the person qualified shall be the member authorised by a majority of the family, or, in the case of a Hindu joint family, either a member so authorised or the manager thereof. Joint families.

12. A person may be qualified either in his personal capacity or in the capacity of a representative of a joint family, but not in both capacities. Person not qualified in both personal and representative capacity.

13. Save as provided in paragraph 11 of this Schedule, no person shall be qualified as an elector in respect of any property unless he possesses the prescribed property qualification in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity. Fiduciary capacity not recognised.

Special Constituencies.

(Landholders' Constituencies.)

14. A person shall be qualified as an elector for a Landholders' constituency who is a zamindar, jaghir or malikamdar and resided in the constituency for not less than 120 days in the previous year and who— Landholders' constituencies.

(a) possesses an annual income calculated as provided in paragraphs 15, 16 and 17 of this Schedule, of not less than Rs. 3,000 derived from an estate as defined in section 3 (2) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, within the Presidency of Madras, or

(b) is registered as the janmi of land situated within the Presidency of Madras on which the assessment is not less than Rs. 1,500, or

(c) receives from Government a malikana allowance the annual amount of which is not less than Rs. 3,000.

15. For the purposes of paragraph 14 of this Schedule, the annual income of a zamindar shall be taken to be the annual rent value upon which the land cess is calculated under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, excluding the peshkash, quit-rent, peshkash or similar charge payable by him to Government. Annual income.

16. In calculating annual income and assessment for the purposes of paragraph 14 of this schedule— Method of calculating annual income and assessments.

(a) income derived from an estate shall not be reckoned along with income derived from any land other than an estate, but it may be reckoned along with a maliyana allowance;

(b) in no case shall income derived from a portion of an estate which is not separately registered in the office of a Collector be taken into account;

(c) assessments paid on more than one parcel of land may be reckoned together: provided that in the case of land referred to in paragraphs 18 and 20 of this Schedule, the assessment paid thereon shall not be added to any assessment paid on other land unless the holder of the latter has been nominated or is entitled under those paragraphs to represent the joint holders or family in respect of the former land.

17. For the purposes of paragraph 14 of this Schedule, the annual rent value and assessment shall be determined with reference to the accounts of the *fasli* year preceding the calendar year in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules or, if the accounts for that year are not available, with reference to the latest accounts that are available: provided that, if in any case it is not possible to calculate the rent value in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 16 of this Schedule, the Collector shall determine the value upon the best information available. Basis of determination of annual rent value and assessment.

18. Save as expressly provided in this Schedule, no person claiming to be qualified as an elector for a Landholders' constituency on account of the possession of income derived from land for which a public register is kept shall be entitled to have such income taken into account in determining his eligibility unless the land from which the income is derived stands registered in such register in his name. Entry of name in land register.

19. If several persons are registered as joint holders of land, a majority of the adult male persons so registered may nominate in writing any one of themselves who is not disqualified to be their representative for voting purposes, and the name of such representative alone shall be entered in the electoral roll and, if such nomination is not made, no entry shall be made in the roll in respect of such land. Joint holders of land

Explanation.—Land registered under section 14 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1905, in the joint names of the registered proprietor and another person is not land registered in the names of joint holders within the meaning of this paragraph.

20. When the property of a tarwad or similar joint family under the Marumakkattayam law is registered in the name of a woman and would, but for the disqualification of sex, qualify the registered holder as an elector, the senior male member of the family who is not disqualified, or any member not disqualified who is nominated in writing by a majority of the adult male members, shall be qualified as the representative of the family. Where property is entered in name of a woman.

Fiduciary capacity not recognised. Election of registration in personal or representative capacity.

21. Save as hereinbefore provided, no person shall be qualified as an elector unless he possesses the prescribed property qualification in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity.

22. A person who is nominated or qualified, under paragraph 19 or paragraph 21 of this Schedule, to represent a group of joint owners or a joint family, and who is himself possessed of a separate property qualification as an elector, may elect whether to be entered in the electoral roll in his representative or separate capacity, but he shall be entered in one such capacity only.

Other special Constituencies.

The University constituency.

23. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Madras University constituency if he has a place of residence in India and is a member of the Senate, or an Honorary Fellow, or a graduate of over seven years' standing of the University of Madras.

The Planters' constituency.

24. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Madras Planters' constituency if he is a member of one of the associations affiliated to the United Planters' Association of Southern India.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry constituency. Other Commerce constituencies.

25. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Madras Chamber of Commerce constituency if he is a member of the Madras Chamber of Commerce or of a Chamber affiliated to it.

26. Members of the Madras Trades Association, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and the Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association shall be qualified respectively as electors for the constituency comprising the Chamber or Association of which they are members.

SCHEDULE III.

(See rule 14.)

Return of election expenses.

1. Under the head of receipts there shall be shown the name and description of every person (including the candidate), club, society or association from whom any money security or equivalent of money was received in respect of expenses incurred on account of, or in connexion with, or incidental to, the election, and the amount received from each person, club, society or association separately.

2. Under the head of expenditure, there shall be shown :—

(*a*) the personal expenditure of the candidate incurred or paid by him or his election agent, including travelling and all other personal expenses incurred in connexion with his candidature;

(*b*) the name, and the rate and total amount of the pay, of each person employed as an agent (including the election agent), clerk or messenger;

(*c*) the travelling expenses and any other expenses incurred by the candidate or his election agent on account of agents (including the election agent), clerks or messengers;

(*d*) the travelling expenses of persons, whether in receipt of salary or not, incurred in connexion with the candidature, and whether paid or incurred by the candidate, his election agent or the person so travelling;

(*e*) the cost whether paid or incurred of—

(i) printing,
(ii) advertising,
(iii) stationery,
(iv) postage,
(v) telegrams, and
(vi) rooms hired either for public meetings or as committee rooms;

(*f*) any other miscellaneous expenses whether paid or incurred.

NOTE.—(1) all expenses incurred in connexion with the candidature whether paid by the candidate, his election agent, or any other person, or remaining unpaid on the date of the return are to be set out.

(2) For all items Rs. 5 and over, unless from the nature of the case (*e.g.*, travel by rail or postage) a receipt is not obtainable, vouchers are to be attached.

(3) All sums paid but for which no receipt is attached are to be set out in detail with dates of payment.

(4) All sums unpaid are to be set out in a separate list.

3. The form of affidavit referred to in rule 16 shall be as follows:—

Affidavit.

I . . being the appointed election agent for a candidate for election in the constituency (or I being a candidate for election in the constituency), do hereby solemnly affirm that the above return of election expenses is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that, except the expenses herein set forth, no expenses of any nature whatsoever have to my knowledge and belief been incurred in, and for the purpose of, his candidature, my candidature.

(Sd.)

Election agent or candidate.

Solemnly affirmed before me.

(*Magistrate*).

SCHEDULE IV.

(See rules 6, 7, 12, 27, 39 and 43.)

The following shall be deemed to be corrupt practices for the purposes of these rules:—

PART I.

Bribery.

1. A gift, offer or promise by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the connivance of a candidate or his agent, of any gratifications to any person whomsoever, with the object, directly or indirectly, of inducing—

(*a*) a person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate, or

(b) an elector to vote or refrain from voting at an election,

on as a reward to—

(a) a person for having so stood or not stood or for having withdrawn his candidature; or

(b) an elector for having voted or refrained from voting.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause the term "gratification" is not restricted to pecuniary gratifications or gratifications estimable in money, and includes all forms of entertainment and all forms of employment for reward; but it does not include the payment of any expenses *bona fide* incurred at or for the purposes of any election and duly entered in the return of election expenses prescribed by these rules.

Undue influence.

2 (1) The voluntary interference or attempted interference by a candidate or his agent or any other person with the connivance of the candidate or his agent with the free exercise of the right of any person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate or to vote or refrain from voting at an election.

(2) A threat of injury to any person or to any person in whom that person is interested or the inducement or attempted inducement of any person to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered the object of Divine displeasure or of spiritual censure shall be deemed to be interference within the meaning of this paragraph.

Provided that a declaration of public policy or promise of public action shall not be deemed to be interference.

Personation.

3. The procuring or abetting or attempting to procure by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the connivance of a candidate or his agent, the application by a person for a voting paper in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or by a person who has voted once at an election for a voting paper in his own name at the same election.

Publication of false statements.

4. The publication by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the connivance of the candidate or his agent, of any statement of fact which is false and which he either believes to be false or does not believe to be true in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate or in relation to the candidature or withdrawal of any candidate, which statement is reasonably calculated to prejudice such candidate's election.

PART II.

Acts under Part I.

1. Any act specified in Part I, when done by a person who is not a candidate or his agent or a person acting with the connivance of a candidate or his agent.

Personation

2. The application by a person at an election for a voting paper in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or for a voting paper in his own name after he has already voted at such election.

Bribery.

3. The receipt of, or agreement to receive, any gratification, whether as a motive or a reward,—

(a) by a person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate; or

(b) by any person whomsoever for himself or any other person for voting or refraining from voting, or for inducing or attempting to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting or any candidate to withdraw his candidature.

Payment for conveyance.

4. Any payment or promise of payment to any person whomsoever on account of the conveyance of any elector to or from any place for the purpose of recording his vote

Hiring and use of public conveyance.

5. The hiring, employment, borrowing or using for the purposes of the election of any boat, vehicle or animal usually kept for letting on hire or for the conveyance of passengers by him:

Provided that any elector may hire any boat, vehicle or animal, or use any boat, vehicle or animal which is his own property, to convey himself to or from the place where the vote is recorded.

Incurring expenses without authority.

6. The incurring or authorisation of expenses by any person other than a candidate or his election-agent on account of holding any public meeting or upon any advertisement, circular or publication or in any other way whatsoever for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of such candidate, unless he is authorized in writing so to do by the candidate.

Hiring of liquor shops.

7. The hiring, using or letting, as a committee-room or for the purpose of any meeting in which electors are admitted, of any building, room or other place where intoxicating liquor is sold to the public.

Issue of circulars, etc., without printer's and publisher's name printed thereon.

8. The issuing of any circular, placard or poster having reference to the election which does not bear on its face the name and address of the printer and publisher thereof

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In exercise of the powers conferred by section 64 (1) and section 129-A. of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules for the Legislative Assembly :—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules.

Definitions

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Government of India Act;

(*b*) "Commissioners" means Commissioners appointed for the purpose of holding an election inquiry under these rules;

(*c*) "corrupt practice" means any act deemed to be a corrupt practice under the provisions of Schedule IV;

(*d*) "election agent" means the person appointed under these rules by a candidate as his agent for an election;

(*e*) "Gazette" means the *Gazette of India*; and

(*f*) "Schedule" means a Schedule to these rules

PART I.

COMPOSITION OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND CONSTITUENCIES.

Composition of Legislative Assembly

3. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of—

(1) one hundred and two elected members, and

(2) forty-one members nominated by the Governor-General, of whom not more than twenty-six may be officials, and one shall be a person nominated as the result of an election held in Berar.

Elected Members.

Constituencies.

4. The elected members shall be elected by the constituencies specified in Schedule I, subject to the provisions of that Schedule in regard to constituencies entitled to elect in rotation, and the number of members to be elected by each constituency shall be as stated therein against that constituency.

PART II.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTED MEMBERS.

General disqualifications for being elected.

5. (1) A person shall not be eligible for election as a member of the Legislative Assembly if such person—

(*a*) is not a British subject; or

(*b*) is a female; or

(*c*) is already a member of any legislative body constituted under the Act; or

(*d*) having been a legal practitioner has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as such by order of any competent court; or

(*e*) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(*f*) is under 25 years of age; or

(*g*) is an undischarged insolvent; or

(*h*) being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part:

Provided that, if the Ruler of a State in India or any subject of such a State is not ineligible for election to the Legislative Council of a province, such Ruler or subject shall not by reason of not being a British subject be ineligible for election to the Legislative Assembly by any constituency in that province:

Provided further that the disqualification mentioned in clause (*d*) may be removed by an order of the Governor-General in Council in this behalf.

(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for election for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

(3) If any person is convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or is, after an inquiry by Commissioners appointed under any rules for the time being in force regarding elections to a legislative body constituted under the Act, reported as guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in paragraphs 1, 2 or 3 of Part II, of Schedule IV, such person shall not be eligible for election for five years from the date of such conviction or of the finding of the Commissioners, as the case may be; and a person reported by any such Commissioners to be guilty of any other corrupt practice shall be similarly disqualified for three years from such date.

(4) If any person has been a candidate or an election agent at an election to any legislative body constituted under the Act and has failed to lodge any prescribed return of election expenses or has lodged a return which is found, either by Commissioners holding an inquiry into the election or by a Magistrate in a judicial proceeding, to be false in any material particular, such person shall not be eligible for election for five years from the date of such election:

Provided that any disqualification mentioned in sub-rule (3) or sub rule (4) of this rule may be removed by an order of the Governor-General in Council in that behalf.

Special qualifications for election in case of certain constituencies.

6. (1) A person shall not be eligible for election as a member of the Legislative Assembly to represent—

(*a*) a general constituency in the presidency of Madras or in the presidency of Bengal, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency or of another constituency of the same communal description situate in the same presidency; or

(*b*) a general constituency in the presidency of Bombay, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency and he has resided in the constituency for a period of six months prior to the last day fixed for the nomination of candidates in that constituency; or

(*c*) a general constituency in the province of Bihar and Orissa or in the province of Assam, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency or of any other general constituency in the same province; or

(*d*) a Muhammadan or non-Muhammadan constituency in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of a Muhammadan or non-Muhammadan constituency in that province; or

(*e*) a general constituency in the Punjab or in the Central Provinces or a European constituency in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or a constituency in the province of Burma or any special constituency, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency.

(2) For the purposes of these rules—

(*a*) "general constituency" means a non-Muhammadan, Muhammadan, European, non-European or Sikh constituency; and

(*b*) "special constituency" means a Landholders' or Indian Commerce constituency.

PART III.

THE ELECTORAL ROLL.

General conditions of registration, and disqualifications

7. (1) Every person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of a constituency who has the qualifications prescribed for an elector of that constituency and who is not subject to any of the disqualifications hereinafter set out, namely:—

(a) is not a British subject; or

(b) is a female; or

(c) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(d) is under 21 years of age:

Provided that, if the Ruler of a State in India or any subject of such a State is not disqualified for registration on the electoral roll of a constituency of the Legislative Council of a province, such Ruler or subject shall not by reason of not being a British subject be disqualified for registration on the electoral roll of any constituency of the Legislative Assembly in that province:

Provided further that, if a resolution is passed by the Legislative Assembly recommending that the sex disqualification for registration should be removed either in respect of women generally or any class of women, the Governor-General in Council shall make regulations providing that women or a class of women, as the case may be, shall not be disqualified for registration by reason only of their sex:

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of more than one general constituency.

(2) If any person is convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or is, after an inquiry by Commissioners appointed under any rule for the time being in force regarding elections to a legislative body constituted under the Act, reported to be guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in paragraphs 1, 2 or 3 of Part II, of Schedule IV, his name, if on the electoral roll, shall be removed therefrom and shall not be registered therein for a period of five years from the date of the conviction or the report, as the case may be, or, if not on the electoral roll, shall not be so registered for a like period; and if any person is reported by any such Commissioners as guilty of any other corrupt practice, his name, if on the electoral roll, shall be removed therefrom and shall not be registered therein for a period of three years from the date of report, or, if not on the electoral roll, shall not be so registered for a like period:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may direct that the name of any person to whom the sub-rule applies shall be registered on the electoral roll.

Qualifications of electors.

8. (1) The qualifications of an elector for a general constituency shall be such qualifications based on—

(i) community,

(ii) residence, and

(iii) (a) ownership or occupation of a building, or

(b) assessment to or payment of municipal or cantonment rates or taxes or local cesses, or

(c) assessment to or payment of income-tax, or

(d) the holding of land, or

(e) membership of a local body,

as are specified in Schedule II to the case of that constituency.

(2) The qualifications of an elector for a special constituency shall be the qualifications specified in Schedule II in the case of that constituency.

Electoral rolls.

9. (1) An electoral roll shall be prepared for every constituency, on which shall be entered the names of all persons appearing to be entitled to be registered as electors for that constituency. It shall be published in the constituency together with a notice specifying the mode in which and the time within which any person whose name is not entered in the roll and who claims to have it inserted therein, or any person whose name is on the roll and who objects to the inclusion of his own name or of the name of any other person on the roll, may prefer a claim or objection to the Revising Authority.

(2) The regulations for the time being in force in any province for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of that province in regard to the following matters, namely:—

(1) the authority by whom the electoral roll shall be prepared and the particulars to be contained in the roll,

(2) the time at which the roll shall be prepared,

(3) the publication of the roll in the constituency to which it relates,

(4) the mode in which and the time within which claims and objections may be preferred,

(5) the constitution and appointment of Revising Authorities to dispose of claims and objections,

(6) the manner in which notices of claims or objections shall be published,

(7) the place, date, and time at which and the manner in which claims or objections shall be heard,

shall apply for the purpose of the holding of elections within that province to the Legislative Assembly:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette, direct that such modifications and adaptations as he may specify shall be made in the application of those regulations.

(3) The orders made by the Revising Authority shall be final, and the electoral roll shall be amended in accordance therewith and shall, as so amended, be republished in the case of each province in such manner as may be prescribed by the regulations aforesaid for the republication of electoral rolls of constituencies of the Legislative Council.

(4) The electoral roll shall come into force from the date of such republication, and shall continue in force for a period of three years or for such less period as the Governor-General in Council may by regulation prescribe, and after the expiration of such period a fresh roll shall be prepared in accordance with these rules.

(3) If a constituency is called upon to elect a member or members after an electoral roll has ceased to have force and before the completion of the new electoral roll, the old electoral roll shall for the purposes of that election continue to operate as the electoral roll for the constituency.

Right to vote.

10. Every person registered on the electoral roll for the time being in force for any constituency shall while so registered be entitled to vote at an election of a member or members for that constituency: provided that no person shall vote in more than one general constituency.

PART IV.

ELECTIONS.

Nomination of candidates.

11. (1) Any person may be nominated as a candidate for election in any constituency for which he is eligible for election under these rules.

(2) On or before the date on which a candidate is nominated the candidate shall make in writing and sign a declaration appointing either himself or some other person, who is not disqualified under these rules for the appointment, to be his election agent, and no candidate shall be deemed to be duly nominated unless such declaration has been made.

(3) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to be renominated as a candidate for the same election.

Procedure at election.

12. (1) If the number of candidates who are duly nominated and who have not withdrawn their candidature before such time as the Governor General in Council may fix in this behalf exceeds that of the vacancies, a poll shall be taken.

(2) If the number of such candidates is equal to the number of vacancies, all such candidates shall be declared to be duly elected.

(3) If the number of such candidates is less than the number of vacancies, all such candidates shall be declared to be elected, and the Governor-General shall, by a notification in the Gazette, call for fresh nominations for the remaining vacancy or vacancies, and if any such are received shall call upon the constituency to elect a member or members, as the case may be.

(4) Votes shall be given by ballot and in general and landholders' constituencies in person. No votes shall be received by proxy.

(5) In plural-member constituencies every elector shall have as many votes as there are members to be elected, but no elector shall give more than one vote to any one candidate except in the case of the plural-member constituencies in the presidency of Bombay, in which constituencies any elector may accumulate his votes upon one candidate or distribute them amongst the candidates as he pleases:

Provided that in the Bengal (European) constituency the election shall be made according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote, and votes shall be given in accordance with regulations made in that behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

(6) Votes shall be counted by, or under the supervision of, the Returning Officer, and any candidate, or, in the absence of the candidate, a representative duly authorised by him in writing, shall have a right to be present at the time of counting.

(7) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate or candidates, as the case may be, to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected:

Provided that in the Bengal (European) constituency the Returning Officer shall determine the candidates to whom the largest number of votes has been given in accordance with the regulations made in that behalf.

(8) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person or persons to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

(9) The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name or names of the candidate or candidates elected shall be published in the Gazette.

Regulations regarding the conduct of elections.

13. The regulations for the time being in force in any province for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of that province in regard to the following matters, namely,—

(1) for the form and manner in, and the conditions on, which nominations may be made, and for the scrutiny of nominations;

(2) for the appointment of a Returning Officer for each constituency and for his powers and duties;

(3) for the division of general and landholders' constituencies into polling areas and for the appointment of polling stations for those areas;

(4) for the appointment of officers to preside at polling stations, and for the duties of such officers;

(5) for the checking of voters by reference to the electoral roll;

(6) for the manner in which votes are to be given, both generally and in the case of illiterate voters or voters under physical or other disability;

(7) for the procedure to be followed in respect of tender of votes by persons representing themselves to be electors after other persons have voted as such electors;

(8) for the scrutiny of votes;

(9) for the safe custody of ballot papers and other election papers, for the period for which such papers shall be preserved, and for the inspection and production of such papers, and

(10) for the conduct of elections generally,

shall apply for the purpose of the holding of elections within that province to the Legislative Assembly:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette, direct that such modifications and adaptations as he may specify shall be made in the application of those regulations.

Multiple elections.

14. (1) If any person is elected by more than one constituency, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department within seven days from the date of the publication of the result of such election in the Gazette, choose for which of those constituencies he shall serve, and the choice shall be conclusive.

(2) When any such choice has been made, the Governor General shall call upon any constituency or constituencies for which such person has not chosen to serve to elect another person or persons.

(3) If the candidate does not make the choice referred to in sub-rule (1) of this rule, the elections of such person shall be void and the Governor General shall call upon the constituency or constituencies concerned to elect another person or persons.

Election agents and return of expenses.

Disqualification for being an election agent.

15. No person shall be appointed an election agent who is himself ineligible for election as being subject to any disqualification mentioned in sub-rule (3) or sub rule (4) of rule 5.

Return of election expenses.

16. (1) Within one month or such longer period as the Governor General may allow after the date of the declaration of the result of the election every candidate, either personally or through his election agent, shall cause to be lodged with the Returning Officer a return of his election expenses containing the particulars specified in Schedule III.

(2) Every such return shall contain a statement of all payments made by the candidate or by his election agent or by any persons on behalf of the candidate or in his interests for expenses incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct and management of the election, and further a statement of all unpaid claims in respect of such expenses of which he or his election agent is aware.

(3) The return shall be accompanied by declarations by the candidate and his election agent which shall be in the form contained in the said Schedule and shall be made on oath or affirmation before a Magistrate.

(4) The Governor General in Council shall cause to be prepared in such manner, and maintained for such time, as he may direct, a record showing the names of all candidates at every election under these rules and the date on which return of election expenses of each candidate has been lodged with the Returning Officer.

Accounts of agents.

17. Every election agent shall keep regular books of account in which the particulars of all expenditure of the nature referred to in rule 16 shall be entered, whether such expenditure is incurred by the candidate or by the election agent or by any person under the direction of the candidate or the election agent.

PART V.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

General disqualifications for nomination.

18. (1) Save as expressly provided in these rules in regard to the nomination of a person elected in Berar, no person shall be nominated to the Legislative Assembly who—

(*a*) is not a British subject; or

(*b*) is a female; or

(*c*) is already a member of any legislative body constituted under the Act; or

(*d*) having been a legal practitioner has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as such by order of any competent court; or

(*e*) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(*f*) is under 25 years of age; or

(*g*) is an undischarged insolvent; or

(*h*) being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part:

Provided that, if the Ruler of a State in India or any subject of such a State is not disqualified for nomination to the Legislative Council of a province, such Ruler or subject shall not by reason of not being a British subject be disqualified for nomination to the Legislative Assembly to represent that province:

Provided further that the disqualification mentioned in clause (*d*) may be removed by an order of the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

(3) If any person is convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or is, after an inquiry by Commissioners appointed under any rules for the time being in force regarding elections to a legislative body constituted under the Act, reported as guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of Part II of Schedule IV, such person shall not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of such conviction or of the finding of the Commissioners, as the case may be; and a person reported by any such Commissioners to be guilty of any other corrupt practice shall be similarly disqualified for three years from such date.

(4) If any person has been a candidate or an election agent at an election to any legislative body constituted under the Act and has failed to lodge any prescribed return of election expenses or has lodged a return which is found, either by Commissioners holding an inquiry into the election or by a Magistrate in a judicial proceeding, to be false in any material particular, such person shall not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of the election:

Provided that any disqualification mentioned in sub-rule (3) or sub rule (4) of this rule may be removed by an order of the Governor General in Council in that behalf.

Term of office of nominated member.

12. (1) A nominated non-official member shall hold office for the duration of the Legislative Assembly to which he is nominated.

(2) Official members shall hold office for the duration of the Legislative Assembly to which they are nominated or for such shorter period as the Governor-General may, at the time of nomination, determine.

PART VI.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Obligation to take oath.

Taking of oath.

13. Every person who is elected or nominated to be a member of the Legislative Assembly shall before taking his seat make, at a meeting of the Legislative Assembly, an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown in the following form, namely,—

I, A. B., having been $\frac{\text{elected}}{\text{nominated}}$ a member of this Assembly do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, His heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.

Vacation of seat.

Effect of subsequent disabilities or failure to take oath.

14. If any person having been elected or nominated subsequently becomes subject to any of the disabilities stated in clauses (a), (c), (e), (g) and (h) of sub-rule (1) or in sub-rules (2), (3) and (4) of rule 4 or of rule 18, as the case may be, or fails to make the oath or affirmation prescribed by rule 20 within such time as the Governor-General considers reasonable, the Governor-General shall, by notification in the Gazette, declare his seat to be vacant.

Casual vacancies.

15. (1) When a vacancy occurs in the case of an elected member by reason of his election being declared void or his seat being declared vacant, or by reason of absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office or resignation duly accepted, the Governor-General shall by notification in the Gazette, call upon the constituency concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(2) If a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated member, the Governor-General shall nominate to the vacancy a person having the necessary qualification under these rules.

First constitution of the Legislative Assembly.

Constitution of Legislative Assembly.

16. (1) As soon as conveniently may be after these rules come into force, a Legislative Assembly shall be constituted in accordance with their provisions.

(2) For this purpose the Governor-General shall, by notification in the Gazette, call upon the constituencies referred to in rule 4 to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time as may be prescribed by such notification, and shall make such nominations as may be necessary to complete the Legislative Assembly before the date fixed for its first meeting.

(3) If any difficulty arises as to the preparation or publication of the first electoral roll or the holding of the first elections after the commencement of these rules, the Governor-General in Council may by order do any matter or thing which appears to him necessary for the proper preparation or publication of the roll or for the proper holding of the elections.

General Elections.

Reconstitution of Legislative Assembly.

17. (1) On the expiration of the duration of a Legislative Assembly or on its dissolution, a general election shall be held in order that a new Legislative Assembly may be constituted.

(2) On such expiration or dissolution, the Governor-General shall, by notification in the Gazette, call upon the constituencies referred to in rule 4 to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time after the date of expiration or dissolution as may be prescribed by such notification:

Provided that, if the Governor-General thinks fit, such notification may be issued at any time not being more than three months prior to the date on which the duration of the Legislative Assembly would expire in the ordinary course of events.

(3) Before the date fixed for the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly, the Governor-General shall make such nominations as may be necessary to complete the Legislative Assembly.

Publication of result of general election.

18. As soon as may be after the expiration of the time fixed for the election of members at any general election, the names of the members elected for the various constituencies at such election shall be notified in the Gazette.

PART VII.

THE FINAL DECISION OF DOUBTS AND DISPUTES AS TO THE VALIDITY OF AN ELECTION.

Definitions.

19. In this Part and in Schedule IV, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "agent" includes an election agent and any person who is held by Commissioners to have acted as an agent in connexion with an election with the knowledge or consent of the candidate;

(b) "candidate" means a person who has been nominated as a candidate at any election or who claims that he has been so nominated or that his nomination has been improperly refused, and includes a person who, when an election is in contemplation, holds himself out as a prospective candidate at such election, provided that he is subsequently nominated as a candidate at such election; and

(c) "returned candidate" means a candidate whose name has been published under these rules as duly elected.

The election petition.

20. No election shall be called in question except by an election petition presented in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

Presentation of the petition.

21. An election petition may be presented to the Governor-General by any candidate or elector against any returned candidate within fourteen days from the date on which the result of the election has been published in accordance with sub-rule (2) of rule 12.

Contents of the petition.

28. The petition shall contain a statement in concise form of the material facts on which the petitioner relies and the particulars of any corrupt practice which he alleges and shall, where necessary, be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively. It shall be signed by the petitioner and verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of pleadings in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Against whom it may be presented.

30. The petitioner may, if he so desires, in addition to calling in question the election of the returned candidate, claim a declaration that he himself or any other candidate has been duly elected; in which case he shall join as respondents to his petition all other candidates who where nominated at the election.

Deposit of security.

31. At the time of presentation of the petition, the petitioner shall deposit with it the sum of one thousand rupees in cash or as Government Promissory Notes of equal value at the market rate of the day as security for the costs of the same.

Dismissal for default. Appointment of Commissioners.

32. (1) If the provisions of rule 31 are not complied with, the Governor General shall dismiss the petition.

(2) Upon compliance with the provisions of rule 31—

(a) the Governor General shall appoint as Commissioners for the trial of the petition three persons who are, or are eligible to be appointed, Judges of a High Court within the meaning of section 101 (3) of the Act, and shall appoint one of them to be the President, and thereafter all applications and proceedings in connexion therewith shall be dealt with and held by such Commissioners;

(b) the President of the Commission so constituted shall, as soon as may be, cause a copy of the petition to be served on each respondent and to be published in the Gazette, and may call on the petitioner to execute a bond in such amount and with such sureties as he may require for the payment of any further costs. At any time within fourteen days after such publication, any other candidate shall be entitled to be joined as a respondent on giving security in a like amount and procuring the execution of a like bond.

(3) When in respect of an election in a constituency more petitions than one are presented, the Governor General shall refer all such petitions to the same Commissioners who may at their discretion inquire into the petitions either in one or in more proceedings as they shall think fit.

Inquiry by Commissioners.

33. Every election petition shall be inquired into by the Commissioners as nearly as may be, in accordance with the procedure applicable under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to the trial of suits: provided that it shall only be necessary for the Commissioners to make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of any witness examined by them.

Place of inquiry.

34. The inquiry shall be held at such place as the Governor General may appoint: provided that the Commissioners may in their discretion sit for any part of the inquiry at any other place in the province in which the constituency in question is situated, and may depute any one of their number to take evidence at any place in that province.

Withdrawal of petition.

35. (1) No election petition shall be withdrawn without the leave of the Commissioners.

(2) If there are more petitioners than one, no application to withdraw a petition shall be made except with the consent of all the petitioners.

(3) When an application for withdrawal is made, notice thereof fixing a date for the hearing of the application shall be given to all other parties to the petition and shall be published in the Gazette.

(4) No application for withdrawal shall be granted if the Commissioners are of opinion that such application has been induced by any bargain or consideration which the Commissioners consider ought not be allowed.

(5) If the application is granted—

(a) the petitioner shall be ordered to pay the costs of the respondent theretofore incurred or such portion thereof as the Commissioners may think fit;

(b) such withdrawal shall be reported to the Governor General, who shall publish notice thereof in the Gazette; and

(c) any person who might himself have been a petitioner may, within seven days of such publication, apply to be substituted as petitioner in place of the party withdrawing, and, upon compliance with the conditions of rule 31 as to security, shall be entitled to be so substituted and to continue the proceedings upon such terms as the Commissioners may think fit.

Abatement or substitution on death of petitioner.

36. (1) An election petition shall abate only on the death of a sole petitioner or of the survivor of several petitioners.

(2) Such abatement shall be reported to the Governor General, who shall publish notice thereof in the Gazette.

(3) Any person who might himself have been a petitioner may, within seven days of such publication apply to be substituted as petitioner, and, upon compliance with the conditions of rule 31 as to security, shall be entitled to be so substituted and to continue the proceedings upon such terms as the Commissioners may think fit.

Abatement or substitution on death of respondent.

37. If before the conclusion of the trial of an election petition the respondent dies or gives notice that he does not intend to oppose the petition, the Commissioners shall cause notice of such event to be published in the Gazette and thereupon any person who might have been a petitioner may, within seven days of such publication, apply to be substituted for such respondent to oppose the petition, and shall be entitled to continue the proceedings upon such terms as the Commissioners may think fit.

Recrimination when seat claimed.

38. Where at an inquiry into an election petition any candidate, other than the returned candidate claims the seat for himself, the returned candidate or any other party may give evidence to prove that the election of such candidate would have been void if he had been the returned candidate and a petition had been presented complaining of his election.

Attendance at Law Officers.

39. When at an inquiry into an election petition the Commissioners so order, the Advocate General or some person acting under his instructions shall attend and take such part therein as they may direct.

Explanation.—The expression "Advocate General" includes also a Government Advocate, or, where there is no Advocate General or Government Advocate, such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

Grounds for declaring election void.

40. (1) Save as hereinafter provided in this rule, if in the opinion of the Commissioners—

(*a*) the election of a returned candidate has been procured or induced, or the result of the election has been materially affected, by a corrupt practice, or

(*b*) any corrupt practice specified in Part I of Schedule IV has been committed, or

(*c*) the result of the election has been materially affected by any irregularity in respect of a nomination paper, or by the improper reception or refusal of a vote, or by any non-compliance with the provisions of the Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder, or by any mistake in the use of any form annexed thereto,

the election of the returned candidate shall be void.

(2) If the Commissioners report that a returned candidate has been guilty by an agent (other than his election agent) of any corrupt practice specified in Part I of Schedule IV which does not amount to any form of bribery other than treating as hereinafter explained or to the procuring or abetment of personation, and if the Commissioners further report that the candidate has satisfied them that—

(*a*) no corrupt practice was committed at such election by the candidate or his election agent and the corrupt practices mentioned in the report were committed contrary to the orders and without the sanction or connivance of such candidate or his election agent, and

(*b*) such candidate and his election agent took all reasonable means for preventing the commission of corrupt practices at such election, and

(*c*) the corrupt practices mentioned in the said report were of a trivial, unimportant and limited character, and

(*d*) in all other respects the election was free from any corrupt practice on the part of such candidate or any of his agents,

then the Commissioners may find that the election of such candidate is not void.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-rule "treating" means the incurring in whole or in part by any person of the expense of giving or providing any food, drink, entertainment or provision to any person with the object, directly or indirectly, of inducing him or any other person to vote or refrain from voting or as a reward for having voted or refrained from voting.

Report of Commissioners and procedure thereon.

41. (1) At the conclusion of the inquiry, the Commissioners shall report whether the returned candidate, or any other party to the petition who has under the provisions of these rules claimed the seat, has been duly elected, and in so reporting shall have regard to the provisions of rule 40.

(2) The report shall be in writing and shall be signed by all the Commissioners. The Commissioners shall forthwith forward their report to the Governor General who, on receipt thereof, shall issue orders in accordance with the report and publish the report in the Gazette, and the orders of the Governor General shall be final.

Form of report.

42. If either in their report or upon any other matter there is a difference of opinion among the Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, and their report shall be expressed in the terms of the views of the majority.

Findings as to corrupt practices and persons guilty thereof.

43. Where any charge is made in an election petition of any corrupt practice, the Commissioners shall record in their report—

(*a*) a finding whether a corrupt practice has or has not been proved to have been committed by any candidate or his agent, or with the connivance of any candidate or his agent, and the nature of such corrupt practice, and

(*b*) the names of all persons (if any) who have been proved at the inquiry to have been guilty of any corrupt practice and the nature of such corrupt practice with any such recommendations as they may desire to make for the exemption of any such persons from any disqualifications they may have incurred in this connexion under these rules.

PART VIII.

SPECIAL PROVISION.

Interpretation in case of doubt.

44. If any question arises as to the interpretation of these rules otherwise than in connexion with an election inquiry held thereunder, the question shall be referred for the decision of the Governor General, and his decision shall be final.

SCHEDULE I.

(See rule 4.)

I (*1*).—*List of Constituencies entitled to representation in every Legislative Assembly.*

Province.	Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of members.
Madras ..	Madras city ..	Non-Muhammadan Urban.	The City of Madras as defined in section 3 (9) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, but including Fort St. George.	1
Do. ..	Ganjam cum Vizagapatam.	Non-Muhammadan Rural.	The districts and agencies of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.	1
Do. ..	Godavari cum Kistna.	Do.	The districts and agency of Godavari and the district of Kistna.	1
Do. ..	Guntur cum Nellore.	Do.	The districts of Guntur and Nellore ..	1
Do. ..	Madras ceded districts and Chittoor.	Do.	The districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor.	1

Province.	Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	Number of members
Madras	Salem and Coimbatore cum North Arcot.	Non-Muhammadan Rural	The districts of Salem, Coimbatore and North Arcot.	1
Do. .. .	South Arcot cum Chingleput.	Do.	The districts of South Arcot and Chingleput.	1
Do.	Tanjore cum Trichinopoly.	Do.	The districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly.	1
Do.	Madura and Ramnad cum Tinnevelly.	Do.	The districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.	2
Do.	West Coast and Nilgiris (Non-Muhammad. a)	Do.	The districts of the Nilgiris, Malabar, Anjengo and South Kanara.	1
Do.	North Madras (Muhammadan)	Muhammadan ..	The districts and agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and the districts of Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Anantapur Bellary, Cuddapah Kurnool and Chittoor.	1
Do.	South Madras (Muhammadan).	Do. ..	The districts of Chingleput, Madras, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.	1
Do	West Coast and Nilgiris (Muhammadan).	Do. ..	The districts of The Nilgiris, Malabar, Anjengo and South Kanara.	1
Do.	Madras (European).	European ..	The Madras Presidency	1
Do.	Madras Landholders.	Landholders ..	Do.	1
Do.	Madras Indian Commerce.	Indian Commerce.	Do.	1

SCHEDULE II.

(See rule 3.)

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS—PART I.—MADRAS.

Definitions.

1. For the purposes of this Part—

(a) "a European" means any person of European descent in the male line being a British subject and resident in British India, who either was born in or has a domicile in the British Isles, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa, or whose father was so born or has or had up to the date of the birth of the person in question such a domicile;

(b) "previous year" means the financial year preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules.

Revenue accounts, etc., to be conclusive evidence.

2. For the purpose of determining any claim to a qualification under this Part the entries in the land-revenue accounts and *muchalikas* and in the municipal records shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated.

Joint families.

3. (1) If property is held or payments are made jointly by the members of a joint family the family shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether under this Part the requisite qualification exists; and, if it does exist, the person qualified shall be the member authorised by a majority of the family or, in the case of a Hindu joint family, either a member so authorised or the manager thereof.

(2) A person may be qualified either in his personal capacity or in the capacity of a representative of a joint family, but not in both capacities.

Fiduciary capacity not recognised.

4. Save as in this Part expressly provided, no person shall be qualified as an elector in respect of any property unless he possesses the prescribed property qualification in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity.

Annual rent value.

5. For the purposes of this Part the annual rent value of land shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, with reference to the accounts of the *fasli* year preceding the calendar year in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules or, if the accounts for that year are not available, with reference to the latest accounts that are available; provided that, if in any case it is not possible to calculate the rent value in accordance with the provisions of section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Registration Officer shall determine the value for the purposes of this Part upon the best information available.

General Constituencies

Madras City Constituency.

6. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Madras City constituency who is neither a Muhammadan nor a European and who resided in the constituency for not less than 120 days in the previous year and who—

(*a*) was in the previous year assessed to an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 20 in respect of one or more of the following taxes, namely, property tax, tax on companies, or profession tax; or

(*b*) was in the previous year assessed to income-tax.

Rural Constituencies.

7. A person shall be qualified as an elector in any other general constituency who resided in the constituency for not less than 120 days in the previous year and who—

(*a*) is registered as a ryotwari pattadar or as an inamdar of land of which the annual rent value is not less than Rs. 50; or

(*b*) holds on a registered lease under a ryotwari pattadar or inamdar land of which the annual rent value is not less than Rs. 50; or

(c) is registered jointly with the proprietor under section 14 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895, as the occupant of land of which the annual rent value is not less than Rs. 50; or

(d) is a landholder as defined in section 3 (5) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, holding an estate of which the annual rent value is not less than Rs. 50; or

(e) holds as "ryot" as defined in section 3 (15) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, or as tenant under a landholder, land of which the annual rent value is not less than Rs. 50; or

(f) was in the previous year assessed in a municipality included in the constituency to an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 20 in respect of one or more of the following taxes, namely, property tax, tax on companies, or profession tax; or

(g) was in the previous year assessed to income-tax:

Provided that—

(i) no Muhammadan or European shall be qualified as an elector for a non-Muhammadan constituency; and

(ii) a person shall be qualified as an elector for a Muhammadan or European constituency according as he is a Muhammadan or a European.

Special constituencies.

The Landholders' Constituency.

5. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Landholders' constituency if his name is registered on the electoral roll of any Landholders' constituency of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Madras.

The Indian Commerce Constituency.

6. Every Indian and one duly authorised representative of every Indian partnership shall be qualified as an elector on the roll of the Indian Commerce constituency if such person has resided in the Presidency for not less than 120 days in the previous year, and if he or the partnership, as the case may be, has been assessed to income-tax in the previous year on an income of not less than Rs. 10,000 derived from business within the meaning of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this paragraph—

(a) "Indian" includes any person who is not a European, and

(b) "Indian partnership" means any non-European joint family, or any firm, association or company of which no partner or director is a European.

SCHEDULE III.

(See rule 16.)

Return of election expenses.

1. Under the head of receipts there shall be shown the name and description of every person (including the candidate) club, society or association from whom any money, security or equivalent of money was received in respect of expenses incurred on account of, or in connection with, or incidental to, the election, and the amount received from each person, club, society or association separately.

2. Under the head of expenditure, there shall be shown—

(a) the personal expenditure of the candidate incurred or paid by him or his election agent, including travelling and all other personal expenses incurred in connection with his candidature;

(b) the name, and the rate and total amount of the pay, of each person employed as an agent (including the election agent), clerk or messenger;

(c) the travelling expenses and any other expenses incurred by the candidate or his election agent on account of agents (including the election agent), clerks or messengers;

(d) the travelling expenses of persons, whether in receipt of salary or not, incurred in connection with the candidature, and whether paid or incurred by the candidate, his election agent or the person so travelling;

(e) the cost whether paid or incurred of—

(i) printing,

(ii) advertising,

(iii) stationery,

(iv) postage,

(v) telegrams, and

(vi) rooms hired either for public meetings or as committee rooms;

(f) any other miscellaneous expenses whether paid or incurred.

Note.—(1) All expenses incurred in connection with the candidature whether paid by the candidate, his election agent, or any other person, or remaining unpaid on the date of the return are to be set out.

(2) For all items of Rs. 5 and over, unless from the nature of the case (*e.g.*, travel by rail or postage) a receipt is not obtainable, vouchers are to be attached.

(3) All sums paid but for which no receipt is attached are to be set out in detail with dates of payment.

(4) All sums unpaid are to be set out in a separate list.

3. The form of affidavit referred to in rule 16 shall be as follows:—

Affidavit.

I, , being the appointed election agent for , a candidate for election in the constituency (or I, , being a candidate for election in the constituency), do hereby solemnly affirm that the above return of election expenses is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that, except the expenses herein set forth, no expenses of any nature whatsoever have to my knowledge and belief been incurred in, and for the purposes of, his candidature / my candidature.

(Sd.)

Election Agent or *Candidate.*

Solemnly affirmed before me

(*Magistrate*).

SCHEDULE IV.

(See rules 4, 7, 18, 32, 49 and 62.)

The following shall be deemed to be corrupt practices for the purposes of these rules:—

PART I.

Bribery.

1. A gift, offer or promise by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the connivance of a candidate or his agent, of any gratification to any person whomsoever, with the object, directly or indirectly, of inducing—

(a) a person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate, or

(b) an elector to vote or refrain from voting at an election,

or as a reward to—

(c) a person for having so stood or not stood or for having withdrawn his candidature, or

(d) an elector for having voted or refrained from voting.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause the term "gratification" is not restricted to pecuniary gratifications or gratifications estimable in money, and includes all forms of entertainment and all forms of employment for reward; but it does not include the payment of any expenses *bona fide* incurred at or for the purpose of any election and duly entered in the return of election expenses prescribed by these rules.

Undue influence.

2. (1) The voluntary interference or attempted interference by a candidate or his agent or any other person with the connivance of the candidate or his agent with the free exercise of the right of any person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate or to vote or refrain from voting at an election.

(2) A threat of injury to any person or to any person in whom that person is interested or the inducement or attempted inducement of any person to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered the object of Divine displeasure or of spiritual censure shall be deemed to be interference within the meaning of this paragraph:

Provided that a declaration of public policy or promise of public action shall not be deemed to be interference.

Personation.

3. The procuring or abetting or attempting to procure by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the connivance of a candidate or his agent, the application by a person for a voting paper in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or by a person who has voted once at an election for a voting paper to his own name at the same election.

Publication of false statements.

4. The publication by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the connivance of the candidate or his agent, of any statement of fact which is false and which he either believes to be false or does not believe to be true in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate or in relation to the candidature or withdrawal of any candidate, which statement is reasonably calculated to prejudice such candidate's election.

PART II

Acts under Part I.

1. Any act specified in PART I, when done by a person who is not a candidate or his agent or a person acting with the connivance of a candidate or his agent.

Personation.

2. The application by a person at an election for a voting paper in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or for a voting paper in his own name after he has already voted at such election.

Bribery.

3. The receipt of, or agreement to receive, any gratification, whether as a motive or a reward,—

(a) by a person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate; or

(b) by any person whomsoever for himself or any other person for voting or refraining from voting, or for inducing or attempting to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting or any candidate to withdraw his candidature.

Payment for conveyance.

4. Any payment or promise of payment to any person whomsoever on account of the conveyance of any elector to or from any place for the purpose of recording his vote.

Hiring and use of public conveyances.

5. The hiring, employment, borrowing or using for the purposes of the election of any boat, vehicle or animal usually kept for letting on hire or for the conveyance of passengers by hire:

Provided that any elector may hire any boat, vehicle or animal, or use any boat, vehicle or animal which is his own property to convey himself to or from the place where the vote is recorded.

Incurring expense without authority.

6. The incurring or authorisation of expenses by any person other than a candidate or his election agent on account of holding any public meeting or upon any advertisement, circular or publication or in any other way whatsoever for the purpose of promoting procuring the election of such candidate, unless he is authorised in writing so to do by the candidate.

Hiring of liquor shops.

7. The hiring, using or letting, as a committee-room or for the purpose of any meeting to which electors are admitted, of any building, room or other place where intoxicating liquor is sold to the public.

Issue of circulars, etc., without printer's and publisher's name printed thereon.

8. The issuing of any circular, placard or poster having reference to the election which does not bear on its face the name and address of the printer and publisher thereof.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 84 (2) and section 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules for the Council of State:—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Council of State Electoral Rules.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "the Act" means the Government of India Act;

(b) "Commissioners" means the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of holding an election inquiry under these rules;

(c) "corrupt practice" means any act deemed to be a corrupt practice under the provisions of Schedule IV;

(d) "election agent" means the person appointed under these rules by a candidate as his agent for an election;

(e) "Gazette" means the *Gazette of India*;

(f) "Schedule" means a Schedule to these rules.

PART I.

COMPOSITION OF COUNCIL OF STATE AND CONSTITUENCIES.

Composition of Council of State.

3. The Council of State shall consist of—

(1) thirty-three elected members, and

(2) twenty seven members nominated by the Governor General, of whom not more than twenty may be officials, and one shall be a person nominated as the result of an election held in Berar.

Constituencies.

4. The elected members shall be elected by the constituencies specified in Schedule I, subject to the provisions of that Schedule in regard to constituencies entitled to elect in rotation, and the number of members to be elected by each constituency shall be as stated therein against that constituency.

PART II.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTED MEMBERS.

General disqualifications for being elected

5. (1) A person shall not be eligible for election as a member of the Council of State if such person—

(a) is not a British subject; or

(b) is a female; or

(c) is already a member of any legislative body constituted under the Act; or

(d) having been a legal practitioner has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as such by order of any competent court; or

(e) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind, or

(f) is under 25 years of age; or

(g) is an undischarged insolvent; or

(h) being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part;

Provided that, if the Ruler of a State in India or any subject of such a State is not ineligible for election to the Legislative Council of a province, such Ruler or subject shall not by reason of not being a British subject be ineligible for election to the Council of State by any constituency in that province:

Provided further that the disqualification mentioned in clause (d) may be removed by an order of the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for election for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

(3) If any person is convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or is, after an inquiry by Commissioners appointed under any rules for the time being in force regarding elections to a legislative body constituted under the Act, reported as guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of Part II, of Schedule IV, such person shall not be eligible for election for five years from the date of such conviction or of the finding of the Commissioners, as the case may be; and a person reported by any such Commissioners to be guilty of any other corrupt practice shall be similarly disqualified for three years from such date.

(4) If any person has been a candidate or an election agent at an election to any legislative body constituted under the Act and has failed to lodge any prescribed return of election expenses or has lodged a return which is found, either by Commissioners holding an inquiry into the election or by a Magistrate in a judicial proceeding, to be false in any material particular, such person shall not be eligible for election for five years from the date of such election:

Provided that any disqualification mentioned in sub-rule (3) or Sub rule (4) of this rule may be removed by an order of the Governor General in Council in that behalf.

Special qualifications for election in case of certain constituencies

6. (1) A person shall not be eligible for election as a member of the Council of State to represent—

(a) a general constituency in the presidency of Bengal, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency or of another constituency of the same communal description exists in the presidency; or

(b) a general constituency in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or in the province of Bihar and Orissa or in the province of Assam, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency or of another general constituency in the same province; or

(c) a general constituency in the presidency of Madras or in the presidency of Bombay or in the Punjab or in the Central Provinces or in the province of Burma or any special constituency, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency.

(2) For the purposes of these rules—

(a) "general constituency" means any constituency which is not a special constituency; and

(b) "special constituency" means a European Commerce constituency.

PART III.

THE ELECTORAL ROLL.

General conditions of registration and disqualifications.

7. (1) Every person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of a constituency who has the qualifications prescribed for an elector of that constituency and who is not subject to any of the disqualifications hereinafter set out, namely :—

(a) is not a British subject ; or

(b) is a female ; or

(c) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind ; or

(d) is under 21 years of age :

Provided that, if the Ruler of a State in India, or any subject of such a State is not disqualified for registration on the electoral roll of a constituency of the Legislative Council of a province, such Ruler or subject shall not by reason of not being a British subject be disqualified for registration on the electoral roll of any constituency of the Council of State in that province :

Provided further that, if a resolution is passed by the Council of State recommending that the sex disqualification for registration should be removed either in respect of women generally or any class of women, the Governor-General in Council shall make regulations providing that women or a class of women, as the case may be, shall not be disqualified for registration by reason only of their sex :

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of more than one general constituency.

(2) If any person is convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or is, after an inquiry by Commissioners appointed under any rules for the time being in force regarding elections to a legislative body constituted under the Act, reported as guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of Part II, of Schedule IV, his name, if on the electoral roll, shall be removed therefrom and shall not be registered thereon for a period of five years from the date of the conviction or the report, as the case may be, or if not on the electoral roll, shall not be so registered for a like period ; and if any person is reported by any such Commissioners as guilty of any other corrupt practice, his name, if on the electoral roll, shall be removed therefrom and shall not be registered thereon for a period of three years from the date of the report or, if not on the electoral roll, shall not be so registered for a like period :

Provided that the Governor General in Council may direct that the name of any person to whom this sub-rule applies shall be registered on the electoral roll.

Qualifications of electors.

8. (1) The qualifications of an elector for a general constituency shall be such qualifications based on—

(i) residence, or residence and community, and

(ii) (a) the holding of land, or

(b) assessment to or payment of income-tax, or

(c) past or present membership of a legislative body, or

(d) past or present tenure of office in a local authority, or

(e) past or present university distinction, or

(f) the tenure of office in a co-operative banking society, or

(g) the holding of a title conferred for literary merit,

as are specified in Schedule II in the case of that constituency.

(2) The qualifications of an elector for a special constituency shall be the qualifications specified in Schedule II in the case of that constituency.

Electoral roll.

9. (1) An electoral roll shall be prepared for every constituency, on which shall be entered the names of all persons appearing to be entitled to be registered as electors for that constituency. It shall be published in the constituency together with a notice specifying the mode in which and the time within which any person whose name is not entered in the roll and who claims to have it inserted therein, or any person whose name is on the roll and who objects to the inclusion of his own name or of the name of any other person on the roll, may prefer a claim or objection to the Revising Authority.

(2) The regulations for the time being in force in any province for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of that province in regard to the following matters, namely—

(1) the authority by whom the electoral roll shall be prepared and the particulars to be contained in the roll,

(2) the time at which the roll shall be prepared,

(3) the publication of the roll in the constituency to which it relates,

(4) the mode in which and the time within which claims and objections may be preferred,

(5) the constitution and appointment of Revising Authorities to dispose of claims and objections,

(6) the manner in which notices of claims or objections shall be published,

(7) the place, date, and time at which and the manner in which claims or objections shall be heard,

shall apply for the purpose of the holding of elections within that province to the Council of State :

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette, direct that such modifications and adaptations as he may specify shall be made in the application of those regulations.

(3) The orders made by the Revising Authority shall be final, and the electoral roll shall be amended in accordance therewith and shall, as so amended, be republished in the case of each province in such manner as may be prescribed by the regulations aforesaid for the republication of electoral rolls of constituencies of the Legislative Council.

(4) The electoral roll shall come into force from the date of such republication, and shall continue in force for a period of three years or for such less period as the Governor General in Council may by regulation prescribe, and after the expiration of such period a fresh roll shall be prepared in accordance with these rules.

(5) If a constituency is called upon to elect a member or members after an electoral roll has ceased to have force and before the completion of the new electoral roll the old electoral roll shall for the purposes of that election continue to operate as the electoral roll for the constituency.

Right to vote

10. Every person registered on the electoral roll for the time being in force for any constituency shall while so registered be entitled to vote at an election of a member or members for that constituency provided that no person shall vote in more than one general constituency.

PART IV.

ELECTIONS.

Nomination of candidates.

11. (1) Any person may be nominated as a candidate for election to any constituency for which he is eligible for election under these rules.

(2) On or before the date on which a candidate is nominated, the candidate shall make in writing and sign a declaration appointing either himself or some other person, who is not disqualified under these rules for the appointment, to be his election agent, and no candidate shall be deemed to be duly nominated unless such declaration has been made.

(3) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to be renominated as a candidate for the same election.

Procedure at elections.

12. (1) If the number of candidates who are duly nominated and who have not withdrawn their candidature before such time as the Governor-General in Council may fix in this behalf exceeds that of the vacancies, a poll shall be taken.

(2) If the number of such candidates is equal to the number of vacancies, all such candidates shall be declared to be duly elected.

(3) If the number of such candidates is less than the number of vacancies, all such candidates shall be declared to be elected, and the Governor General shall, by a notification in the Gazette, call for fresh nominations for the remaining vacancy or vacancies, and if any such are received shall call upon the constituency to elect a member or members, as the case may be.

(4) Votes shall be given by ballot and no votes shall be received by proxy

(5) In plural-member constituencies every elector shall have as many votes as there are members to be elected, but no elector shall give more than one vote to any one candidate except in the case of the Bombay (non-Muhammadan) constituency, in which constituency an elector may accumulate all his votes on any one candidate or may distribute them among the candidates as he pleases:

Provided that in the Madras (non-Muhammadan) constituency the election shall be made according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote, and votes shall be given in accordance with regulations made in that behalf by the Governor-General in Council

(6) Votes shall be counted by, or under the supervision of, the Returning Officer, and any candidate, or in the absence of the candidate, a representative duly authorised by him in writing, shall have a right to be present at the time of counting.

(7) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate or candidates, as the case may be, to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected

Provided that in the Madras (non-Muhammadan) constituency, the Returning Officer shall determine the candidates to whom the largest number of votes has been given in accordance with the regulations made in that behalf.

(8) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person or persons to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

(9) The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name or names of the candidate or candidates elected shall be published in the Gazette

Regulations regarding the conduct of elections.

13. The regulations for the time being in force in any province for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of that province in regard to the following matters, namely,—

(1) for the form and manner in, and the conditions on, which nominations may be made, and for the scrutiny of nominations,

(2) for the appointment of a Returning Officer for each constituency and for his powers and duties

(3) for the division of general constituencies into polling areas and for the appointment of polling stations for those areas,

(4) for the appointment of officers to preside at polling stations, and for the duties of such officers,

(5) for the checking of voters by reference to the electoral roll,

(6) for the manner in which votes are to be given, both generally and in the case of illiterate voters or voters under physical or other disability,

(7) for the procedure to be followed in respect of tender of votes by persons representing themselves to be electors after other persons have voted as such electors,

(8) for the scrutiny of votes,

(9) for the safe custody of ballot papers and other election papers, for the period for which such papers shall be preserved, and for the inspection and production of such papers, and

(10) for the conduct of elections generally,

shall apply for the purpose of the holding of elections within that province to the Council of State:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette, direct that such modifications and adaptations as he may specify shall be made in the application of those regulations

Multiple elections.

14. (1) If any person is elected by more than one constituency, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department within seven days from the date of the publication of the result of such election in the Gazette, choose for which of these constituencies he shall serve, and the choice shall be conclusive.

(2) When any such choice has been made, the Governor-General shall call upon any constituency or constituencies for which such person has not chosen to serve to elect another person or persons.

(3) If the candidate does not make the choice referred to in sub-rule (1) of this rule, the elections of such person shall be void and the Governor-General shall call upon the constituency or constituencies concerned to elect another person or persons.

Election agents and return of expenses.

Disqualification for being an election agent.

15. No person shall be appointed an election agent who is himself ineligible for election as being subject to any disqualification mentioned in sub-rule (3) or sub-rule (4) of rule 5.

Return of election expenses.

16. (1) Within one month or such longer period as the Governor-General may allow after the date of the declaration of the result of the election every candidate, either personally or through his election agent, shall cause to be lodged with the Returning Officer a return of his election expenses containing the particulars specified in Schedule III.

(2) Every such return shall contain a statement of all payments made by the candidate or by his election agent or by any persons on behalf of the candidate or in his interests for expenses incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct and management of the election, and further a statement of all unpaid claims in respect of such expenses of which he or his election agent is aware.

(3) The return shall be accompanied by declarations by the candidate and his election agent which shall be in the form contained in the said Schedule and shall be made on oath or affirmation before a Magistrate.

(4) The Governor-General in Council shall cause to be prepared in such manner, and maintained for such time, as he may direct, a record showing the names of all candidates at every election under these rules and the date on which the return of election expenses of each candidate has been lodged with the Returning Officer.

Accounts of agents.

17. Every election agent shall keep regular books of account in which the particulars of all expenditure of the nature referred to in rule 16 shall be entered, whether such expenditure is incurred by the candidate or by the election agent or by any person under the direction of the candidate or the election agent.

PART V.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

General disqualifications for nomination.

18. (1) Save as expressly provided in these rules in regard to the nomination of a person elected in Berar, no person shall be nominated to the Council of State who—

(*a*) is not a British subject; or

(*b*) is a female; or

(*c*) is already a member of any legislative body constituted under the Act; or

(*d*) having been a legal practitioner has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as such by order of any competent court; or

(*e*) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(*f*) is under 25 years of age; or

(*g*) is an undischarged insolvent; or

(*h*) being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part.

Provided that, if the Ruler of a State in India or any subject of such a State is not disqualified for nomination to the Legislative Council of a province, such Ruler or subject shall not by reason of not being a British subject be disqualified for nomination to the Council of State to represent that province:

Provided further that the disqualification mentioned in clause (*d*) may be removed by an order of the Governor-General in Council on this behalf.

(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

(3) If any person is convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or is, after an inquiry by Commissioners appointed under any rules for the time being in force regarding elections to a legislative body constituted under the Act, reported as guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of Part II, of subclause IV, such person shall not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of such conviction or of the finding of the Commissioners, as the case may be; and a person reported by any such Commissioners to be guilty of any other corrupt practice shall be similarly disqualified for three years from such date.

(4) If any person has been a candidate or an election agent at an election to any legislative body constituted under the Act and has failed to lodge any prescribed return of election expenses or has lodged a return which is found, either by Commissioners holding an inquiry into the election or by a Magistrate in a judicial proceeding, to be false in any material particular, such person shall not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of the election:

Provided that any disqualification incurred in sub-rule (3) or sub-rule (4) of this rule may be removed by an order of the Governor-General in Council in that behalf.

Term of office of nominated member.

19. (1) A nominated non-official member shall hold office for the duration of the Council of State to which he is nominated.

(2) Official members shall hold office for the duration of the Council of State in which they are nominated or for such shorter period as the Governor-General may, at the time of nomination, determine.

PART VI.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Obligation to take oath.

Taking of oath.

20. Every person who is elected or nominated to be a member of the Council of State shall before taking his seat make, at a meeting of the Council of State, an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown in the following form, namely :—

I, A.B., having been elected / nominated a member of this Council do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, His heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.

Vacation of seat.

Effect of subsequent disabilities or failure to take oath.

21. If any person having been elected or nominated subsequently becomes subject to any of the disabilities stated in clauses (*a*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*h*) of sub-rule (1) or in sub-rules (2), (3) and (4) of rule 5 or of rule 12, as the case may be, or fails to make the oath or affirmation prescribed by rule 20 within such time as the Governor-General considers reasonable, the Governor General shall, by notification in the Gazette, declare his seat to be vacant.

Casual vacancies.

22. (1) Where a vacancy occurs in the case of an elected member by reason of his election being declared void or his seat being declared vacant, or by reason of absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office or resignation duly accepted, the Governor General shall, by notification in the Gazette, call upon the constituency concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(2) If a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated member, the Governor General shall nominate to the vacancy a person having the necessary qualification under these rules

First constitution of the Council of State.

Constitution of Council of State.

23. (1) As soon as conveniently may be after these rules come into force, a Council of State shall be constituted in accordance with these provisions

(2) For this purpose the Governor General shall, by notification in the Gazette, call upon the constituencies referred to in rule 4 to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time as may be prescribed by such notification, and shall make such nominations as may be necessary to complete the Council of State before the date fixed for its first meeting.

(3) If any difficulty arises as to the preparation or publication of the first electoral roll or the holding of the first elections after the commencement of these rules, the Governor General in Council may by order do any matter or thing which appears to him necessary for the proper preparation or publication of the roll or for the proper holding of the elections.

General Elections.

Reconstitution of Council of State.

24. (1) On the expiration of the duration of a Council of State or on its dissolution, a general election shall be held in order that a new Council of State may be constituted.

(2) On such expiration or dissolution, the Governor General shall, by notification in the Gazette, call upon the constituencies referred to in rule 4 to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time after the date of expiration or dissolution as may be prescribed by such notification :

Provided that, if the Governor General thinks fit, such notification may be issued at any time not being more than three months prior to the date on which the duration of the Council of State would expire in the ordinary course of events.

(3) Before the date fixed for the first meeting of the Council of State, the Governor General shall make such nominations as may be necessary to complete the Council of State.

Publication of result of general election.

25. As soon as may be after the expiration of the time fixed for the election of members at any general election, the names of the members elected for the various constituencies at such election shall be notified in the Gazette.

PART VII.

THE FINAL DECISION OF DOUBTS AND DISPUTES AS TO THE VALIDITY OF AN ELECTION.

Definitions.

26. In this Part and in Schedule IV, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "agent" includes an election agent and any person who is held by Commissioners to have acted as an agent in connexion with an election with the knowledge or consent of the candidate ;

(*b*) "candidate" means a person who has been nominated as a candidate at any election or who claims that he has been so nominated or that his nomination has been improperly refused, and includes a person who, when an election is in contemplation, holds himself out as a prospective candidate at such election, provided that he is subsequently nominated as a candidate at such election ; and

(*c*) "returned candidate" means a candidate whose name has been published under these rules as duly elected

The election petition.

27. No election shall be called in question except by an election petition presented in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

Presentation of the petition.

28. An election petition may be presented to the Governor General by any candidate or elector against any returned candidate within fourteen days from the date on which the result of the election has been published in accordance with sub-rule (2) of rule 12.

Contents of the petition.

29. The petition shall contain a statement in concise form of the material facts on which the petitioner relies and the particulars of any corrupt practice which he alleges and shall, where

necessary, be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively. It shall be signed by the petitioner and verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of pleadings in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Against whom it may be presented.

30. The petitioner may, if he so desires, in addition to calling in question the election of the returned candidate, claim a declaration that he himself or any other candidate has been duly elected; in which case he shall join as respondents to his petition all other candidates who were nominated at the election.

Deposit of security.

31. At the time of presentation of the petition, the petitioner shall deposit with it the sum of one thousand rupees in cash or in Government Promissory Notes of equal value at the market rate of the day as security for the costs of the same.

Dismissal for default.

32. (1) If the provisions of rule 31 are not complied with, the Governor-General shall dismiss the petition.

(2) Upon compliance with the provisions of rule 31—

Appointment of Commissioners.

(a) the Governor-General shall appoint as Commissioners for the trial of the petition three persons who are, or are eligible to be appointed, Judges of a High Court within the meaning of section 101 (3) of the Act, and shall appoint one of them to be the President, and thereafter all applications and proceedings in connexion therewith shall be dealt with and held by such Commissioners;

(b) the President of the Commission so constituted shall, as soon as may be, cause a copy of the petition to be served on each respondent and to be published in the Gazette, and may call on the petitioner to execute a bond in such amount and with such sureties as he may require for the payment of any further costs. At any time within fourteen days after such publication, any other candidate shall be entitled to be joined as a respondent on giving security in a like amount and procuring the execution of a like bond.

(c) When in respect of an election in a constituency more petitions than one are presented, the Governor-General shall refer all such petitions to the same Commissioners, who may at their discretion inquire into the petitions either in one or in more proceedings as they shall think fit.

Inquiry by Commissioners.

33. Every election petition shall be inquired into by the Commissioners, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the procedure applicable under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to the trial of suits: provided that it shall only be necessary for the Commissioners to make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of any witness examined by them.

Place of inquiry.

34. The inquiry shall be held at such place as the Governor-General may appoint: provided that the Commissioners may in their discretion sit for any part of the inquiry at any other place in the province in which the constituency in question is situated, and may depute any one of their number to take evidence at any place in that province.

Withdrawal of petition.

35. (1) No election petition shall be withdrawn without the leave of the Commissioners.

(2) If there are more petitioners than one no application to withdraw a petition shall be made except with the consent of all the petitioners.

(3) When an application for withdrawal is made, notice thereof fixing a date for the hearing of the application shall be given to all other parties to the petition and shall be published in the Gazette.

(4) No application for withdrawal shall be granted if the Commissioners are of opinion that such application has been induced by any bargain or consideration which the Commissioners consider ought not to be allowed.

(5) If the application is granted—

(a) the petitioner shall be ordered to pay the costs of the respondent theretofore incurred or such portion thereof as the Commissioners may think fit;

(b) such withdrawal shall be reported to the Governor-General, who shall publish notice thereof in the Gazette; and

(c) any person who might himself have been a petitioner may, within seven days of such publication, apply to be substituted as petitioner in place of the party withdrawing, and, upon compliance with the conditions of rule 31 as to security, shall be entitled to be so substituted and to continue the proceedings upon such terms as the Commissioners may think fit.

Abatement or substitution on death of petitioner.

36. (1) An election petition shall abate only on the death of a sole petitioner or of the survivor of several petitioners.

(2) Such abatement shall be reported to the Governor-General, who shall publish notice thereof in the Gazette.

(3) Any person who might himself have been a petitioner may, within seven days of such publication, apply to be substituted as petitioner, and, upon compliance with the conditions of rule 31 as to security, shall be entitled to be so substituted and to continue the proceedings upon such terms as the Commissioners may think fit.

Abatement or substitution on death of respondent.

37. If before the conclusion of the trial of an election petition the respondent dies or gives notice that he does not intend to oppose the petition, the Commissioners shall cause notice of such event to be published in the Gazette, and thereupon any person who might have been a petitioner may, within seven days of such publication, apply to be substituted for such respondent to oppose the petition, and shall be entitled to continue the proceedings upon such terms as the Commissioners may think fit.

Recrimination when seat claimed.

38. Where, at an inquiry into an election petition any candidate, other than the returned candidate, claims the seat for himself, the returned candidate or any other party may give evidence to prove that the election of such candidate would have been void if he had been the returned candidate and a petition had been presented complaining of his election.

Attendance of Law Officers.

39. When at an inquiry into an election petition the Commissioners so order, the Advocate-General or some person acting under his instructions shall attend and take such part therein as they may direct.

Explanation.—The expression "Advocate-General" includes also a Government Advocate, or, where there is no Advocate General or Government Advocate, such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

Grounds for declaring election void.

40. (1) Save as hereinafter provided in this rule, if in the opinion of the Commissioners—

(a) the election of a returned candidate has been procured or induced, or the result of the election has been materially affected, by a corrupt practice, or

(b) any corrupt practice specified in Part I of Schedule IV has been committed, or

(c) the result of the election has been materially affected by any irregularity in respect of a nomination paper, or by the improper reception or refusal of a vote, or by any non-compliance with the provisions of the Act or the rules or royal charters made thereunder, or by any mistake in the use of any form annexed thereto,

the election of the returned candidate shall be void.

(2) If the Commissioners report that a returned candidate has been guilty by an agent (other than his election agent) of any corrupt practice specified in Part I of Schedule IV which does not amount to any form of bribery other than treating as hereinafter explained or to the procuring or abetment of personation, and if the Commissioners further report that the candidate has satisfied them that—

(a) no corrupt practice was committed at such election by the candidate or his election agent, and the corrupt practices mentioned in the report were committed contrary to the orders and without the sanction or connivance of such candidate or his election agent, and

(b) such candidate and his election agent took all reasonable means for preventing the commission of corrupt practices at such election, and

(c) the corrupt practices mentioned in the said report were of a trivial, unimportant and limited character, and

(d) in all other respects the election was free from any corrupt practice on the part of such candidate or any of his agents,

then the Commissioners may find that the election of such candidate is not void.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-rule "treating" means the incurring in whole or in part by any person of the expense of giving or providing any food, drink, entertainment or provision to any person with the object, directly or indirectly, of inducing him or any other person to vote or refrain from voting or as a reward for having voted or refrained from voting.

Report of Commissioners and proceedings thereon.

41. (1) At the conclusion of the inquiry, the Commissioners shall report whether the returned candidate, or any other party to the petition who has under the provisions of these rules claimed the seat, has been duly elected, and in so reporting shall have regard to the provisions of rule 40.

(2) The report shall be in writing and shall be signed by all the Commissioners. The Commissioners shall forthwith forward their report to the Governor-General who, on receipt thereof, shall issue orders in accordance with the report and publish the report in the Gazette, and the orders of the Governor General shall be final.

Form of report.

42. If either in their report or upon any other matter there is a difference of opinion among the Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, and their report shall be expressed in the terms of the views of the majority.

Finding as to corrupt practices and persons guilty thereof.

43. Where any charge is made in an election petition of any corrupt practice, the Commissioners shall record in their report—

(a) a finding whether a corrupt practice has or has not been proved to have been committed by any candidate or his agent, or with the connivance of any candidate or his agent, and the nature of such corrupt practice, and

(b) the names of all persons (if any) who have been proved at the inquiry to have been guilty of any corrupt practice and the nature of such corrupt practice with any such recommendations as they may desire to make for the exemption of any such persons from any disqualifications they may have incurred in this connection under these rules.

PART VIII

SPECIAL PROVISION.

Interpretation in case of doubt.

44. If any question arises as to the interpretation of these rules otherwise than in connexion with an election inquiry held thereunder, the question shall be referred for the decision of the Governor-General, and his decision shall be final.

SCHEDULE I.

(See rule 4).

I.—List of Constituencies entitled to representation in every Council of State.

Province.	Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	Number of members.
Madras	Madras (non-Muhammadan).	Non-Muhammadan.	The Madras Presidency	4
Do	Madras (Muhammadan).	Muhammadan ..	Do.	1

SCHEDULE II.

(See rule 6.)

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS—PART I.—MADRAS.

Definitions.

1. For the purposes of this Part—

"previous year" means the financial year preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules.

Entry of name in land register.

2. Save as expressly provided in this Part, no person claiming to be registered on account of the possession of income derived from land for which a public register is kept shall be entitled to have such income taken into account in determining his eligibility, unless the land from which the income is derived stands registered in such register in his name.

Joint holders.

3. If several persons are registered as joint holders of land, a majority of the adult male persons so registered may nominate in writing any one of themselves who is not disqualified to be their representative for voting purposes, and the name of such representative alone shall be entered in the electoral roll and, if such nomination is not made, no entry shall be made in the roll in respect of such land.

Explanation.—Land registered under section 14 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, in the joint names of the registered proprietor and another person is not land registered in the names of joint holders within the meaning of this paragraph.

Family property entered in the name of a woman.

4. Where the property of a tarwad or similar joint family under the Marumakkattayam law is registered in the name of a woman and would, but for the disqualification of sex, qualify the registered holder as an elector, the senior male member of the family who is not disqualified, or any member not disqualified who is nominated in writing by a majority of the adult male members, shall be entered in the electoral roll as the representative of the family.

Fiduciary capacity.

5. Save as hereinbefore provided, no person shall be entitled to have his name entered in an electoral roll unless he possesses the prescribed property qualification in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity.

Annual income.

6. For the purposes of this Part, the annual income derived from an estate shall be taken to be the annual rent value upon which the land-cess is calculated under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, excluding the jodi, quit-rent, peshkash, or similar charge payable to Government.

Calculation of annual income and assessment.

7. In calculating annual income and assessment for the purposes of this Part—

(*a*) income derived from an estate shall not be reckoned along with income derived from any land other than an estate, but it may be reckoned along with a maniyam allowance;

(*b*) in no case shall income derived from a portion of an estate which is not separately registered in the office of a Collector be taken into account;

(*c*) the assessment on inam lands shall be taken to be the full assessment which such lands would bear if they were not inam;

(*d*) assessments paid on more than one parcel of land may be reckoned together: provided that, in the case of land referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Part, the assessment paid thereon shall not be added to any assessment paid on other land unless the holder of the latter has been nominated, or is entitled, under those paragraphs to represent the joint holders or family in respect of the former land.

Basis of determination of annual rent value and assessment.

8. For the purposes of this Part, the annual rent value and assessment shall be determined with reference to the accounts of the *fasli* year preceding the calendar year in which the roll is finally published; or, if the accounts for that year are not available, then with reference to the latest accounts that are available: provided that, if in any case it is not possible to calculate the rent value in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 7 of this Part, the Collector shall determine the value for the purposes of this Part upon the best information available.

General Constituencies.

Non-Muhammadan and Muhammadan Constituencies.

9. A person shall be qualified as an elector for a general constituency who has resided in the presidency of Madras for not less than 120 days in the previous year and who—

(*a*) holds in the presidency an estate as defined in section 3 (3) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, of which the annual income is not less than Rs. 3,000; or

(*b*) is registered as a pattadar or jenmidar of land in the presidency on which the assessment, including the water-rate, is not less than Rs. 1,500; or

(*c*) receives from Government a maniyam allowance the annual amount of which is not less than Rs. 3,000, or

(*d*) was in the previous year assessed on his own account to income-tax on a total income as computed under section 13 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, of not less than Rs. 20,000; or

(*e*) is or has been a non-official member of either chamber of the Indian Legislature or has been a non-official member of the Indian Legislative Council as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1915, or any Act repealed thereby, or is or has been at any time a non-official member of the Madras Legislative Council; or

(*f*) is or has been the non-official president of the Madras Municipal Council or of a district board or taluk board constituted under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, or is the non-official vice-president of the said Council or of a district board; or

(*g*) is or has been the non-official chairman or is the non-official vice-chairman of a municipal council constituted under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884; or

(*h*) is or has been a member of the Senate or a Fellow or an Honorary Fellow of any University constituted by law in British India; or

(*i*) is the non-official president or vice-president of any central bank or banking union which is a registered society within the meaning of section 2 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912; or

(*j*) is recognized by the Government as the holder of the title of Shams-ul-Ulama or of the title of Mahamahopadhyaya:

Provided that—

(i) no other person other than a Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for the Non-Muhammadan constituency, and

(ii) no Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for the non-Muhammadan constituency.

SCHEDULE III.

(See rule 16).

RETURN OF ELECTION EXPENSES.

1. Under the head of receipts there shall be shown the name and description of every person (including the candidate), club, society or association from whom any money, security or equivalent of money was received in respect of expenses incurred on account of, or in connexion with, or incidental to, the election, and the amount received from each person, club, society or association separately.

2. Under the head of expenditure, there shall be shown :—

(a) the personal expenditure of the candidate incurred or paid by him or his election agent, including travelling and all other personal expenses incurred in connexion with his candidature;

(b) the name, and the rate and total amount of the pay, of each person employed as an agent (including the election agent), clerk or messenger;

(c) the travelling expenses and any other expenses incurred by the candidate or his election agent on account of agents (including the election agent), clerks or messengers;

(d) the travelling expenses of persons, whether in receipt of salary or not, incurred in connexion with the candidature, and whether paid or incurred by the candidate, his election agent or the person so travelling.

(e) the cost whether paid or incurred of—

(i) printing,
(ii) advertising,
(iii) stationery,
(iv) postage,
(v) telegrams, and
(vi) rooms hired either for public meetings or as committee rooms;

(f) any other miscellaneous expenses whether paid or incurred.

NOTE.—(1) All expenses incurred in connexion with the candidature whether paid by the candidate, his election agent, or any other person, or remaining unpaid on the date of the return are to be set out.

(2) For all items of Rs. 5 and over, unless from the nature of the case (eg., travel by rail or postage) a receipt is not obtainable, vouchers are to be attached.

(3) All sums paid but for which no receipt is attached are to be set out in detail with dates of payment.

(4) All sums unpaid are to be set out in a separate list.

3. The form of affidavit referred to in rule 16 shall be as follows:—

Affidavit.

I being the appointed electing agent for a candidate for election in the constituency (or I being a candidate for election in the constituency), do hereby solemnly affirm that the above return of election expenses is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that, except the expenses herein set forth, no expenses of any nature whatsoever have to my knowledge and belief been incurred in, and for the purpose of, his candidature / my candidature

(Sd.)

Election agent or candidate.

Solemnly affirmed before me.

(*Magistrate*).

SCHEDULE IV.

(See rules 5, 7, 18, 29, 40 and 43).

The following shall be deemed to be corrupt practices for the purposes of these rules:—

PART I.

Bribery.

1. A *gift*, offer or promise by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the connivance of a candidate or his agent, of any gratifications to any person whomsoever, with the object, directly or indirectly, of inducing—

(a) a person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate, or

(b) an elector to vote or refrain from voting at an election,

or as a reward to—

(c) a person for having so stood or not stood or for having withdrawn his candidature, or

(d) an elector for having voted or refrained from voting.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause the term "gratification" is not restricted to pecuniary gratifications or gratifications estimable in money, and includes all forms of entertainment and all forms of employment for reward; but it does not include the payment of any expenses *bona fide* incurred at or for the purposes of any election and duly entered in the return of election expenses prescribed by these rules.

Undue Influence.

2. (1) The voluntary interference or attempted interference by a candidate or his agent or any other person with the connivance of the candidate or his agent with the free exercise of the right of any person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate or to vote or refrain from voting at an election.

(2) A threat of injury to any person or to any person in whom that person is interested or the inducement or attempted inducement of any person to believe that he or any person in whom he is

interested will become or will be rendered the object of Divine displeasure or of spiritual censure shall be deemed to be interference within the meaning of this paragraph:

Provided that declaration of public policy or promise of public action shall not be deemed to be interference.

Personation.

3. The procuring or abetting or attempting to procure by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the connivance of a candidate or his agent, the application by a person for a voting paper in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or by a person who has voted once at an election for a voting paper in his own name at the same election.

Publication of false statements.

4. The publication by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the connivance of the candidate or his agent, of any statement of fact which is false and which he either believes to be false or does not believe to be true in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate or in relation to the candidature or withdrawal of any candidate, which statement is reasonably calculated to prejudice such candidate's election.

PART II.

Acts under Part I.

1. Any act specified in Part I, when done by a person who is not a candidate or his agent or a person acting with the connivance of a candidate or his agent.

Personation.

2. The application by a person at an election for a voting paper in the name of any other person whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or for a voting paper in his own name after he has already voted at such election.

3. The receipt of, or agreement to receive, any gratification, whether as a motive or a reward,—

(a) by a person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate; or

(b) by any person whomsoever for himself or any other person for voting or refraining from voting, or for inducing or attempting to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting or any candidate to withdraw his candidature.

Payment for conveyance.

4. Any payment or promise of payment to any person whomsoever on account of the conveyance of any elector to or from any place for the purpose of recording his vote.

Hiring and use of public conveyances.

5. The hiring, employment, borrowing or using for the purpose of the election of any boat, vehicle or animal usually kept for letting on hire or for the conveyance of passengers by hire;

Provided that any elector may hire any boat, vehicle or animal, or use any boat, vehicle or animal which is his own property, to convey himself to or from the place where the vote is recorded.

Incurring expense without authority.

6. The incurring or authorisation of expenses by any person other than a candidate or his election agent on account of holding any public meeting or upon any advertisement, circular or publication or in any other way whatsoever for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of such candidate, unless he is authorised in writing so to do by the candidate.

Hiring of liquor shops.

7. The hiring, using or letting as a committee-room or for the purpose of any meeting to which electors are admitted, of any building, room or other place where intoxicating liquor is sold to the public.

Issue of circulars, etc., without printer's and publisher's name printed thereon.

8. The issuing of any circular, placard or poster having reference to the election which does not bear on its face the name and address of the printer and publisher thereof.

H. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial).

LEAVE.

Octacamund, June 17, 1920.

No. 547.—Mr. C. A. Lidbury, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough on medical certificate for six months from the 6th May 1920.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

Octacamund, June 17, 1920.

No. 548.—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib A. K. Raja Ayyar Avargal, Acting Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly district, on relief by Mr. R. S. Milton, to act as Superintendent of Police, Ramnad district.

No. 549.—Mr. E. H. Jones, Superintendent of Police, Ramnad district, to be Superintendent of Police, South Malabar, *vice* Mr. W. H. Pitt on other duty.

No. 550.—M.R.Ry. M. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ellore subdivision, to act as Superintendent of Police, Kistna district, *vice* Mr. E. H. H. Lewis, granted leave.

No. 551.—Sayid Abdul Rahim Sahib Bahadur, Inspector of Police, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, and to charge of Ellore subdivision, Kistna district, *vice* Mr. M. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Ootacamund, June 14, 1920.

No. 552.—The undermentioned First class Magistrates in the district of Guntur are empowered to try cases summarily under section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 :—

Mr. Pasti Venkata Ramayuru, I.C.S.

M.R.Ry. Madamb Ramanujachari Avargal.

Ootacamund, June 16, 1920.

No 553.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the areas specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 737, dated the 13th August 1914, published at pages 1040 and 1041 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th idem, as amended by Notification No. 909, dated the 23rd October 1919, published at pages 1242 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th October 1919 :—

M.R.Ry. Balla Narayanaswami Chetti Garu—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Kalahasti in the district of Chittoor.

Ootacamund, June 16, 1920.

M.R.Ry. Kandori Venkataratnam Garu—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Rajahmundry in the district of Godavari.

Ootacamund, June 16, 1920.

No. 554.—Under section 367 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Namala Samuel Garu, First-class Magistrate in the district of Guntur.

Ootacamund, June 16, 1920.

M.R.Ry. Pichu Ayyar Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Trichinopoly.

Ootacamund, June 16, 1920.

No. 555.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and, under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. Valliyar Ramalingam Ayyar Viswanatha Ayyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in the district of Tinnevelly.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, June 17, 1920.

No. 556.—Under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the Governor in Council sanctions the appointment of a Subordinate Judge for the Godavari district and, under section 6 of the same Act, directs that the said Court shall hold its sittings at Rajahmundry with effect from the 1st July 1920 and shall be styled 'The Court of the Subordinate Judge, Rajahmundry'.

2. Under section 10 of the said Act, the Governor in Council further directs that the Judge of the said court shall have and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him by the District Judge of Godavari.

No. 557.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendment to the rules published in Home (Judicial) Department notification No. 748, dated the 22nd September 1915, at pages 1164-1170 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 30th idem, as amended by subsequent notifications :—

AMENDMENT.

Delete the word 'criminal' occurring before 'settlement' or 'settlements' in rules 5, 13, and 16 of Part II of the rules and in Form C annexed to the rules.

Ootacamund, June 19, 1920.

No. 558.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st August 1920, the undermentioned two villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Atmakur be detached therefrom and renumbered to and form part of the registration sub-district of Nandikotkur in the district of Kurnool. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

NANDIKOTTUR TALUK.

(*Government.*)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.
1	19	Pratakota.
2	10	Erramatham

Cotacamund, June 15, 1920.

No. 551.—Under the provisions of section 5 (1) of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st August 1920 that portion of the registration district of Tanjore which comprises the undermentioned registration sub-districts shall be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration district to be designated the registration district of Negapatam with headquarters at Negapatam. The sub-district of Negapatam shall be under the immediate charge of the District Registrar at the station.

1. Adichapuram	6. Muttupet.	11. Peralam.	16 Tranquebar
2. Kodavasal	7. Nagur.	12. Shiyali	17 Vadavur.
3. Kottaiyam	8. Nannilam.	13. Tiruppoondi.	18. Vedaranniyam.
4. Mannargudi	9. Negapatam	14 Tiruthuraipundi	
5. Mayavaram	10. Nidamangalam.	15. Tiruvadur.	

No. 560.—Under the provisions of section 5 (1) of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st August 1920, the existing registration district of Tanjore with the exception of the sub-districts mentioned in notification No 559 supra shall be constituted into a registration district to be designated the registration district of Tanjore with headquarters at Tanjore.

No. 561.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 136 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Act XXVI of 1881), as amended by the Decentralisation Act IV of 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of the Registrar of Assurances, Negapatam district, to be a Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such within the district to which his jurisdiction as Registrar of Assurances extends.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Ootacamund, June 15, 1920.

No. 62.—Under section 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licenses granted under the said section to the undermentioned ministers on the dates specified against each are hereby revoked :—

Mr Moses John Calvin of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission in the district of Guntur—11th December 1918.

Ootacamund, June 17, 1920.

The Reverend Kuseveraya Timothy of the Godavari Delta Mission in the district of Godavari—12th June 1919.

Ootacamund, June 18, 1920.

No 63.—Under section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned gentlemen to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras :—

M R Ry. Nethagani Solomon Garu of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Repalli in the taluk of Repalli in the district of Guntur.

The Reverend Roy Martin Dunkelberger, M.A., of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Bontichintala in the taluk of Gurzalla in the district of Guntur.

No. 64.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Reverend Roy Martin Dunkelberger, M.A., of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Bontichintala in the taluk of Gurzalla in the district of Guntur to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, June 23, 1920.

No. 27.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 10th June 1920.

No. 955-F.E.—Mr. G. H. Bailey has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Madras, with effect from the 28th May 1920.

Mr. T. R. Panchapagesan, Assistant Accountant-General and Currency Officer, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 28th May 1920.

Ootacamund, May 31, 1920.

No. 28.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

Simla, the 7th May 1920.

No. 679-C.S.R.—The Government of India have had under consideration the question of improving the *maxima* and *minima* limits of leave allowances of officers whose leave is regulated by the Civil Service Regulations, and with the approval of the Secretary of State they are now pleased to prescribe the following *maxima* and *minima* for leave allowances of officers subject to the European and the Indian Service Leave rules:—

	Amount in sterling per month.	Amount in rupees per month.
(I) *Officers of the Indian Civil Service and Military Officers subject to Civil Leave Rules.*		
(i) During furlough on average salary—		
(a) Maximum	£222	Rs. 2,222½
(b) Minimum	Nil.	Nil.
(ii) During ordinary furlough and special leave—		
(a) Maximum ..l	£111	Rs. 1,111½
(b) Minimum	£55½ or the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.	Rs. 555½ or the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less
(iii) During furlough other than ordinary— *Subsistence Allowances.*		
(a) For an officer of not more than 8 years' actual residence in India.	....	Rs. 333½
(b) For an officer of more than 8 but less than 12 years' actual residence in India.	....	Rs. 426½
(c) For an officer of 12 or more years' actual residence in India.	....	Rs. 533½
(II) *Other officers subject to the European service leave rules*—		
(i) During furlough on average salary—		
(a) Maximum	£200	Rs. 2,000
(b) Minimum	Nil.	Nil.
(ii) During ordinary furlough and special leave—		
(a) Maximum	£100	Rs. 1,000
(b) Minimum when furlough or special leave is granted on grounds of ill-health.	£33 or ⅓rd of salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.	Rs. 333½ or ⅓rd of salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.
(iii) During furlough other than ordinary—		
(a) Maximum	£60 or ⅓th of average salary, whichever is less.	Rs. 600 or one-quarter of average salary, whichever is less.
(b) Minimum	£16½ or 37½ per cent of salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less	Rs. 166½ or 37½ per cent of salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.

	Amount in sterling per month.	Amount in rupees per month
(3) *Officers under the Indian service leave rules*—		
(i) During furlough or leave on private affairs and leave on medical certificate when the period does not exceed specified limits—		
(a) Maximum	£75	Rs 750
(b) Minimum—		
When leave is granted on grounds of ill-health. *	£25 or ⅓rd of the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.	Rs. 250 or ⅓rd of the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.
For non-gazetted officers whose salary is not less than Rs 300 a month, even when leave is granted on other grounds.	....	Rs. 166⅔.
(ii) During leave on medical certificate in excess of specified limits—		
(a) Maximum	£60 or one quarter of average salary, whichever is less.	Rs. 600 or one quarter of average salary, whichever is less.
(b) Minimum	£12½ or 37½ per cent of salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.	Rs. 125 or 37½ per cent of salary last drawn, whichever is less.
For non-gazetted officers whose salary is not less than Rs. 300,	....	Rs. 84⅓.

2. The new maxima and minima will apply to leave allowances earned from the 1st January 1920. The rupee maximum for officers of the classes referred to in (1) and (2) of paragraph 1 above, who were on furlough on average salary before that date will be a sum which, converted into sterling at the rate at which sterling money orders are issued in India, will produce £200 a month when each month's allowance is drawn.

3. Where both sterling and rupee maxima or minima are prescribed, the rupee rate will be drawn by those officers only who actually spend their leave in India or in any other country in Asia, and the sterling rate in all other cases. Officers on leave on the date of this Resolution in any country out of Asia, who have been drawing their leave allowances in India, will however be allowed the benefit of the existing rupee rates until the end of the leave already granted to them.

NOTE.—[A certificate of residence should be furnished by officers who draw their leave allowances at the rupee rate, the procedure indicated in Article 864, Civil Service Regulations, being followed.]

4. Leave allowances of officers granted leave out of India will in future be stated in Last Pay Certificates in rupees only, fractions being omitted and the next higher rupee taken where the fraction exceeds ½.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Ootacamund, June 14, 1920.

No. 195.—Under articles 284, 289 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India Resolution recorded in G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. 1 Party, is granted an extension of privilege leave for two days and furlough for six months in continuation.

Ootacamund, June 18, 1920.

No. 196.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India Resolution recorded in G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. B. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Special Deputy Collector, Bellary and Anantapur districts, is granted an extension of privilege leave for twenty-three days.

ERRATUM.

In the notification for the acquisition of about 1,020 acres of land in Saidapet taluk, Chingleput district, published at pages 443-444 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd March 1920, *for* the words "Revenue Divisional Officer, Saidapet" occurring in the body of the notification at page 443 *read* "Special Deputy Collector, Chingleput".

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, June 2, 1920.

No. 197.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 2 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899, the Governor in Council directs that the provisions of the said Act be extended to the area named in the annexed schedule with effect from 1st June 1920.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Union.	Village.
Guntur	Repalle	Vetapalem	1. Vetapalem. 2. Nayanapalli. 3. Ravurpet.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1920.

No. 198.—In exercise of the powers delegated to him under section 43, sub-section (1) of the Income-tax Act, VII of 1918, the Governor in Council directs that the following amendment be made in the rules published in the Financial (Separate Revenue) Department Notification No. 23, dated the 28th May 1918, on pages 570 to 581 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 4th June 1918, as subsequently amended :—

RULE 6.—*For* the words "the equivalent in rupees of the amount of the premium calculated at the official rate of exchange prevailing at the time the abatement of income-tax is claimed" *substitute* the words "the equivalent in rupees of the amount of the premium calculated at the official rate of exchange in force on the date on which the premium was paid as indicated by the premium receipt."

Ootacamund, June 17, 1920.

No. 199.—Under section 8 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890, the Governor in Council declares the undermentioned ferry in the Udipi taluk of the South Kanara district to be subject to the provisions of that Act with effect from the date of this notification :—

Taluk.	Village.	Name of the ferry.	Limits of the ferry.
Udipi	Kukkehalli and Chera kadi.	Madi ferry ..	*Southern bank.*—From the north-west corner of S. No. 47/2 of Kukkehalli village to the north-west corner of 56/20 of the same village. The shortest distance between the extreme limits on this side of the ferry is 1,000 yards. *Northern bank.*—From the south-east corner of S. No. 17 of Chenkadi village to the north-west corner of S. No. 21 of the same village. The shortest distance between the extreme limits on this side of the ferry is 1,000 yards.

Under section 13 of the Act, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the following scale of tolls shall be leviable from passengers, animals, vehicles and goods conveyed across this ferry :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. For a man, woman or child over six years	0	0	3
2. For a sheep, goat or pig	0	0	3
3. For an unladen buffalo, bullock, bull, cow or calf	0	0	6
4. For a laden buffalo, bullock, bull or cow	0	1	0
5. For a horse, pony, mule or donkey	0	0	6
6. For a palanquin, machil, dholly or tonjan including the bearers and passengers when their number is less than eight	0	4	0
7. For a palanquin, machil, dholly or tonjan including the bearers and passengers when their number is eight or more	0	6	0
8. For a bicycle or tricycle including the rider	0	0	9
9. For a motor cycle including the rider	0	1	6
10. For a motor cycle with side car including the rider and passenger ..	0	2	6
11. For an unladen conveyance without springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	1	6
12. For a laden conveyance without springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	3	0
13. For an unladen conveyance on springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	3	0
14. For a laden conveyance on springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	4	0
15. For every 28 lb. of luggage or goods in excess of one maund (82 2/7 lb.) allowed free with every passenger	0	0	3

Explanation.

1. A conveyance containing one or more passengers or a conveyance containing a luggage or goods exceeding one cwt in weight will be considered to be laden.

2. In the case of items 2, 3, 4 and 5 any attendant or rider will pay in accordance with item 1.

Ootacamund, June 17, 1920.

No. 200.—Under section 5 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890, the Governor in Council declares the undermentioned ferry in the Coondapoor taluk of the South Kanara district to be subject to the provisions of that Act with effect from the date of this notification :—

Taluk.	Village.	Name of the ferry.	Limits of the ferry.
Coondapoor ..	Senapur .	Sunkwadi ferry ..	Western bank.—From the survey stone at the junction of the lines 140 and 999 on the eastern boundary of S. No. 21 of Hosadu village to the survey stone at the south-eastern extremity of S. No. 31d of the same village. The shortest distance between the extreme limits on this side of the ferry is 1,100 yards. Eastern bank.—From the point of trijunction of survey Nos. 193, 179 and 204 of Kakkdi village to the point of trijunction of survey Nos. 47, 48 and 91 of Senapur village. The shortest distance between the extreme limits on this side of the ferry is 1,060 yards.

Under section 10 of the Act, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the following scale of tolls shall be leviable from passengers, animals, vehicles and goods conveyed across this ferry :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	For a man, woman or child over 3 years	0	0	3
2.	For a sheep, goat or pig	0	0	3
3.	For an unladen buffalo, bullock, bull, cow or calf	0	0	6
4.	For a laden buffalo, bullock, bull or cow	0	1	0
5.	For a horse, pony, mule or donkey	0	0	6
6.	For a palanquin, manchil, dhooly or tonjan including the bearers and passengers when their number is less than eight	0	4	0
7.	For a palanquin, manchil, dhooly or tonjan including the bearers and passengers when their number is eight or more	0	6	0
8.	For a bicycle or tricycle including the rider	0	0	6
9.	For a motor cycle including the rider	0	1	6
10.	For a motor cycle with side car including the rider and passenger ..	0	2	6
11.	For an unladen conveyance without springs, including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	1	6
12.	For a laden conveyance without springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	3	8	0
13.	For an unladen conveyance on springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	3	0
14.	For a laden conveyance on springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	4	0
15.	For every 28 lb. of luggage or goods in excess of one maund (82 2/7 lb.) allowed free with every passenger	0	0	3

Explanation.

1. A conveyance containing one or more passengers or a conveyance containing luggage or goods exceeding one cwt. in weight will be considered to be laden.

2. In the case of items 2, 3, 4 and 5 any attendant or rider will pay in accordance with item 1.

Ootacamund, June 15, 1920.

No. 201.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of the 1,200 square feet of land in S. S. No. 155-2, part of Egmore village, Madras taluk, Madras district, notified at pages 1490-91 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th December 1919, as having been required for location of model abkari shops.

Ootacamund, May 14, 1920.

No. 183.—In notification No. 557, dated 8th December 1913, published on pages 1695—1696 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th December 1913, as amended by notification No. 158, dated 10th April 1919, published on page 575 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th May 1919, *add* the following as a note under rule XI :—

Note.—The officer must see that in the labelling and corking of bottles the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, are observed. All the particulars on the labels should be in English. The name of geographical names in trade description will be regarded *prima facie* as suggesting that the goods are the produce of that country or of the country in which that place is situated. This rule will be applied subject to the following interpretations :

(a) If the name retains its geographical significance, e.g., in the case of Jamaica rum or Scotch whisky and the goods are not actually made or produced in the country referred to, no counter-indication should be accepted.

(b) Wines described as Port or Madeira but not the produce of Portugal or Madeira, as the case may be, should not be admitted even with a counter-indication of origin.

(c) Where the name has lost its geographical significance though still calculated to mislead, a counter-indication of origin may be accepted as removing any misapprehension, e.g., in the case of Chartreuse, Benedictine or Maraschino.

(d) The following is a list of trade descriptions containing place-names which have by common usage been accepted as being devoid of geographical significance and not calculated to mislead :—

Burgundy.
Champagne.
If applied to goods made in foreign countries these descriptions would require counter-indication.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, June 14, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 5·60 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Chetti pettam; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Saidapet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Saidapet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chingleput district, Sriperumbudur taluk, No. 124, Sriperumbudur village.

	Acs.
Dry, S. No. 683, belonging to Govinda Reddi, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 695, 691 and 685; east by S. Nos. 685, 686, 693, 671 and 681; south by S. No. 680, west by S. No. 695	5·60

Ootacamund, June 16, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·86 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of pallacherri; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 39. Kalamangalam village.

	Acs.
Wet, No. 304-F 2, belonging to 226, A. Venkatasami Raja, bounded on the north by No. 304-F 1; east by No. 304-G 2, south by No. 306-A; west by No. 304-E	0·16
Wet, No. 304-G 2, belonging to 63, V. Venkatasami Raja, bounded on the north by No. 304-G 1; east by No. 191-A, south by No. 305-A; west by No. 304-F 2	0·16
Wet, No. 191-A, belonging to 31, K. Govinda Nayakar, bounded on the north and east by No. 191-E; south by No. 305-A, west by No. 307-G 2	0·06
Wet, No. 307-B 1, belonging to 105, G. Ramaswami Raja, bounded on the north by No. 307-A; east by No. 307-B 2; south by No. 307 C, west by No. 306	0·03
Wet, No. 307-C 1, belonging to 47, K. Govindaraja, bounded on the north by No. 306; east by No. 307-C 2; south by No. 307-D, west by No. 305	0·06
Dry, No. 306-F, belonging to M. Dandayudhi Raja, 201, V. Rangasami Raja, 76, V. Sinnasami Raja, 6, M. Perumal Raja, 54, S. Perumal Raja, 42, S. Veeraraghava Raja, 6, S. Narayana Raja, 151, V. Govinda Raja, 262, V. Gopal Raja, 15, K. Govinda Moopanar, 113, G. Ramaswami Raja, 6, A. Ayavaru Raja, 230, A. Venkatasami Raja, 127, A. Manga Raja, 8, J. Appaya Raja, 48, H. Ayavaru Raja, 80, A. Chennakal Raja, 105, G. Ramasami Raja, 19, G. Krishnasami, 31, R. Muthuraj, 46, G. Sithirajulu Ammal, 58, D. Varatha Raja, 6, P. Varatha Raja, 90, A. Sinnaswami Raja, 121, A. Appa Raja, 176, R. Pichai Raja and 83, V. Venkataswami Raja, bounded on the north by No. 305-A; east by No. 305, south by No. 312; west by No. 300	0·41
Total ..	0·86

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 6,872 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village site in Bangalore pareachari; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 78. Uller village (Kumbakonam town).

	Sq. ft.
Government, wet, ward No. 1, block No. 6, T. S. No. 132, belonging to M. Marianthu Nadar, mortgagee V. Subrahmanya Ayyar, bounded on the north by T. S. No. 122; east by T. S. No. 117; south by T. S. No. 130, west by T. S. No. 128	4,560
Government, wet, ward No. 1, block No. 6, T. S. No. 134, belonging to Annasami Rangasami Ayyar, bounded on the north by T. S. No. 130, east by T. S. No. 117, south by T. S. No. 136; west by T. S. No. 133	2,312
Total ..	6,872

Ootacamund, June 20, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·40 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the purpose of constructing salt traps on the inlet channel at the Cordite factory; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Nilgiri district, Coonoor taluk, Jakatala village.

	Acs.
Government, dry, part of S. No. 358-C, belonging to Nanja and others, bounded on the north and east by No. 356-C, south by No. 210-C, west by No. 354-D	0 28
Government, dry, part of S. No. 210 C belonging to Pethan Kavundan and others, bounded on the north by No. 358-C; east and south by No. 210-C, west by No. 210-E	0 32
Total ..	0 60

Octacamund, June 18, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·82 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for provision of house sites for Pallars; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 20. Ranganathapuram village.

	acres.
Dry, No. 82 B, belonging to Arunachala Ayyar Kathan, bounded on the north and east by No 83; south by Nos 82-A and 81 west by No 83-C	0·33
Dry No. 82 C, belonging to Narayanaswami Ayyar, Velan and Periasami, bounded on the north by No. 82; east by No. 82 E, south by No 81, west by No. 82 D	0·01
Dry, No. 84 A, belonging to Ramaswami Mudaliar, Vadivelu Mali Chetti, S Periaswami Sannadar, and M. Periaswami Sannadar, bounded on the north by No 86 A, east by No. 84 B; south and west by No 83	0·19
Dry, No. 85 A, belonging to M Ramaswami Sannadai, bounded on the north by No. 85 B; east by No 83; south by No. 84, west by No 86	0·10
Dry, No. 85 B, belonging to Alamelu Ammal, bounded on the north by No. 85 C-1; east by No. 83; south by No. 85 A, west by No 86	0·09
Dry, No 85 C-1, belonging to Sambayya Vannan, bounded on the north and east by No. 85 C-2, south by No 85 B, west by No. 86	0·07
Dry, No 87 A belonging to Sundaram Ayyar, Pachimuthu and Murugan, bounded on the north by No 88; east by No 86; south by No 85, west by No 87 B	0·10
Dry, No. 87 C, belonging to Arunachala Ayyar and Sabasa Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 88, east by No. 87 B, south by No. 83, west by No. 149	0·17
Total ..	0·82

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·14 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the alteration and extension of Pallachari; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 23 A Ivum Mathur village.

	acs.
Government, dry, S No. 410-A, belonging to Vadivelu Pillai, Ganapathi Pillai, Sabapathi Pillai, Chidambaram Pillai, 149. Manickam Pillai, 72 Chidambaram Pillai, Valyapuri, C Vadiga Moppan, C. Karuppa Moppan, 56 Subbaraya Pillai, 61. Subbarama Pillai, 135. Ranga Moppan, 60. Govinda Moppan, 184. Narayana Pillai, 101. Appavu Pillai, 150. Ramalingam Pillai, 137 Chidambaram Pillai, 138 Vadivelu Pillai, 91. V. Chidambaram Pillai, Vadiga Pillai, 81. Nachiam Pillai, 60, K Vadiga Pillai, 101. Ganapathi Pillai, 178. Appavu Pillai, 49, Kathiamu Pillai, 89. Sinnammal, 49. C. Arunachalam Pillai, 103. Thaisal Thandava Pillai, 79. Swaminatha Pillai, 41. Ganapathi Pillai, Sabapathi Pillai, Thulasiya Pillai, 117. Govinda Pillai, 810. Pachimuthu Pillai, 310 Subramania Ayyar, 76. Appaswami Pillai, 25 Chidambaram Pillai, 130 Narayana Pillai, 71 Kathiamu Pillai, 199. Vadivelu Pillai, 148 (Minor) Kaliyanasundaram (guardian) Sivalakshmi, 52. Subramanya Pillai, 18 Vadivelu Pillai, V. Rama Pillai, 54. Appavudaya Moppan, 84. Darmalinga Moppan, Markanda Moppan, K Karuppan 62 Vadivelu Pillai, 124 Dharmalingam Pillai, 69. Ponnuswami Moppan, 44. Karuppana Moppan, 288 Arunachala Moppan, 153. Ranga Moppan, 184. Vadiga Moppan, 70 Maruda Moppan, 58 Samithamu, 85. Karuppanna Moppan, 77. Amirtham, 147, Virumuthu, 26 Minakshi, 90. Annamalaiyan, 199. Chokkalingam, 121 Ramalingam, Sivatami Pillai, Sadasivam Pillai, Natesam Pillai, 56. Kaveri, 64 Yenkamb l, 138, Ramu Moppan, 204. Ratna Moppan, 103. Paramasvi Moppan, 71. Tirumeni Moppan, 71. K Vadiga Moppan, P. Perumal Moppan, Perianna Moppan, Chetti Vadugan, 140. Unnamalai Ammal, 134 Natesa Moppan, 135. Govinda Moppan, 147. Duraisamy Moppan, 147. Virumuthu Moppan, 26. Minakshi, Maruthu Moppan and Rama Moppan, excepting Palani Andi and Sambanam, bounded on the north by No. 412, east by No. 411; south by No. 410-B, west by No 409	1·71
Government, dry, S. No 411 A-1, belonging to Vadivelu Pillai, Ganapathi Pillai, Sabapathi Pillai, Chidambaram Pillai, 149 Manickam Pillai, 73 Chidambaram Pillai, Valyapuri, C. Vadiga Moppan, C. Karuppa Moppan, 56. Subbaraya Pillai, 61. Subbarama Pillai, 135 Ranga Moppan, 60. Govinda Moppan, 184. Narayana Pillai, 101. Appavu Pillai, 150 Ramalingam Pillai, 137. Chidambaram Pillai, 138 Vadivelu Pillai, 91. V. Chidambaram Pillai, Vadiga Pillai, 81. Nachiam Pillai, 60. K. Vadiga Pillai, 101. Ganapathi Pillai, 178. Appavu Pillai, 49. Kathiamu Pillai, 89. Sinnammal, 49. C. Arunachalam Pillai, 103. Thaisal Thandava Pillai, 79. Swaminatha Pillai, 41. Ganapathi Pillai, Sabapathi Pillai, Thulasiya Pillai, 117. Govinda Pillai, 310. Pachimuthu Pillai, 310 Subramanya Ayyar, 76. Appaswami Pillai, 25 Chidambaram Pillai, 130 Narayana Pillai, 71 Kathiamu Pillai, 199. Vadivelu Pillai, 148 (Minor) Kaliyanasundaram (guardian) Sivalakshmi, 52. Subramanya Pillai, 18 Vadivelu Pillai, V. Rama Pillai, 54. Appavudaya Moppan, 84. Darmalinga Moppan, Markanda Moppan, K Karuppan, 62 Vadivelu Pillai, 124. Dharmalingam Pillai, 69. Ponnuswami Moppan, 44. Karuppana Moppan, 288 Arunachala Moppan, 153. Ranga Moppan, 184. Vadiga Moppan, 70 Maruda Moppan, 58. Samithamu, 85. Karuppanna Moppan, 77. Amirtham, 147. Virumuthu, 26. Minakshi, 90. Annamalaiyan, 199. Chokkalingam, 121 Ramalingam, Sivatami Pillai, Sadasivam Pillai, Natesam Pillai, 56. Kaveri, 64 Yenkamb l, 138, Ramu Moppan, 204. Ratna Moppan, 103. Paramasvi Moppan 71 Tirumeni Moppan, 71. K. Vadiga Moppan, P. Perumal Moppan, Perianna Moppan, Chetti Vadugan, 140. Unnamalai Ammal, 134. Natesa Moppan, 135. Govinda Moppan, 147. Duraisamy Moppan, 147. Virumuthu Moppan, 26. Minakshi, Maruthu Moppan and Rama Moppan, excepting Viramma, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 411 A-3; south by S. No. 411-B; west by E. No. 410	0·43
Total ..	2·14

Octacamund, June 18, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 10·21 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of crossing station between Pedapariya and Gudur, on

unit 79/3; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Nellore district, Gudur taluk, Vodur village.

	Acs.
Government, dry, No. 118-3, belonging to Jukham Reddi and Sankadri Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 118-3; east and south by No. 120-2; west by No. 120-2	0·12
Government, dry, No. 118-1 B, belonging to Jukham Reddi and Sankadri Reddi, bounded on the north and east by No. 118-1 B; south by No. 119-1; west by No. 118-1 A	3·21
Government, dry, No. 119-1, belonging to Jukham Reddi and Sankadri Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 119-1; east by No. 120-2; south by No. 121; west by No. 118-1 A	1·22
Government, dry, No. 971-2, belonging to Jukham Reddi and Sankadri Reddi, bounded on the north and east by No. 971-1; south by No. 120-1; west by No. 968	8 87
Government, dry, No. 971-1, belonging to Gottam Sa ha Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 120-1; east by No. 971-2; south by No. 973; west by No. 974	8 22
Government, dry, No. 838, belonging to Nagi ruli Chinnavadu, bounded on the north and east by No. 974; south by No. 839; west by No. 122-2	0·19
Government, dry, No. 968-1, belonging to Kalakuri Chara Chenchayya, Gunter Venkatakrishnayya, Ratnam Lakshmana Reddi and Sal apalli Subbanna, bounded on the north by No. 838-1; east by No. 969-1; south by No. 118-1; west by No. 968-1	1 18
Total ..	10·21

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, June 22, 1920.

No. 191.—The following *Gazette of India* Extraordinary is republished:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th June 1920.

An Ordinance to impose restrictions in respect of rouble notes.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to impose restrictions in respect of rouble notes;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:— 5 and 6 Geo. V., Ch. 61.

ORDINANCE No. II OF 1920.

Short title and extent. 1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Rouble Note Ordinance, 1920.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan.

Definition. 2. In this Ordinance "rouble note" means any note being or purporting to be in the nature of a currency note issued by or on behalf of any form of Government in the territories which, on the fourth day of August 1914, constituted the Russian Empire, or purporting to be so issued, and expressed to be payable in roubles.

Detention in deposit of rouble notes. 3. All rouble notes which are at the commencement of this Ordinance held in deposit in a Government currency office or treasury shall continue to be so held, and no person shall be entitled to withdraw the same except in accordance with a general or special order of the Governor-General in Council or of an officer of Government authorised by him in this behalf.

Prohibition of import. 4. No person shall bring any rouble note, whether by sea or land or air into British India, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both, and any rouble note in respect of which any offence under this section has been committed shall be confiscated and shall be disposed of in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

Presumption of import. 5. Any rouble note (not being a note held in deposit in a Government currency office or treasury) which is found in British India after the commencement of this Ordinance shall be deemed to have been brought into British India in contravention of the provisions of section 4 and any person in whose possession such a note is found shall be deemed to have committed an offence under that section.

No. 192.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th June 1920.

No. 1658-5 F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as applied to certain administered areas in Indian States, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the orders contained in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 1-68-I. B., dated the 28th August 1914, regulating and restricting the entry of foreigners into British India and their departure therefrom, shall be cancelled.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Simla, the 5th June 1920.

No. 2552.—The following extract from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 6th May 1920, is republished for general information :—

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The following is a translation of the French Presidential Decree of 23rd April (published in the 'Journal Officiel' on 28th April), prohibiting the importation into France and Algeria of a large number of 'luxury' and 'fancy' articles and products the use of which is optional. Prefixed to the Decree is a Ministerial Report, in which the circumstances which necessitate the measure are explained.

MINISTERIAL REPORT.

Paris, 23rd April 1920.

An examination of the foreign trades returns of France shows that for the year 1919 the value of imports had risen to almost 36,000,000,000 francs, while the value of the exports was less than 9,000,000,000 francs, that is, only 28 per cent of the imports. It is universally admitted that this enormous inequality, both as regards our purchases and our sales is the chief cause of the fall in the French exchange, and consequently of the increase in the cost of living.

An analysis of the foreign trade figures shows that in 1919, as compared with 1913, imports of foodstuffs and of manufactured articles increased by 26 and 14 per cent respectively, in weight, and by 374 and 378 per cent respectively in value. As regards raw materials, the weight of imports was 20 per cent less than in 1913, but 167 per cent more in value.

The inflation of values is, however, seen even more strikingly in the case of exports. (As compared with 1913, the tonnage of our exports) in 1919 decreased by 74 per cent, that is, by three quarters, but nevertheless, the value of the 1919 exports (8,713,000,000 francs) exceeded the value of the 1913 exports (6,880,000,004 francs) by 1,833,000,000 francs, or 28 per cent.

Our trade balance has not improved appreciably during the first three months of 1920, as compared with the corresponding period of 1919. It is true that the value of exports shows an increase of 180½ per cent (3,384,000,000 francs, as against 1,191,000,000), but this increase does not go far towards restoring the pre-war situation, as the weight of goods exported (2,370,000 tons) was only half that of the first quarter of 1913 (4,750,000 tons); on the other hand imports have increased by a further 22·45 per cent (7,767,000,000 francs, as against 6,143,000,000 francs); so that the difference between imports and exports during the three months in question reaches the considerable figure of 4,383,000,000 francs, or 129½ per cent. The result is that the prices of goods continue to rise, and that our exchange is in a worse plight than ever before.

As, unfortunately, a sufficient revival of our export trade cannot be looked for while our national production remains so low, the only remedy for this disastrous situation lies in practising the most rigorous economy by limiting both our internal expenses and our foreign purchases to an absolute minimum. But it is obvious that in this matter persuasion alone would be powerless.

Consequently, and in conformity with the statement made, and approved by the Chamber of Deputies, during the discussion on the Bill for providing new sources of revenue, the Government deem it imperative forthwith to impose most stringent restrictions on import.

Other countries whose economic situation is less precarious than that of France have already taken this step. In any case, for our part we realise that the question is vital, for if we continue heedlessly to import unnecessary goods we shall, and that before long, find that we can no longer obtain sufficient credits necessary for the purchase of the food-stuffs and raw materials of which we are in absolute need. It is unnecessary to emphasise how terrible the economic and social consequences of such a position would be.

The investigations in regard to this matter which have been made by the Government Departments concerned point to the necessity of prohibiting the import of a whole series of 'luxury' or 'fancy' articles and products which are not indispensable, so that such articles and products shall be imported only on condition that they are re-exported within a fixed period after having been worked up or repacked in France.

We have the honour to submit herewith the decree drawn up to give effect to this prohibition, and beg you to be good enough, should you approve, to affix your signature.

Secretary of State, F. François-Marsal.
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Aug. Isaac.
Minister of Agriculture, J. H. Ricard.
Minister of Commerce and Industry, Aug. Isaac.
Minister of the Interior, T. Steeg.
Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, André Honnorat.

DECREE OF THE 23RD APRIL.

The President of the French Republic :—

In view of the Law of 6th May, 1916, authorising the Government during the continuation of hostilities provisionally to prohibit the importation of foreign goods or to increase Customs duties ;

In view of Article 12 of the Law of 30th December 1916, maintaining in force for six months from the date of the cessation of hostilities the provisions of the above-mentioned Law of 6th May 1916;

In view of the Law of 20th January 1919 ratifying the Decree of 22nd March 1917, respecting the prohibition of importation into France and Algeria of all foreign goods;

In view of Article 2 of the Law of 7th November 1919;

In view of the Decrees of 28th January, 13th, 14th and 20th May, 4th and 13th June, 7th and 8th July, 14th November and 4th December, 1919 and 15th April 1920;

In view of the Inter-ministerial Decree of 16th April 1919;

On the Report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the Minister of Finance, of the Minister of Commerce and Industry, of the Minister of Agriculture, of the Minister of the Interior, and of the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts.

Decrees—

Article 1.—Subject to the execution of special international agreements, the importation into France and Algeria of goods of the kinds included in Schedule A annexed to the present Decree, coming from, or originating in, foreign countries is prohibited.

Article 2.—Goods imported in order to be re-exported either under the ordinary "temporary importation" regime or the special "temporary importation" regime set up by the above-mentioned Decree of 16th April 1919, are excepted from the prohibition.

Article 3.—Goods coming under the special "temporary importation" regime pay the duties laid down in the Customs Tariff, but are exempt from any "co-efficients of increase" which may be applicable to such goods under the Decree of 8th July 1919, and subsequent Decrees.

Article 4.—As regards "objets d'arts" and "objets de collection" derogations from the prohibition may be authorised by the Ministry of Finance, on the advice of the special Committee set up at the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, in conjunction with the Commission for the Control of Imports and Exports.

Article 5.—Goods proved to have been despatched direct to France before the publication of the present Decree shall be admitted under the conditions previously in force.

Article 6.—The above-mentioned Decree of 7th July 1919,* is abrogated.

Article 7.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts are charged with the execution of the present Decree, in so far as each is concerned therewith.

Paris, 23rd April 1920. P. DESCHANEL.

[Countersigned by the Ministers signing the Report.]

SCHEDULE A ANNEXED TO DECREE OF 23RD APRIL 1920.

No. in French Customs Tariff	Articles.
	ex-II.—ANIMAL PRODUCTS.
ex 18 *bis*	Turtles, dead.
18 *ter*	Truffled poultry.
18 *quater*	Goose liver, fresh or salted.
19 *bis*	Preserved game, in tins, pots, or in pastry.
19 *ter*	Pâtés de foie gras, in tins, pots, pastry, or other forms.
ex 24	Ornamental feathers, prepared or mounted; quill pens, raw or prepared.
	ex-III.—FISH, ETC.
	Products of foreign fisheries, *viz.*:—
ex 48	Oysters, fresh, other than seed oysters.
ex 49	Lobsters, fresh.
50	Mussels and other shellfish.
57	Fine pearls.
	ex-VII-IX.—FRUITS AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.
ex 84	Forced grapes and fruit; wine grapes and grape residues; wine must.
ex 85	Pistachio nuts.
87 *bis*	Figs, dried raisins and dates, destined exclusively for distilling or for the manufacture of wines.
ex 93	Bonbons and crushed fruits.
93	Chocolate.
ex 127	Elderberries and blue and red bilberries.
	ex-XIV.—VARIOUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.
159	Truffles, fresh, dried or pickled.
170	Nursery and hothouse plants and shrubs.
ex 170 *bis*	Cut flowers.
	ex-XV.—BEVERAGES.
170 *ter*	Mistelles or must of fresh grapes, fermentation of which has been stopped by means of alcohol (*mutes à l'alcool*).
ex 171	Full-bodied wines, including vermouth.
172 *quat* *	Hydromel (mead).
173	Orange wine.
173 *bis*	Wines of raisins, dry; and all other fermented beverages not specified in the Tariff (not including ordinary wine, vinegar, beer, cider, or perry).
	ex XVI.—STONES, ETC.
ex 174 *bis*	Alabaster, carved or otherwise worked.
ex 174 *ter*	Precious stones and scientific stones, cut.
ex 175	Agates and other similar stones, wrought.

* This was the Decree which practically abolished the import prohibitions in force prior to July 1919, leaving only a few articles subject to prohibition.

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
	SS-XVI.—STONES, ETC.—*cont.*
ex 176 *bis*	Rock crystal, wrought.
177 *bis*	Stuff and plaster moulding, not coloured.
177 *ter*	Marbles and balls of stone.
186	Amber, yellow.
	SS-XXI.—VARIOUS COMPOUNDS.
311	Perfumed soap and other perfumeries.
315	Distilled waters.
330	Blacking (*cirages*).
	SS-XXII.—CERAMIC WARE.
ex 347	Paste and biscuit porcelain, white or coloured.
347 *ter*	Artificial teeth of porcelain, enamel, or similar materials.
	SS-XXIII.—GLASSWARE.
ex 350	Table glass (gobeleterie), of glass or crystal (excluding articles for illumination), if etched, cut or engraved, decorated in gold in colour, or otherwise decorated.
ex 351	Framed window glass, coloured glass, or other glass, enamelled, decorated with lithographic, photographic, or other prints, with hand paintings, with letters or with other ornaments.
ex 358	Spun glass, balls and artificial coral of glass. Glass beads and other vitrification in beads, pierced or cut. Imitation precious stones; glass charms, coloured or not. Flowers and ornaments of beads and porcelain; mosaics on paper. Wreaths, finished or not, and other articles in vitrification or porcelain, with or without ornaments of metal.
	SS-XXV.—FABRICS.
	Fabrics of linen, hemp or ramie :—
383 *bis*	Inlaid linoleum.
385 *ter*	Prepared cloth for artists.
385 *quater*	Cloth mounted or not on frames, for studio backgrounds, theatrical scenery, panoramas, etc.
386	Damasked linen for bedding and for furnishing purposes.
387	Table linen, damasked.
389	Hosiery.
391	Lace and guipure.
396	Handkerchiefs, embroidered, on hemp or ramie fabrics, and other embroideries as linen, hemp or ramie fabrics.
398 *bis*	Mixed fabrics of linen, hemp or ramie, the linen, hemp or ramie, predominating in weight.
400 *bis*	Trimmings, ribbons and braid of pure jute.
403	Fabrics of phormium tenax, abaca, and other vegetable fibres not mentioned (in the Tariff).
	Cotton goods.
ex 419	Gloves of cotton hosiery. All articles, other than gloves, of knitted material, if embroidered by hand or by machine, or ornamented with lace or trimmings including stockings and socks, open-worked or "*à jours*," and stockings striped lengthways by figure-weaving ("*bretage*").
420 and 421	Lace, machine-made; bobbinet-tulle or guipure, in bands or widths, blondes, laces, cordons, trimmings, tuttings, and generally all fancy articles, other than bobbinet-tulle for curtains, counterpanes, and real tulle.
420 *bis* and 421	Lace, hand-made.
ex 422 and 421	Tulles, properly so-called, embroidered.
424 and 421	Curtains of muslin, embroidered.
425 and 421	Curtains of tulle application, of grenadine, and of embroidered tulle.
425 *bis* and 421	Curtains, embroidered on tulle, with more meshes or more per centimetre, called "lace curtains," embroidered with two threads of cotton, one of which is finer than the other.
426 and 421	Muslins, figured or embroidered with crochet, for furniture or clothing.
	Woollen goods.
ex 442	Carpets made with knotted or twisted pile, of any origin, including imitations thereof.
ex 443	Fabrics of pure wool :— Hosiery ware of pure wool, viz :—Gloves, and all articles, other than gloves, of hosiery material, if embroidered by hand or by machine, or ornamented with lace or trimmings.
446	Hangings of wool.
447	Shawls, brushé or figured, other than Indian cashmere shawls or knitted shawls.
	Fabrics of mixed wool :—
ex 454 *bis*	Carpets of wool, mixed with other materials in any proportion. Hosiery ware, the wool predominating in weight. (*See hosiery wares of pure wool*). Other, the wool predominating in weight. (*See fabrics of pure wool.*)

No. in French	Articles
	ex-XXV.—FABRICS—*cont.*
	Woolen goods—cont.
ex 456	Fabrics of goats' hair, pure or mixed, manufactured in countries outside Europe the goats' hair predominating the weight.
	Silk and artificial silk.
ex 459	Fabrics of silk, floss silk, and all kinds of artificial silk:—
	Faularas, crapes, tulle, trimmings, and all other fabrics of pure silk, except plain gauze for bolting and garnitures of bolting cloth.
	Pongees, surah, tussore or tussah, woven in cloth, twilled or serge style, of extra-European origin.
	Lace of silk or floss silk.
	Fabrics and trimmings of floss silk, pure or mixed with silk.
	Fabrics of waste floss silk for upholstering, weighing more than 250 grammes per sq. metre.
	Fabrics of silk or floss silk mixed with other textile materials, the silk or floss silk predominating in weight.
	Hosiery of silk or floss silk.
	Fabrics, trimmings of silk or yarn silk, with gold or silver
	Ribbons of silk or floss silk, pure or mixed with other textile materials, the silk or floss silk predominating in weight.
	Fabrics of all kinds of artificial silk.
	Made-up articles.
459 *bis*	Embroideries.
	Clothing and other made-up articles, embroidered or ornamented, and all clothing and made-up articles of linen, natural silk, floss silk, or artificial silk:—
ex 460	Clothing, under-clothing, and other accessory articles for clothing, of the above fabrics, wholly or partly made up.
ex 460 *bis*	Cravats, neckties, of all shapes, wholly or partly made up.
ex 460 *ter*	Collars and cuffs, shirts fronts and bosoms.
ex 460 *quater*	Sacks of linen or of natural or artificial silk, imported empty.
ex 460 *sexies*	Other made-up articles.
460 *quinq*	Flags, made-up, of any fabric.
	ex-XXVI.—PAPER AND MANUFACTURES OF PAPER.
ex 461 *bis*	Wall paper and borders for wall paper—velveted, metalled, stamped, varnished, imitation leather.
461 *quater*	Photographic paper.
464 *ter*	Cardboard wares (cartonnages), ornamented with paintings, reliefs, stuffs, woods, plaited straw, common metals, etc.
464 *quater*	Lincrusta and the like.
465 *ter*	Articles of cardboard or of cellulose with painted or inlaid decorations.
467	Albums, simply in boards, for pictures, collections or drawings, black or in colours.
468	Engravings, facsimiles of engravings, photo-engravings, photo collographs, and the like, prints, lithographs, chromos, decalcomanias, pictures on paper in sheets, labels, and designs of all kinds, including calendars, commercial advertisements and interiors of albums for photographs, and collections and picture postcards.
469 *bis*	Photographs.
469 *ter*	Photo engravings and the like, in sheets or cut into cards, mount, etc.
ex 469 *quater*	Sensitised rolls or bands for cinematographs.
470	Printed matter of all kinds, other than those above specified, in black or colours.
	ex-XXVII.—MANUFACTURES OF SKINS OR LEATHER.
454	Gloves.
455	Articles of fine saddlery.
456	Saddles.
460	Trunks.
461	Morocco leather wares (*maroquinerie*).
461 *bis*	Covers of albums for collections (photographs, stamps, postcards, etc.), of leather, wood, stuff, plain or ornamental paper, and other.
461 *ter*	Albums for collections (such as of photographs, stamps, postcards, etc.).
ex 462	Valises, handbags, travelling bags, cases, for photographic apparatus, for sporting arms, for musical instruments, etc.
	Canes, whips, riding whips, sticks and similar articles of leather.
	Body belts of leather, worked.
474	Peltries, worked or made-up.
	ex-XXVIII.—METAL WARES.
438	Jewellery and goldsmiths' wares.
439	Articles gilt or silvered by various processes.
440 *bis*	Imitation jewellery: clasps, brooches, bracelets, finger rings, buckles, ornamental buttons, metal shapes for buttons, chains, thimbles, slides, rings (spring or other), swivels, purses of meshwork, clasps of all kinds, etc., of common metals, with or without ornaments of real or imitation coral, of vitrifications, mother-of-pearl bone, ivory, tortoiseshell, imitation or real pearls, etc., and metallic parts of these articles.

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
	ex-XXVIII.—Metal Wares—*cont.*
497–508	Watch and clockmakers' wares of all kinds, including parts, movements, cases, finished clocks and watches, chimes, musical boxes, chronometers, electrometers, water and gas meters, and in general all meters or measuring apparatus fitted with clock movements.
ex 519	Fine cutlery.
561	Statues of metal.
562 *ter*	Hasks and springs for personal attire, of steel, polished, varnished, not covered.
566 *quater*	Mechanical stoppers consisting of a white or coloured porcelain head and iron or steel wire, with or without india rubber ring and separate parts of metal.
ex 568	Household wares and unspecified articles of iron, steel or black sheet-iron—*in so far as*—
	Enamelled, decorated, with or without gold; marbled or granited, with or without gold.
	Printed in one or more colours, with or without gold.
575	Cloisonné enamels.
	"Objets d'art" and ornamental wares of copper or bronze, including imitations (zinc and lead, pure or alloyed).
	ex-XXIX.—Arms, Powder and Ammunition.
580	Regulation portable arms of war, and arms of war employed abroad (rifles and carbines).
581	Old arms for collections, and arms of all descriptions for panoplies; arms de commerce".
582	Guns and gun carriages.
ex 585	Percussion caps for sporting purposes and for practice.
ex 586	Cartridges for war purposes, empty; cartridges for rifle clubs; cartridges for sporting purposes, empty (with caps or not).
587	Projectiles.
588	Fireworks.
	ex-XXX.—Furniture.
	Furniture, other than of bent wood:—
ex 591 and ex 591 *bis*	Chairs and separate parts and pieces thereof, carved, inlaid, with marquetry, decorated with mosaic, ornamented with copper, gilt, or lacquered.
ex 592	Other than chairs, veneered and counter-veneered with any kind of wood, separate pieces and parts, carved, inlaid, with marquetry, decorated with mosaic, ornamented with copper, gilt, or lacquered.
ex 592 *bis*	Other than chairs, massive and separate pieces and parts, carved and inlaid, with marquetry, decorated with mosaic, ornamented with copper, gilt or lacquered.
593	Covered and upholstered furniture of all kinds.
596 *bis*	Caned furniture, put together or not, or parts of such furniture.
594	Beadings and mouldings of wood.
596 *bis*	Frames of wood, of all sizes.
	XXXII.—Musical Instruments.
604	Musical instruments of all kinds.
605	Accessories and detached parts of musical instruments.
	ex-XXXIII.—Spanterie and Basketware.
ex 612	Trimmed hats (*chapeaux*), of straw, bark, esparto, palm fibre, or of other vegetable materials
	ex-XXXIV.—Miscellaneous Manufactures.
ex 614	Carriages, other than for railways—carriages properly so-called.
ex 614 *ter*	Automobile chassis, with or without engine and/or body, weighing less than 2,500 kilogs.
	Bodies for automobiles:—
	Weighing 2,500 kilogs or more, destined for carrying passengers.
	Weighing less than 2,500 kilogs.
	Carrying frames for chassis, of pressed sheet steel, for cars weighing less than 2,500 kilogs.
	Rims for automobiles of iron or steel, other than straight bars.
	Aircraft and detached parts:—Spherical balloons; dirigibles with non-rigid envelopes; dirigibles with rigid bodies; aeroplanes and hydroplanes.
	Vessels and craft, viz:—
616 *bis*	Pleasure yachts and craft for the river.
616 *ter*	Motor boats with electric or explosion motor.
619	Rigging and fittings of ships not specially mentioned (in the Tariff).—*These goods are prohibited to be imported when the goods with which they are classed for Customs purposes are so prohibited.*
ex 620	Dress shields, braces, garters, stocking or sock suspenders, belts, of rubber and gutta-percha.
628	Silk hats and opera hats.
629	Coral, cut, not mounted.
630 *bis*, 630 *ter*	Wares of real or imitation meerschaum.
631	Whale fins, cut and prepared.

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
	ex XXXIV.—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES—*cont.*
631 *bis*	Imitation whalebone made of horn.
635 *bis*	Photographic apparatus.
ex 636	Fountain pens, stylographs and detached parts.
637	Spectacles, eyeglasses, magnifying glasses lorgnettes, opera glasses, and field glasses of all kinds.
	Small wares (*tabletterie*) of ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, ambre and amberoid:
638 *ter*	Combs.
639	Billiard balls and counter-sunk bands (*rognes*) of a greater diameter than 3 cm.
640	Keys for keyboard musical instruments.
640 *bis*	Tobacco pipes and stems of native or exotic woods, mounted with amberoid, amber, ivory, tortoiseshell, or mother of pearl.
640 *ter*	Cigar or cigarette holders, with or without mountings.
640 *quin*	Other small wares of these materials.
641 and 641 *bis*	Small wares of other materials.
642	Tobacco pipes of wood.
643	Fans and hand screens, mounted or not.
ex 644	Brushmakers' wares, fine.
644 *bis*	Paint and other brushes.
ex 645	Buttons —
	Fancy buttons, of common metal, covered or not with fabric, gilt, silver-plated, oxidised, nickelled, bronzed, enamelled, or electro-plated; buttons of jet, decorated, enamelled, gilt or silver-plated.
	Buttons covered with trimmings, crochet lace, or embroidery of any textile material.
	Buttons of glass with rims, of moulded horn, of buffalo horn of seal horn, of celluloid, hardened casein, and other similar materials.
	Buttons of mother-of-pearl, ivory, tortoiseshell or of shells.
	Buttons of precious metal.
645 and 645 *bis*	Taymakers' wares (*tresserie*) and their component parts.
647	Busks and springs of steel for corsets and other toilet accessories, fitted with clasps and buttons, covered with fabric, skin or paper.
647 *bis*	Corsets.
648 *bis*	Mechanical or automatic lighters.
649	Human hair, worked up.
650	Articles of fashion.
651	Artificial flowers, fruit and foliage, even fixed to articles other than articles of fashion, branches for vases and similar articles for decoration and their component parts.
651 *bis*	Plants and flowers, materialised, sterilised, painted, or prepared.
ex 652	Umbrellas and parasols of silk.

SCHEDULE B ANNEXED TO THE DECREE OF 13TH APRIL 1920.

MERCHANDISE, THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH IS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS OR PROHIBITIONS ALREADY EXISTING AND MAINTAINED IN FORCE.

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
ex 16	Meat preserved by refrigerating process. *Importation effected by the State* (Decree of 13th June 1919). *The prohibition will be raised or from 1st* June 1920 (Decree of 21th February 1923).
68	Wheat, spelt and meslin (grain and flour). *Importation effected by the State* (Decree of 13th June 1919).
109	Tobacco in leaves or stalks; manufactured tobacco :—cigars, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco; tobacco juice (praise). *In a case of the Customs Law, these products may only be imported on behalf of the Regie, save that the importation of manufactured tobacco, for the personal use of the importer, up to an amount of ten kilogs per 3 months per annum, is allowed, subject to the fulfilment of prescribed conditions and formalities.*
174	Spirits :—
	Potable spirits. *Prohibited* (Decree of 22nd December 1916, Law of 9th July 1917, and Arrêté of 5th March 1918).
	Spirits, other than potable spirits, imported by manufacturers of full-bodied wines, vinegar, chemical or pharmaceutical products, such manufacturers, also for denaturing, and other spirits imported for any use with a view to re-exportation. *Importation is subject to the formalities of a licence.* (Decree of 22nd December 1916, Law of 9th July 1917 and Arrêté of 5th March 1918.)
	Spirits, other than potable spirits, for purposes other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph. *Prohibited.* (Decree of 22nd December, 1916, Law of 9th July, 1917, Arrêté of 5th March, 1918.)
174 *bis*	Liqueurs *Prohibited.* (Decree of 22nd December, 1916, Law of 9th July, 1917, Arrêté of 5th March, 1918.)
197	Petroleum, schist and other mineral oils for illuminating purposes. *Importation subject to licence.* (Decree of 4th December, 1919.)
198	Heavy oils and residues of petroleum and other mineral oils *Importation subject to licence.* Decree of 4th December, 1919.
281	Saccharine. *Prohibited by the Customs Law.*

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
	MERCHANDISE, THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH IS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS OR PROHIBITIONS ALREADY EXISTING AND MAINTAINED IN FORCE—*cont.*
ex 318	Compound medicines, not specially mentioned (in the Tariff), not specified in an official pharmacopœia. *Prohibited by the Customs Law.*
ex 466 and ex 466 bis	Bank notes and all other monetary documents of Russian origin. *Prohibited.* (Decree of 22nd January, 1919). Venetian notes. *Prohibited,* (Decree of 8th January, 1918.)
473	Counterfeits of copyrighted books. *Prohibited by the Customs Law.*
874	Playing cards. *Prohibited by the Customs Law.*
883	Gunpowder. *Prohibited by the Customs Law.*
ex 885	Percussion caps for war purposes. *Prohibited by the Customs Law.*
ex 886	Cartridges for war and sporting purposes, full. *Prohibited by the Customs Law.*
913	Chemical matches and wood prepared for matches. *By the Customs Law the importation of these goods is reserved to His Majesty.*
—	Colouring matters, chemical, pharmaceutical and other products to be supplied by Germany in virtue of the Peace Treaty (Annex VI of the clauses relating to Reparations). *The importation of these materials and products from Germany is subject to the specified quantities as subject to licence.* (Law of 7th November, 1919.)

CUSTOMS—WAR

Simla, the 5th June 1920.

No. 2776.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 7th May 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom is published for general information:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION, BOARD OF TRADE,
GT. GEORGE STREET,
S.W.1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, 7TH MAY 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

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List A and B	827
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This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of *2s 6d* for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required, an additional payment should be made at the rate of *2d.* per month to the end of the current year for each additional copy required.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade,
GT. GEORGE STREET,
S.W.1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (See, however, page 830).

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (See, however, page 830).

Alumina, see Phosphate Rock.

(B) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) * Animals, living, for food (other than horses).

Apatites, see Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, fumes, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.*

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

(A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.

(A) Basic slag.

* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form 'A,' copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

(A) Bassoons and their component parts.
Bran, see Offals of Corn.
(A) Bread.
Bullion, see Gold and Silver.
(A) Butter.
(A) Calculus.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (See, however, page 830.)
Castings, see Armour Plates
Cattle hides, see Hides.
Caustic Potash, see Potash.
(A) Cheese.
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (See, however, page 829.)
(A) *Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
(A) Coconut, raw.
Corn, see Gold; Silver.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (See, however, page 829.)
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
Corn offals, see Offals.
Cows, bulls, etc., see Animals.
(B) Decks, flooring, and their component parts.
* Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs. (See, however, page 830.)
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, see Aeroplanes.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
(A) Explosives, except the following:—Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder, Detonators, Electric Detonators, Nobel, Safety Fuses and Dynamite.
(A) Firearms and their component parts. (See, however, page 830.)
(A) Fish, except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, whitebards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, see Barley; Wheat.
Fodder, see specific headings. (See also page 830.)
Forage and food which may be used for animals, see specific headings as, e.g., Hay, etc.
(A) Forage, green.
Fuel, manufactured, see Coke.
(A) Fruit, preserved, the following:—
(i) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following:—
Pears.
Pineapples.
Peaches.
(ii) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup, except Cherries.
(iii) Fruit Pulp.
(iv) Jam and Marmalade.
(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano
Guns, see Cannon, Firearms, Machine guns.
(A) Hay.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
Husk meal.
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, see Fruit, preserved.
(A) Lard, except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, see Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Livestock, see Animals.
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Manures, composed, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash
Marmalade, see Fruit, preserved.
Meals, see Husk, Wheat.
(A) Meat, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat and horseflesh.
Middlings, see Offals of Corn.
(A) Milk, sweetened, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings, see Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
† Notes of the Bank of France.
Offals of corn which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Onions
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, see Cannon; Carriages.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, see Firearms.
Pollard, see Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manural potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, see Fruit, etc.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, see Firearms.
Salmon, tinned, see Fish.
(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Screenings, see Offals of Corn
Seeds, see Cereals mentioned by name.

* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—
Perry dyes, Dyemour dyes, Diamond dyes, Dixon's hume dyes, Maypole dyes, Fairy dyes, Dainty dyes and Pell's household dyes.
† Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

(a) Semolina.
Sharps, see Offals of Corn
Sheep, see Animals.
(a) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, see Calfskins; Hides.
Spirits, see Whisky.
(a) Sugar, cane and beet, see also Confectionary
(a) Superphosphates
(a) Tea other than green tea.
(a) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(a) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, see Onions, Potatoes.
Venison, see Game.
(a) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
(a) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(a) Whisky.
(a) Yeast.

List C

List C comprises all goods not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

General Licences for Exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed:—

Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Custard powder.
Disinfectant powders containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives
Glay.
Hazelfish.
Kotfio.
Lactol.
Lactogen.
Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
Parsley flour.
"Phosfo" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
Vanilla custard.

Samples.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all bona-fide samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under the licence are bona-fide samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destinations concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

Open General Licence for Coal Exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia (other than Esthonia, Lettland and Lithuania), Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (see list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry:—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to King's Lynn inclusive)	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.

	District.	Controller's Representative.
	Mersey ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr. J. Melrendi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
	From Barry Port to Newport inclusive.	Mr. H. Banker, Cymric Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF SMOOTH-BORE GUNS AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section:—

British Possessions and Protectorates (see note below).
French Possessions and Protectorates (see note below).
United States of America.
South America.
Japan and Korea.
Asiatic Russia.
France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Iceland, Czecho-Slovakia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo, and Hayti.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition," ALL consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Special Export Licence.

The Prohibited Areas are:—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas Island and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, ETC.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned:—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

NOTES REGARDING EXPORT TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia (except Dalmatia), Lettland (Latvia), Lithuania, Poland.

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed "c/o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople" (and/or Smyrna), and parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightway with the knowledge that upon application being made to the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Derestim, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S.W.1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 80 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.

Octacamund, June 17, 1920.

No. 143.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, the following amendments will be made to the rules framed under that section and published at pages 1039—1042 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th November 1915, as amended by notifications Nos. 202, dated 3rd April 1917, 224, dated 23rd April 1917, 407, dated 11th September 1918, and 188, dated 7th June 1920, published at pages 804, 544, 801 and 760 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th April 1917, 8th May 1917, 17th September 1918 and 15th June 1920, respectively:—

AMENDMENTS.

Substitute the following for clause (5) of rule XII—

"(5) The decision or award shall be enforced in either of these ways:—

(a) On a requisition to the Collector of the district made by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, all sums recoverable under the decision or award shall be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue;

(b) On application to the Civil Court having jurisdiction over the subject-matter of the decision or award that court shall enforce the decision or award as if it were a decree of the court".

J. M. TURING,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

APPOINTMENT.

Octacamund, June 22, 1920.

No. 47.—Lieutenant Commander W. J. Swan, R.N.R. (Retired), Port Officer, Negapatam, who is in additional charge of the Port of Cuddalore, to be Port Officer, Pamban, from the date on which Mr Scott goes on leave.

NOTIFICATION.

Octacamund, June 19, 1920.

No. 48.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), section 35 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, the Governor in Council directs that mercantile sailing vessels that may be admitted into the artificial harbour at Madras will be allowed 15 freedays, to date from the day of arrival, in which to discharge or take in cargo and that thereafter sailing vessels with or without auxiliary motors, of over 30 tons register will be charged a fee of Re. 1 for each day or part thereof during which they occupy a berth in the artificial harbour.

J. M. TURING,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Octacamund, June 14, 1920.

Under article 280, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919, M.R Ry. Rai Sahib Doraisami Kotl Pillai Avargal, B.A., B.L., Executive Engineer, North Presidency division, is granted, with effect from the 3rd June 1920, privilege leave for three weeks.

Octacamund, June 15, 1920.

Under paragraph 116, Public Works Department Code, 10th edition, Mr. F. G. Dickinson, Assistant Engineer, is granted language leave from the 20th June to the 5th July 1920.

Ootacamund, June 16, 1920.

Under articles 234, 203 and 830, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 477, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. Kanguyam Rama Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, Supervisor, second grade, and temporary Sub-Engineer, is granted, with effect from the 4th February 1920, combined leave for seven months, viz., privilege leave for four months and eleven days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period.

The notification granting privilege leave published in Part II of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 24th February 1920, is hereby cancelled.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Ootacamund, June 17, 1920.

Mr. E. J. H. Greenwood, Electrical Inspector and Electrical Engineer to Government, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough on private affairs for one month with effect from the 27th June 1920.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, June 14, 1920.

M.R.Ry. Kattangeri Narayana Hebbar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, in charge of No. I subdivision of the North Presidency division, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the division during the absence of M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib Devanani Kuti Pillai Avargal on leave or until further orders.

Ootacamund, June 17, 1920.

Mr. N. J. Joseph, Apprentice Engineer under training, to be Assistant Engineer on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem in the 'Indian cadre of Engineers' with effect from the 19th June 1920.

Ootacamund, May 20, 1920.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. Robert Charles Bristow, A.M.I.C.E., as Civil Engineer for Harbour works in the Madras Presidency.

PROMOTION.

Ootacamund, June 15, 1920.

With effect from the 26th April 1920, during the privilege leave of M.R.Ry. Panchapakesa Ayyar Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank—

Mr. M. Muhammad Sikander Sahib, Overseer, first grade, provisionally substantive, and Sub-divisional Officer, No. III subdivision, Coorg division, to be Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, substantive.

TRANSFER.

Ootacamund, June 17, 1920.

Mr. N. J. Joseph, Assistant Engineer, from the Godavari Eastern division, I Circle, to the IV Circle.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General and Irrigation).

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, June 22, 1920.

No. .—The following notification of the Government of India is republished.—

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Simla, the 7th May 1920.

No. 212-P.-19.—It is hereby notified for general information that sanction has been accorded by the Government of India to the construction by the Mysore Darbar of a line of railway on the metre gauge from Nanjangud to Hardanhalli, a distance of 27·12 miles.

E. BARNARDISTON,
Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Railways).

PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BETWEEN 15TH AND 22ND JUNE 1920.

SARASVATI.—Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library — Report for 1919-20—Recorded
G.O. No. 6-8, Home (Education), dated 16th May 1920. [1 a]

EDUCATION.—Institution of a special public examination for girls — Approved.
G.O. No. 809, Home (Education), dated 19th May 1920. [1 a]

MARRIAGE.—Malabar Marriage Act, 1896 — Report for the year 1919-20 — Recorded.
G.O. No. 1030, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 31st May 1920. [1 a]

PENINSULA.—The Regulations (1920) of the Government of the Straits Settlements — Communicated
G.O. No. 1017, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 26th May 1920. [1 a]

JAILS.—Administration Report for 1918 — Reviewed
G.O. No. 1253, Home (Judicial), dated 1st June 1920.

REGISTRATION.—Administration Report — triennium 1917-19 — Reviewed.
G.O. No. 1379, Home (Judicial), dated 4th June 1920.

[*N.B.*—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the prices noted in brackets against each on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.]

B. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 25.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1920. [Price, 6 pies

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

OOTACAMUND, THE 21ST JUNE 1920.

No 26.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

No. 1691-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 21st June 1920.

Subscriptions (*a*) for ten year 6 per cent Bonds, 1930, free of income-tax, and (*b*) for the 5 per cent income-tax free Loan, 1945—55, will be received without limit of amount from 5th July to 14th August 1920 inclusive. Subscriptions to both issues in the form of War Bonds will however be received up to 15th October 1920.

I.—TEN YEAR SIX PER CENT BONDS, 1930, INCOME-TAX FREE.

2 DATE OF REPAYMENT.—The Government of India undertake to repay the Bonds at par on 15th August 1930.

3. ISSUE PRICE.—The issue price will be Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 of the Bonds applied for.

4 INTEREST.—Payable half-yearly at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on 15th February and 15th August.

Advance interest from date of purchase to 14th August 1920 will be paid at the time of issue of securities.

Interest on the Bonds will be income-tax free throughout their currency, but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax will be levied on other incomes, and will be liable to super-tax.

5. ISSUE OF TEN YEAR BONDS IN EXCHANGE FOR WAR BONDS.—War Bonds 1920 and 1921 will be accepted at par as the equivalent of cash in subscription to the Bonds up to 15th October inclusive

(a) (1) War Bonds, 1920, if tendered before 15th August 1920 will carry interest at 6 per cent from that date.

Advance interest at 5½ per cent to date of tender and at 6 per cent from that date to 14th August will be paid at the time of issue of securities.

(2) War Bonds, 1920, if tendered after 15th August 1920, will carry interest at 6 per cent from that date.

(b) War Bonds, 1921 will carry interest at 6 per cent from date of tender—

(1) If tendered before 15th August 1920, advance interest at 4½ per cent up to date of tender and at 6 per cent from date of tender up to 14th August will be paid at the time of issue of securities.

(2) If tendered after 15th August 1920, advance interest at 5½ per cent up to date of tender and at 6 per cent up to 14th February 1921 will be paid at the time of issue of securities

Interest will cease from 15th August 1920 on War Bonds, 1920, not tendered for conversion.

II.—5 PER CENT INCOME-TAX FREE LOAN.

Issued at a discount of 5 per cent and Repayable at par not earlier than 1945 and not later than 1955.

6. DATE OF REPAYMENT.—If not previously repaid, the loan will be repaid at par on 15th October 1955, but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan or any part of it at par on or after 15th October 1945 on giving three calendar months' notice in the *Gazette of India*.

7. ISSUE PRICE.—The price of this year's issue will be Re 95 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

8. INTEREST.—Payable half-yearly at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on 15th April and 15th October.

Advance interest from date of purchase to 14th October will be paid at the time of issue of securities.

Interest on the loan will be income-tax free throughout its currency, but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax will be levied on other income, and will be liable to super-tax.

9. ISSUE OF LOAN IN EXCHANGE FOR WAR BONDS.—War Bonds, 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923 will be accepted at par as the equivalent of cash in subscription to the loan up to 15th October inclusive. War Bonds 1925 and 1928 will be accepted up to the same date at their nominal value increased by the present value of the premium payable on maturity; that is, they will be accepted as the equivalent of Rs. 102-4-0 and Rs 103-4-0 respectively for every Rs. 100 nominal value of 1925 and 1928 Bonds presented.

Advance interest will be paid at the time of issue of securities from date of tender up to 14th October at 5 per cent, in addition to the half yearly interest due on 15th August in the case of 1920 and 1922 War Bonds and on 15th September in the case of 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 War Bonds.

Interest will cease from 15th August 1920 on War Bonds, 1920, not tendered for conversion.

10 DEPRECIATION FUND.—In accordance with the undertaking announced in the Government of India Finance Department Notification No 1451-F., dated 16th June 1919, a sum equal to 1½ per cent of the aggregate amount of the loan inclusive of the 1919 issue will be set aside annually to form a fund to be used for its purchase and cancellation when the market value falls below the issue price. No future issues will be made at a price below 95 per cent; and should the issue price be higher, the fund will be employed for the purchase and cancellation of the loan when the market price falls below such higher issue price.

Supplementary Provisions.

Form of securities

11. The loan and Bonds will be issued in the form of—

(a) Stock the purchasers of which will be given Stock Certificates, or
(b) Promissory Notes.

These will subsequently, if desired, be exchanged, free of cost, for bearer bonds when the latter are available.

If no preference is stated by the purchaser, the securities will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes. A single Promissory Note will be issued for the amount required.

12 The loan and Bonds in the form of Promissory Notes in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof can be purchased on payment of the amount due :— Purchase of loan in the form of Promissory Notes at Banks and Government Offices.

(*a*) Without formal application, at the head offices or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and

(*b*) On application, at the office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, or of the Accountant-General or Comptroller at other provincial capitals or at any Government treasury or sub treasury.

Applications may be in the form attached hereto (Form A), or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of the securities required, the full name and address of the purchaser, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

13. Stock can be purchased in denominations of Rs 100 or multiples thereof on payment of the amount due, from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, direct or through any of the following offices :— Purchase of loan in the form of Stock at Government offices and Banks.

(*a*) Office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, or of the Accountant-General or Comptroller at other provincial capitals;

(*b*) The head offices or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras;

(*c*) Any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in the form attached hereto (Form A), or in any other from which states clearly the amount and description of securities required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

14. The loan and Bonds in the form of Stock or Promissory Notes can be purchased in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000, from 5th July to 14th August inclusive, on payment of the amount due and on application at any post office conducting savings bank business. Applications may be in the form attached hereto (Form B) or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of securities required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid. Purchase of loan at Post Offices.

Securities purchased through the Post Office may, if so desired, be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Safe custody receipts for War Bonds deposited with the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, will be received as the equivalent of cash from 5th July to 15th October inclusive, at the values prescribed in clauses 5 and 9 at any post office conducting savings bank business.

15. Payment may be made either in cash or by cheque. In the case of purchases of securities at Presidency Banks the cheques should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer or Agent of the Presidency Bank according as the purchase is made at the head office or at a branch of the Presidency Bank. In the case of purchases made at a Government office or a Post Office, the cheque should be drawn in favour of the officer to whom the application is presented. Method of payment. (1) By cash or cheque.

Payment may also be made by tender of War Bonds at the values prescribed in clauses 5 and 9. If the value of the War Bonds tendered does not correspond exactly to the gross payable for the amount of loan and Bonds applied for, it will be at the option of the tenderer either to pay in cash the further amount required to make up an exact multiple of Rs. 100 in the loan and Bonds or to have the broken amount refunded to him in cash. (2) By tender of War Bonds.

Example.—An applicant tenders Rs. 500 of War Bonds 1918 in subscription to the 6 per cent loan. The issue price of Rs. 500 face value of the loan will be Rs. 495, and of Rs. 500 of the loan will be Rs. 470, with the War Bonds will be accounted at the equivalent of Rs. 416-4-0. The applicant can either obtain Rs. 500 face value of the loan on payment of Rs. 53-13-8 in cash in addition to the War Bonds tendered or may at his option obtain Rs. 500 face value of the loan and receive a refund of Rs. 41-4-0 in cash.)

Applicants who tender War Bonds in payment must transfer such Bonds to Government, (*a*) in the case of Promissory Notes by endorsing these with the words "Pay to the Governor General in Council" over their signature, and (*b*) in the case of stock, by signing the form of transfer deed on the back of the Stock Certificate before a witness. In the case of Bearer Bonds no writing is necessary.

Payment at head offices of the Presidency Banks may also be made in Indian Treasury Bills which will be accepted as cash at their face value less a discount calculated at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the unexpired portion of the currency of the Bill. (3) By tender of Indian Treasury Bills.

Payment at post offices may also be made by the withdrawal of sums at the credit of the applicant in the Post Office savings banks. (4) By withdrawal of savings Banks deposits.

16. Brokerage will be paid to recognized brokers and brokers on applications for the loan or Bonds bearing their stamp. The rate will be $\frac{1}{4}$th per cent when payment is made in the form of Treasury Bills and $\frac{1}{2}$th per cent in other cases. Brokerage.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Form A.

Form for use when purchases are made at a Government office.

I / We _____

herewith tender* Rs. _____

_____ in payment of 5 per cent Bonds, 1920 / 5 per cent loan, 1945-55 of the value of Rs. _____

to be issued to me / us in the form of Promissory Notes / Stock Certificate, interest to be payable at _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____

Date _____

* Where payment, either in whole or in part, is made by tender of War Bonds the entry should be "Cash Rs. _____, War Bonds of the nominal value of Rs. _____ equivalent in cash to Rs. _____".

NOTE.—If War Bonds are tendered, they should be endorsed with the words "Pay to the Governor General in Council" over the signature of the applicant if they are in the form of Promissory Notes; and the transfer deed on the back should be signed by him before a witness if they are in the form of Stock Certificates. In the case of Bearer Bonds no writing is necessary.

Form B.

Form to be used when purchases are to be made at a post office.

Rupees _____

I / We tender Rs. _____ in cash / by cheque / by receipt for War Bonds deposited with the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs / by / our savings bank pass book (s) for withdrawal of Rs. _____

_____

_____

of the nominal value of Rs. _____ equivalent in cash to Rs. _____ (together with Rs. _____ in cash).

_____

from my / our account(s) at _____ post office.

in payment of 5 per cent Bonds, 1920 / 5 per cent loan, 1945-55 of the value of Rs. _____ to be issued in the form of Promissory Notes / Stock Certificate and to be delivered to me / us / retained in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

2. Interest to be payable—

(1) at the _____ Treasury,

(2) into my S.B. Account No. _____ opened at the _____ post office.

(3) into a S.B. account to be opened in my name at the _____ post office.

Signature _____

Name in full _____

Address _____

Date _____

(To be filled in by Post Office).

Date of presentation at the Post Office. _____

R.O. Stamp.

Register No. _____

(To be noted by the receiving Postmaster.)

(To be noted by the Head Postmaster.)

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ്ജ് ഗെസറ്റ്

IV-ാ ഭാഗത്തോടുചേർന്ന സപ്ലിമെന്റ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART IV OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

JUNE 22, 1920.

നമ്പർ 15.] മദിരാശി: ചൊവ്വ ജൂൺ 22നു, 1920 ക്രിസ്തുവർഷം. [വില, 2 അണ.

മദിരാശി ഗവർമെണ്ട് ബില്ലുകൾ

BILLS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

നിയമത്തിനും ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും ഉത്തരവുകൾക്കുമുള്ള മദിരാശി ഗവർണ്ണരുടെ അനുമോദന സമയത്ത് കൊടുക്കുവാനുള്ള ബില്ലുകൾ.

അനുമോദനസഭ കൂടുമ്പോൾ പ്രസ്താവന നടത്തുവാനുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ 33-ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന ബിൽ ഉദ്ദേശകാരണങ്ങളോടുകൂടി എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു:—

No. 6 of 1920.

1920 ലെ 6-ാം നമ്പർ.

THE MADRAS VILLAGE PANCHAYAT BILL, 1920

1920 ലെ മദിരാശി ഗ്രാമ പഞ്ചായത്തു ബിൽ.

വിഷയാനുക്രമണിക.

ചിറിക.

1-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

പ്രാരംഭം.

വകുപ്പു.

1. പേർ.
2. തുടക്കം പ്രാപ്തി.
3. അർത്ഥവിവരണങ്ങൾ.

2 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ.

വകുപ്പു.

4. പഞ്ചായത്തു് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ കല്പന.
5. പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ അതിർത്തികളുടെ എണ്ണവും അവയെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തലും.
6. വോട്ടർമാരുടെ യോഗ്യതകൾ.
7. തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു നില്ക്കുന്നവരുടെ യോഗ്യതകളും അയോഗ്യതകളും.
8. പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ പ്രസിഡെന്റിനെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കേണ്ടതെന്നു്.
9. പ്രസിഡെന്റിന്റെ അധികാരങ്ങൾ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുകാര്യ താൽകാലികമായി ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കൽ.
10. സെക്രട്ടരി.
11. ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരുടെയോ പ്രസിഡെന്റിന്റെയോ ഉദ്യോഗകാലാവധി.
12. പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരെയോ പ്രസിഡെന്റിനെയോ നീക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം.
13. ഉദ്യോഗം രാജിവെക്കലും ഒഴിവുകൾക്കു് ആളെ നിയമിക്കലും.
14. പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ ഏകാംഗയോഗങ്ങൾക്കും അവയിൽ ഹാജർ പൊക്കലും.

3 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

പ്രവൃത്തികളും അധികാരങ്ങളും.

15. പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ.
16. ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു നടത്തേണ്ടുന്നതിനായി ഒരു തദ്ദേശ ബോഡ്ഡു് അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തികൾ.
17. ഗ്രാമക്കോടുകൾ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനു കൈമാറാം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കൽ.
18. ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനു കൈമാറം ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്ത സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും പണികളും.
19. ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെന്റിനുള്ള അധികാരം.
20. കമ്മിറ്റികളെ നിയമിക്കൽ.
21. ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു അതിനുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾ.

പഞ്ചായത്തിനു പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തി ചെലവു വസൂലാക്കാമെന്നു.

22. കടമെടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം.
23. പഞ്ചായത്തു അതിന്റെ ഉപചട്ടങ്ങളെ ഉണ്ടാക്കാമെന്നും അതിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കായി തരം തിരിച്ചു നിയമിക്കാമെന്നും.

4 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

പഞ്ചായത്തു ഫണ്ടു്.

24. ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു മുതലാവുന്ന നികുതികളും ഫീസ്സുകളും.
25. പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ തീർപ്പു നിയമപ്രകാരമല്ലാതെ നികുതിയോ ഫീസ്സോ മുതലിക്കൂടാ എന്നു.
26. നികുതികളും ഫീസ്സുകളും മുതലുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഒരിടിയിപ്പു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തൽ.
27. പഞ്ചായത്തുവകയിലും ഒറ്റ നികുതികളോ ഫീസ്സോ ഇവയും കൊടുക്കൽ.
28. നികുതികെട്ടിയതു പുനഃപ്രാപ്തിക്കുന്നതിനും മടക്കിക്കിട്ടുന്നതിനും ഉള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ.
29. പഞ്ചായത്തു ദ്രവ്യവും അതിനെ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തലും.

3 – ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

ഭേദഗതികൾ.

വകുപ്പു.

30. പഞ്ചായത്തു നടവടികളെ നിർത്തിവെക്കലോ ദുസ്സ്ഥലപ്പെടുത്തലോ ചെയ്യ.

31. പഞ്ചായത്തു രിക്കാർഡുകളോ പ്രവൃത്തികളുടെ മുഴുവൻ പരിശോധിക്കൽ.

32. ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനെ നീക്കി നിർത്തുവാനോ പിരിച്ചുകൂടുവാനോ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു ള്ള അധികാരം.

33. നീക്കിനിർത്തുകയോ പിരിച്ചുകൂടുകയോ ചെയ്തുള്ളകൊണ്ടുള്ള കഷ്ടനഷ്ടങ്ങൾ.

34. രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ നിയമനവും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികളും ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അധികാരങ്ങൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കലും.

35. മറ്റേതു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അധികാരങ്ങൾ ഒന്നോ അതിലധികമോ ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കൽ.

36. നിലവിൽ ഏല്പിച്ചു കൊടുത്ത അധികാരങ്ങൾ തിരിച്ചുവാങ്ങലോ മാറ്റിപ്പിടിക്കലോ ചെയ്യൽ.

4 – ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

പൊതുവേയും, അന്യായം നടത്തൽ പറ്റിയും വകുപ്പുകൾ

37. നഷ്ടത്തിനോ ഉത്തരവ്യത്തിനോ ദുരുപയോഗത്തിനോ അംഗത്വങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ഒഴിവു്.

38. ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെയോ അതിലെ അംഗത്തിന്റെയോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെയോ ശമ്പളക്കാരന്റെയോ കാര്യസ്ഥന്റെയോ നേരെ വ്യവഹാരം പോധിപ്പിക്കൽ.

39. പഞ്ചായത്തിനെയോ അതിന്റെ കാര്യസ്ഥന്മാരെയോ തടസ്ഥം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ള്ള ശിക്ഷ.

40. അടയ്ക്കേണ്ട സംഖ്യ വസൂലാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വ്യവഹാരം. നികുതി കെട്ടിയതിനേയും മറ്റും പറ്റി തർക്കപ്പെടുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തവ.

41. ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു നടപടി ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

42. അറിയിപ്പുകൊടുക്കുന്ന രീതി.

43. ഉപചട്ടങ്ങൾ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

44. വിലക്കുന്നതിനേയോ സ്ഥലവും നീക്കിവെക്കുന്നതിനേയോ പറ്റിയുള്ള ഔദിയിപ്പു.

45. രേഖകൾ നടത്തേണ്ടുന്ന രീതി.

A പട്ടിക.

ഗ്രാമപ്രദേശം, നഗരിയുടെ പ്രത്യേകതകൾ.

THE MADRAS VILLAGE PANCHAYAT BILL, 1920.

1920 ലെ മദിരാശി ഗ്രാമ പഞ്ചായത്തു ബിൽ.

ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഗ്രാമവാസികൾ തന്നെ നടത്തുന്നതിനു തക്കതായതിലേക്കു നടപടികളുണ്ടാക്കി മദിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ ഉൾനാട്ടുപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ സ്വയഭരണ സമ്പ്രദായം വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചുറപ്പിക്കുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇനിമേൽ താഴെപറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

പീഠിക

1 – ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

പ്രാരംഭം.

1. ഈ ആക്ടിനു 1920 ലെ മദിരാശി ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തു ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

പേർ.

2. ഈ സംസ്ഥാന പട്ടണവും 1920 ലെ മദിരാശി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി ആക്ട് സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റികളും ഒഴികെ മദിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനം മുഴുവനും വ്യാപിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ആക്ടിന്റെ വ്യാപ്തി.

3, ഈ. ആക്ടിൽ വിഷയത്തിലോ സന്ദർഭത്തിലോ വിരുദ്ധമായി വല്ലതുമുണ്ടായിരുന്നാലല്ലാതെ—

അർത്ഥവിവരണങ്ങൾ.

(1) "കെട്ടിടം" എന്നതിനു തല വീടും, പീടികയും, (ഷാപ്പും), പാണ്ടികശാലയും, പണി സ്ഥലവും, കടിൽ, തൊഴുത്തും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) "കാട്ടു" എന്നതിൽ ശവങ്ങളുടെയോ അഥവാ അതിനോടുള്ള ബന്ധം വെക്കാത്ത നിലയും 1852 ലെ 5 – ാം നമ്പർ മദിരാശി മലം പ്രദേശ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ഉള്ള വളർത്തു കാട്ടും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(3) "നിലനടത്തുവാൻ" എന്നതിനു (a) ഒരു സന്ന പീഠിതക്കിയത്തു ട്രസ്റ്റിന്റെ പ്രകാരം കൈവശം വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ മുതലുകളും മറ്റൊരു ജനിന്മാർത്ഥം, പോലിഗാർമാരും ശ്രോത്രിയംകാർമാരും, അഗ്രഹാരമാരും, ഇനാമദാർമാരും ശവങ്ങൾക്കിന്റെ കീഴിൽ നിലനിൽക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു എടുക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ മുതലുകളും—

(b) മേയത്തവാൻ സെൻറിനെപ്പോലെയുള്ള പ്രകാരമോ ശവങ്ങൾക്കിന്നു മേൽപ്പറയുന്ന നിലനടത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിപ്പെട്ട വല്ല വകയിലെങ്കിലും എല്ലാ നിലം കൈവശക്കാരും,

(c) (a) ലും (b) ലും വിചാരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന മുതലുകളുടെ കൃഷി നടത്തുന്നവരായ എല്ലാ കുടിയാന്മാരും,

(d) 1911 ലെ മദിരാശി കുടിയാന്മാരുടെ ഉടമസ്ഥാവകാശ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരെന്നു വരിക്കുന്നവരെപ്പോലെയുള്ള മുതലുകളും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(4) "പഞ്ചായത്തു" എന്നതിനു ഈ ആക്ടിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളിൽ വല്ലതിനും എല്ലാതരം നടത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം എടുപ്പിക്കപ്പെട്ട മുതലുകളുടെ യോഗം എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

(5) "പഞ്ചായത്തുകാർ" എന്നതിനു ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ ഒരംഗമെന്നു അർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

(6) "നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട" എന്നതിനു ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

(7) "പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു" എന്നതിനു പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ തലവനായിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം പഞ്ചായത്തിനാലോ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരംഗമെന്നു അർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

(8) "വാടകം" എന്നതിനു കൃഷി മുതലുകൾക്കുവേണ്ടി നിലം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതോ കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതോ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു നിലനടത്തുവാനോ ഒരു വീടോ പീടികയോ വീടിനുള്ള സ്ഥലമോ പീടികയുള്ള സ്ഥലമോ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതോ

കൈവശം വെക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും ഒരു വീടുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനോ വല്ല തൊഴിലോ പണിയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനോ ഉള്ള ആവശ്യത്തിൽ കുടിയായിട്ടോ നിയമാനുസൃതം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ വല്ലതും എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നതിനിടയുള്ള അതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട കുടിയിരിപ്പുകാരുടെ ഉപയോഗത്തിനായി വിട്ടുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള പൊതുസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടി കൊടുക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യകളും ഉൾപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(9) "ഗ്രാമം" എന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കണക്കുകളിൽ ഒരു ഗ്രാമമെന്നു സമയത്തിനനുസരിച്ചു വല്ല തദ്ദേശ പ്രദേശവും എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു. "ഗ്രാമം" എന്നതിനു ഒരു ജില്ലയിൻെറ കൂടുതൽ സൗകര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരു ഗ്രാമമായോ തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റു അറിയിക്കുന്ന വല്ല പ്രദേശവും എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

2 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

പഞ്ചായത്തു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

4. (1) തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റു—

(a) ഒരു ജില്ലയിലെ കുടിയിരിപ്പുകാരിൽ വല്ലതുമോ എല്ലാമോ ഒരുമിച്ചുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി വല്ല ഗ്രാമത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയോ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തോ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ ഏർപ്പാടോ ഉണ്ടെന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചുപ്പെടുവിയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പരസ്യം ഉടൻ കല്പിക്കയും, (b) ആവക പരസ്യം വല്ല സമയത്തും അതുപോലെ ഒന്നോ കൂടുതലോ പ്രാവശ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു കൂടുതൽ പ്രാവശ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്തതും, ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ പരസ്യത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന തീയതിക്കു അതായതു സംഗതിപോലെ വല്ല ഗ്രാമത്തിലെ അതിൻെറ വല്ല ഭാഗത്തെയോ ഒരു ജില്ലയിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ നടപ്പായി വരികയോ അതിനെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതു നിന്നുപോകുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു.

പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ അംഗങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണവും അവയെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തലും.

5. (1) ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിൽ തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റു നിശ്ചയിക്കാവുന്നതു അംഗങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യയുണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആ സംഖ്യ ഉദ്യോഗം മൂലം അംഗങ്ങളായവരെ ഒഴിച്ചു പതിനഞ്ചിൽ കവിയാതെയും അഞ്ചിൽ കുറയാതേയും ഇരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) മുനിസിപ്പൽ ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ഉദ്യോഗം മൂലം അംഗങ്ങളായവർക്കു പുറമെ ഓരോ വാർഡ് ഗ്രാമത്തിനും നിശ്ചയപ്പെടേണ്ടുന്ന അംഗങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യ തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റു നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(3) ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിൽ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷയിരിക്കുന്നതു ഓരോ വാർഡ് ഗ്രാമത്തിലേയും അധിക്കാരി (ഗ്രാമാധിപൻ) പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ ഉദ്യോഗം മൂലമായ അംഗമായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(4) ഓരോരുത്തർ അംഗത്വം കൊണ്ടും നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വിധത്തിൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

വോട്ടർമാരുടെ യോഗ്യതകൾ.

6. (1) ഇതിപരയുന്നു വയസ്സു കഴിഞ്ഞവനും :—

2112 ലെ മദ്രാസ് ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തു് 2-ാം വകുപ്പു്.

(i) 5 - ാം വകുപ്പു (3) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ രണ്ടാം വിവരണപ്രകാരം ഒരു നിലുടമസ്ഥനും ഗ്രാമത്തിൽ മുഴുവനുമായൊ എതാനും ഭാഗമായൊ കിടക്കുന്ന നിലങ്ങളുടെ കരുത്തിൽ നികുതിയായി കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഒരു രൂപികയിൽ കുറയാതെയുള്ള ഒരു സംഖ്യ അടക്കുന്നവനും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(ii) ഗ്രാമത്തിൽ കിടക്കുന്ന വസ്തുവിൻെറ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിലെ ഒരു രൂപികയിൽ കുറയാതെ വാടകയടക്കുന്നവനും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(iii) ഒരു ജില്ലയിലെ പഞ്ചായത്തിലോ വല്ല നികുതിയും അടക്കുന്നവനും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(iv) (1), (2), (3) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളിലുപ്രകാരം വല്ല വാടകയോ, നികുതിയോ, കരമോ അടക്കുന്ന ഒരു കൂട്ടു കുടിയിരുപ്പു കുടുംബത്തിലോഴോ, തറവാട്ടിലോഴോ അംഗമായിരിക്കുന്നവനും.

ആയ യാതൊരു പുരുഷനും പഞ്ചായത്തുദേശത്തെ ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ വോട്ടു കൊടുപ്പാൻ അവകാശമുള്ളവനായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു്, എന്നാൽ ഒരു കൂട്ടർ അവി ഭക്ത കുടുംബത്തിലെങ്കിലും, തറവാട്ടിലേയോ ഒഴിഞ്ഞിന്നാരുടെയോ ആധിപത്യ വല്ല തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിലും അതിനുവേണ്ടി വോട്ടു കൊടുപ്പാൻ അവകാശമുള്ളവരായിരിക്കയുമില്ല.

(2) (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ ആവശ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരാളുടെ വയസിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള വല്ല തർക്കവും നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വിധത്തിൽ തീർപ്പായ്ക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(3) ഒരു സ്പഷ്ടീകരണയോ ഇന്ത്യയിലെ വല്ല നാട്ടു രാജ്യത്തിലേയും ഒരു പ്രജയല്ലാത്ത യാതൊരാൾക്കും പഞ്ചായത്തുദേശത്തുടെ ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു വോട്ടു കൊടുപ്പാൻ അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

എന്നാൽ വല്ല വിദേശികളേയോ വല്ല നരംവിദേശികളെയോ ഒരു കമ്പനിത്തന്റെ നാൽപ്പത്തിൽനിന്നു കുറയാതെ ശതമാനം കൈവശമുള്ളവരാകുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രം ഈ ഉപവകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം അയോഗ്യരാക്കുന്നതല്ല.

7. (1) പഞ്ചായത്തുദേശത്തുടെ ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു വോട്ടുകൊടുപ്പാൻ അവകാശമുള്ളയാതൊരാൾക്കും ആയാൾ ഗ്രാമത്തിൽ വസിക്കുകയോ (2) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം അയോഗ്യനല്ലാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുദേശമായി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ട വാൻ അവകാശമുള്ളവനായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

* തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു സ്ഥിരമായ വോട്ടുകളും അയോഗ്യതകളും.

(2) (a) ഒരു ക്രിമിനൽ കോടതിയാൽ നാടു കടത്തലിനോ ആറുമാസത്തിൽ അധികമായ ഒരു കാലത്തെ തടവിനോ ശിക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ടവനായ ഒരാൾ (ആ ശിക്ഷ മാറ്റത്തിരിക്കുകയോ കുറവു ചെയ്തുതിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തപക്ഷം) ആ ശിക്ഷ അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോഴും ആ ശിക്ഷ കഴിഞ്ഞ തീയതി മുതൽ അഞ്ചുകൊല്ലത്തേക്കാലം ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുദേശമായി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുന്നതിനു അയോഗ്യനായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

1920 ലെ കിരിമിനൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ഓൺ സിപ്ലിഡിസിസ് ആക്ട് 69 (1) എന്ന വകുപ്പു.

(b) സർക്കിളൊന്റെ സിവിൽകോടതി ഒരു നിർണ്ണയം, മോചനം സിവിൽകോടതി ഒരു ഒരു മറിവാളിയെ ഇവൻ 1898 ലെ ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടി നിയമപ്രകാരം നല്ല നടപ്പിനു ജാമ്യംകൊടുപ്പാൻ കല്പിക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല കാലം ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുദേശമായി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുവാൻ അയോഗ്യനായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

1898 ലെ ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടി നിയമത്തിന്റെ 118 (a)(ii) എന്ന വകുപ്പു

8. എല്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തിലും ഒരു പ്രസിഡെന്റു ആസ്ഥാനമായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആ പ്രസിഡെന്റിനെ പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ നടപടികൾ ക്രമത്തിൽ കൂട്ടത്തിൽനിന്നു തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വിധത്തിൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

പഞ്ചായത്തു പ്രസിഡന്റിന്റെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു.

1920 ലെ മദ്രാസ് ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡ് ആക്ട് 8 (1) എന്ന വകുപ്പു

9. ഒരു പ്രസിഡെന്റു താൽകാലികമായി ഹാജരില്ലാത്ത കാലത്തോ അപ്രാപ്തിയുള്ള കാലത്തോ അയോഗ്യതയിന്റെ മറ്റു കാരണങ്ങളോ പ്രവൃത്തികളോ ഏതെങ്കിലുമായ ഒരു കല്പനയാൽ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുദേശക്കു എടുത്തുകൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

പ്രസിഡെന്റിന്റെ മറ്റു കാരണം ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുദേശത്തിനു പകരക്കാരിക്കായി ചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കൽ.

1920 ലെ മദ്രാസ് ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡ് ആക്ട് 12-ാം വകുപ്പു

എന്നാൽ എടുത്തുകൊടുത്ത കാലത്തു പ്രവൃത്തിയായി പഞ്ചായത്തു അദ്ദേഹത്തെ വിലക്കിയിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല അധികാരങ്ങളും പ്രവൃത്തികളും അദ്ദേഹം എടുത്തു കൊടുത്തുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

10. ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു യോഗങ്ങളിൽ കൂടിയോ മറ്റു വല്ല രീതിയോ അതിന്റെ സെക്രട്ടറിയായി നിയമിക്കുകയും അയാൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടുന്നതായ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ വിധിക്കുകയും പഞ്ചായത്തു പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിയാൻ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്നതായ പ്രതിഫലം വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതും എത്രയെന്നു നിശ്ചപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

സെക്രട്ടറി.

11. ഉദ്യോഗമുള്ളായ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുപ്രസിഡന്റോ ഒഴികെയുള്ള ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരുടെയും ഒരു പ്രസിഡന്റിന്റെയും ഉദ്യോഗ കാലാവധി അവരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന തീയതിമുതൽ രണ്ടു കൊല്ലമായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരുടെയോ പ്രസിഡന്റിന്റെയും ഉദ്യോഗകാലാവധി.

എന്നാൽ ഒരു പ്രസിഡന്റു അയാളെ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരായി തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത കാലാവധി കഴിയുമ്പോഴോ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരായിരിക്കുന്നതു മറ്റു വിധത്തിൽ നിന്നും പോകുമ്പോഴോ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്യോഗം ഒഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരെയും പ്രസിഡന്റിനെയും നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ.

12. (1) തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു—

1886 ലെ മദിരാശി നഗരപാലികാ നിയമം (1884 ലെ 5-ാം വകുപ്പു), 1884 ലെ മദ്രാശി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റീസ് നിയമം (1884 ലെ 5-ാം വകുപ്പു), 1884 ലെ മദ്രാശി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡ് നിയമം (1884 ലെ 5-ാം വകുപ്പു) എന്നിവയുടെ കീഴിൽ ഒരു നഗരത്തിന്റെയോ മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയുടെയോ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡിന്റെയോ പ്രവൃത്തികളെയോ ഭരണത്തെയോ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു കോടതി വിധിച്ചതിനെയും ആ വിധി മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞതായി തിരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതുവരെയോ കാരണം മാപ്പുചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുകയും; അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(b) പ്രവൃത്തിക്കയില്ലെന്നു പറയുകയോ പ്രവൃത്തിപ്പാൻ അപ്രാപ്തനായിത്തീരുകയോ ചെയ്യുകയും; അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(c) ഒരു നിർദ്ദിഷ്ടനെന്നോ ദീവാളിയെന്നോ തീർപ്പു കല്പിക്കുന്നതിനു അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്കയോ തീർപ്പു കല്പിക്കപ്പെടുകയോ ചെയ്യുകയും; അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(d) 1898 ലെ ക്രിമിനൽ നടവടി നിയമപ്രകാരം നല്ല നടപ്പിനു ജാമ്യം കൊടുപ്പാൻ ആജ്ഞാപിക്കപ്പെടുകയും; അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(e) തന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തിനടത്തുന്നതിൽ ഉൽകൃഷ്ടപ്രകാരനാണെന്നോ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരനായിരിപ്പാൻ അയാളെ അയോഗ്യനാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്ന വല്ല നിന്ദ്യമായ നടപ്പുകാരനാണെന്നോ കാരണം സ്ഥാപനമാകയും,

ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരെയും പ്രസിഡന്റിനെയും അയാളുടെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽനിന്നു നീക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ (d) ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരമോ (e) ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരമോ തന്റെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽനിന്നു നീക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതായ യാതൊരാളും അയാളെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽനിന്നു നീക്കിയ തീയതിമുതൽ ഒരു സംവത്സരകാലത്തേക്കു പിന്നെയും തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുവാൻ അയോഗ്യനായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു പ്രത്യേകമായിരിക്കുന്ന കാരണങ്ങൾനിമിത്തം അതിലും കുറഞ്ഞകാലത്തിനു അയാളെ വീണ്ടും തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പാൻ സമ്മതിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഉദ്യോഗം രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യുകയും ഒഴിയുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ട നിബന്ധനകൾ.

13. (1) ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരോ പ്രസിഡന്റോ രാജി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശത്തെ മുൻകൂട്ടി രേഖയായി പഞ്ചായത്തിനെ അറിയിച്ചു അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്യോഗം രാജി വെക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. ആ രാജി പഞ്ചായത്തു സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽ അദ്ദേഹം ഉദ്യോഗം ഒഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(2) പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരുടെയോ പ്രസിഡന്റിന്റെയോ ഉദ്യോഗം വല്ല കാരണവശാലും ഒഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ മേല്പറഞ്ഞ നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു ഒരു പുതിയ പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരെയോ പ്രസിഡന്റിനെയോ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

1884 ലെ മദ്രാശി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റീസ് നിയമത്തിന്റെ 28-ാം വകുപ്പിനു ഭേദഗതിയുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നിയമം.

(3) ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നകാലത്തു പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ അംഗങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യ അതിനുമുമ്പായിരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യയെക്കാൾ കുറഞ്ഞിരുന്നതു കൊണ്ടോ വല്ല പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരുടെയോ പ്രസിഡന്റിന്റെയോ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിലെ വല്ല ക്രമക്കേടു കൊണ്ടോ മാത്രം ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ യാതൊരു പ്രവൃത്തിയും അസാധുവായി വിചാരിച്ചു പോകുന്നതല്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു.

14. (1) എല്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തും തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റ് നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശത്തിനു വേണ്ടി ഒരു ഏകാംഗയോഗമായിരിക്കുന്നതും അതിനു ശ്രദ്ധേയമായ പിന്തുടർച്ചയുണ്ടാകുന്നതും പൊതുമുദ്രയും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും മേൽപറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ വ്യവഹാരം ബോധിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതും അവയ്ക്കെതിരെ വ്യവഹാരം കൊണ്ടുവരാവുന്നതുമാകുന്നു. ഒരു കാര്യത്തിൽ തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റ് ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്ന വല്ല ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും ഉപരിപ്പെട്ട് ഇതിനെയും ഇതിലെ ഭാഗത്തെയും മറ്റു യാതൊരു സംഗതികളെയും കൈവരുത്തുകയോ ഭേദമാക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും, കരാറുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും, ഒരു ആവശ്യത്തിലോ കാര്യനിർവ്വഹണത്തിലോ മറ്റൊരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനെയോ അതിലധികം പഞ്ചായത്തുകളെയോ ചേർത്തുകൊണ്ടുള്ള സംയുക്തപദ്ധതികൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും, ഒരു ആവശ്യത്തിലോ കാര്യനിർവ്വഹണത്തിലോ മറ്റൊരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനെയോ അതിലധികം പഞ്ചായത്തുകളെയോ ചേർത്തുകൊണ്ടുള്ള സംയുക്തപദ്ധതികൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും കൂടി അതിനു അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

പഞ്ചായത്തുകളെ ഏകാംഗയോഗങ്ങളാക്കി മാറ്റൽ മുതലായവ.

1994 ലെ ആക്ട് 13-ാം വകുപ്പ്, 1995 ലെ ആക്ട് 34-ാം വകുപ്പ്.

(2) പഞ്ചായത്തു രൂപവൽക്കരിച്ചിട്ടു ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുണ്ടാകുന്ന എല്ലാ വഴിയോ കെട്ടിടമോ മറ്റു പ്രവൃത്തിയോ അതു ഏതു പഞ്ചായത്തു നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്നുവോ ആ പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റേതായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

1995 ലെ ആക്ട് 34-ാം വകുപ്പ്.

3 – ാം അദ്ധ്യായം

പ്രവൃത്തികളും അധികാരങ്ങളും.

പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ പൊതു പ്രവൃത്തികൾ

15. തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഉണ്ടാക്കാവുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കുവിധേയമായി താഴെ പറയുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തികളിൽ വല്ലതും ഒന്നോ അതിൽ കൂടുതലോ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു കൈ ഏൽക്കുവാവുന്നതാകുന്നു :—

(i) ഗ്രാമവഴികളും, ഒറ്റപ്പാലങ്ങളും, പാലങ്ങളും, കെട്ടിടങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനും കേടുതീർത്തു നന്നാക്കുവാനും,

(ii) മത്സരുകളിലും പൊതുവായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും വിളക്കു വെക്കുവാനും,

(iii) നിരത്തുകളുടെയോക്കുവാനും ഒപ്പുവെപ്പുത്തിന്റെയും ഓഴുക്കിന്റെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ വേണ്ടുന്നതു പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചുവാനും,

(iv) തെരുവീഥികളും തോടിയും വെടിപ്പാക്കുവാനും, കുപ്പയിടുവാനും, കറിക്കോടുകളും, ഓംപടപ്പുകളും, നീക്കംചെയ്യുവാനും ഉപയോഗിക്കാത്ത കിണറുകളും, മോഹുഷ്യത്തിനു ഹാനികരമായ മറ്റുകളും, കുഴികളും കിടങ്ങുകളും, കുഴികളും തോട്ടുകളിൽ ഏരികളും, നികത്തുവാനും ഗ്രാമത്തിലെ ആരോഗ്യ സംരക്ഷണ സ്ഥിതിയെ മറ്റു വിധത്തിലും നന്നാക്കുവാനും,

(v) പൊതുവായ കക്കൂസുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിവെക്കുവാനും, പൊതുവായോ സ്വകാര്യമായോ ഉള്ള കക്കൂസുകൾ വൃത്തിയായി വെക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യുവാനും,

(vi) ശവകുഴിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളും ശവം മറവുചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി വെച്ചുപോരുവാനും,

(vii) കിണറുകൾ കഴിക്കുവാനും മേട്ടു തീർത്തു നന്നാക്കുവാനും, മൂടിക്കുന്നതിനും, അടപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും, മലിനമായ വെള്ളം ശോധനചെയ്തു കൊള്ളുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ചിറകളോ കുളങ്ങളോ കഴിപ്പിച്ചു മേട്ടു തീർത്തു നന്നായിരിപ്പാനുവാനും, കുടിക്കുവാൻ കൊള്ളാത്ത വെള്ളം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനെ തടയുവാനും,

(viii) കാലിമേയ്ക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെയും, ധാന്യം വെയിക്കുന്ന കളത്തിന്റെയും മറ്റും പുറമ്പോക്കുകളുടെയും പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു സൗജന്യമായിട്ടുള്ള മറ്റു പുറമ്പോക്കുകളുടെയും മേൽനോക്കണവും ചെയ്യുവാനും,

(ix) വാടികളുടെയും സത്രങ്ങളുടെയും വിശ്രമസ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെയും ഗ്രാമക്കാരുടെ പൊതുവിൽ ഉള്ളതായ മറ്റു സ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെയും മേൽനോക്കണവും ചെയ്യുവാനും,

(x) ഗ്രാമസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ വിനോദമാക്കുവാനും കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ പുതുക്കിപ്പണിയുവാനും,

(xi) ഗോവസൂരിപ്രയോഗം നടത്തിക്കുവാനും,

(xii) ജനനങ്ങളും മരണങ്ങളും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുവാനും,

(xiii) ഗ്രാമ പുസ്തകശാലകൾ ഇരുക്കുവാനും നടത്തിപ്പോരുവാനും,

(xiv) കന്നുകാലികളെ പിടിച്ചുകെട്ടുവാനുള്ള തുടർച്ചയായ ശ്രമങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുവാനും,

(xv) ഗ്രാമം സംരക്ഷണം ചെയ്യുവാനും,

(xvi) ഗ്രാമനിവാസികളുടെ സമ്പത്തും ഉല്പന്നവും സുഖവും മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിൽ സൗകര്യവും വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുമെന്നു ഗണിക്കത്തക്കതായ പൊതു ഉപയോഗത്തിനുള്ള മറ്റു പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ചെയ്യുവാനും.

ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു നടത്തേണ്ട പ്രവൃത്തികൾ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ചോദ്യം തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി.

16. ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു മുമ്പാകെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡിന്റെയോ താലൂക്കു ബോർഡിന്റെയോ അധികാരത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടതായ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതോ ആയ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡോ താലൂക്കു ബോർഡോ പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ സമ്മതത്തോടുകൂടിയും അവർ തമ്മിൽ കരാറുകൾ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരമല്ലാതെയും, 1854 ലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവുകൾ പ്രകാരം ആ താലൂക്കു ബോർഡോ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡോ ചെയ്യുവാൻ നടത്തിവരുന്നതായ താഴെ പറയുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തികളിൽ വല്ലതും നടത്തുവാൻ ആ പഞ്ചായത്തിനെ വല്ല രീതിയിലും അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുകയിണ്ടായാൽ അതിന്റെ അധികാരപരിധിക്കുള്ളിലുള്ള പ്രദേശത്തു ആ പഞ്ചായത്തു ഈ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്തുന്നതു ന്യായമായിരിക്കുന്നതും ഏതെന്നാൽ :—

(i) മാക്കൊതുക്കും കക്കുണത്തിനായി മൃഗങ്ങളെ കൊല്ലുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളും, വണ്ടി നടവഴികളും കെട്ടി ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനും മേൽനോക്കണം ചെയ്യുവാനും,

(ii) പൊതുപ്രയോജനങ്ങളെ എഴുപ്പാക്കുവാനും,

(iii) കന്നുകളുടെ മേൽനോക്കണം ചെയ്യുവാനും,

(iv) മീൻപിടിയ്ക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളും മേൽനോക്കണം ചെയ്യുവാനും,

(v) വഴികളിൽ വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ വെച്ചു പിടിപ്പിച്ചു രക്ഷിച്ചുപോരുവാനും,

(vi) പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാശാലകളും പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സംബന്ധമായ മറ്റു കാര്യങ്ങളും സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയും പരിപാലിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുവാനും,

(vii) വൈദ്യസഹായത്തിനു എഴുപ്പാക്കുകൾ ചെയ്യുവാനും,

ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനെ തക്കവണ്ണം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നു നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി.

17. തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റു നിശ്ചയിച്ചാവുന്ന നിബന്ധനകൾക്കു പഞ്ചായത്തു വിധേയമായിരിക്കണമെന്നു നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്ന അധികാരകമ്മീഷൻ വല്ലപ്പോഴെങ്കിൽ ഒരു അന്വേഷണത്തിനു ഉപപ്പെട്ടു, ഡിമാർക്കേഷൻ തെയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടിയോ മറ്റൊരുദ്ദേശ്യത്തിനും വേണ്ടിയോ നിശ്ചയിച്ചുറപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുവരെയും പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ല, ഗ്രാമക്കാടുകളുടെ ശരിയായ സംരക്ഷണത്തിനും അവയെ നടത്തിപ്പോരുന്നതിനും വല്ല പഞ്ചായത്തിനും കൈമാറാനും പൊതു കോട്ടയ്ക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനു ഭരമേല്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി.

18. തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റു ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനും ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കുപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡോ, താലൂക്ക ബോർഡോ, കലക്ടരോ സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ നല്ലാതെ വല്ല ആളോ, ആളുകളുടെ വല്ല യോഗമോ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ സമ്മതത്തോടുകൂടി അവർ തമ്മിൽ കരാറു ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല നിബന്ധനകൾക്കുപ്പെട്ടു പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ മേൽനോക്കണത്തിലുള്ള പ്രദേശത്തിലെ വല്ല സ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെയും ഭരണമോ വല്ല പണിയും നടത്തുന്നതോ സംരക്ഷണം ചെയ്യുന്നതോ വല്ല പ്രവൃത്തിയും നടത്തുന്നതോ ആയ പഞ്ചായത്തിനു ഭരമായും എല്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

1885 ലെ മദ്രാസ് ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റീസ് ആക്ട് 31-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ ഒന്നാം ഖണ്ഡിക നോക്കുക. 1884 ലെ മദ്രാസ് ലോക്കൽ ബോർഡ് ആക്ട് 97-ാം, 141-ാം വകുപ്പുകൾ. 1884 ലെ മദ്രാസ് ലോക്കൽ ബോർഡ് ആക്ട് 115-ാം വകുപ്പു.

പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ചെയ്യിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

19. തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റു തടയുവാൻ നിൽക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന നിശ്ചയങ്ങൾപ്രകാരമായോ പ്രവൃത്തികളായോ ഇട്ടു തന്നെ കല്പനയാൽ 15-ാം, 16-ാം, 17-ാം, 18-ാം വകുപ്പുകളിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നവയല്ലാതെയുള്ള മറ്റു വല്ല പ്രവൃത്തികളും നടത്തുവാനോ വല്ല കൃത്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുവാനോ വല്ല പഞ്ചായത്തിനെയും അധികാരപ്പെടുത്താവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

കമ്മിറ്റികളെ നിയമിക്കൽ.

20. (1) ഒരു തൂക്കുപ്രകാരമോ അതുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരമോ പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ നിയന്ത്രണ വേണ്ടി നിക്ഷിപ്തമാക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല പ്രത്യേക ഭരണ വകുപ്പിലെയും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളെ തീർപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം എല്ലാവിഭാഗക്കാരായ കമ്മിറ്റികളെ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു അതിന്റെ അംഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും നിശ്ചയിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. അപ്രകാരം ആവക കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷിച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി വല്ല പ്രത്യേക പഞ്ചായത്തുദ്യോഗസ്ഥരെയോ പഞ്ചായത്തുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അടങ്ങിയ കമ്മിറ്റികളെയോ നിയമിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

1850 ലെ മ. മ. ആക്ട് 23-ാം, 24-ാം വകുപ്പുകൾ.

(2) പഞ്ചായത്തുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അല്ലാത്തവരും വല്ല കമ്മിറ്റികളിലും പ്രവൃത്തിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പ്രത്യേക യോഗ്യതയുണ്ടെന്നു പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ തോന്നുന്നവരും മറ്റുമായ ആളുകളെ പഞ്ചായത്തിനു അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ട അംഗങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യയിൽ പകുതിയിൽ കുറയാതെയുള്ള ആളുകളാൽ പിൻതാങ്ങപ്പെട്ട ഒരു നിർദ്ദേശത്തിന്മേലോ വല്ല കമ്മിറ്റിയിലേയ്ക്കും അംഗങ്ങളായി പഞ്ചായത്തു അപ്പോൾ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികളെയും അധികാരങ്ങളെയും ബാദ്ധ്യതകളെയും പറ്റിയുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ടിലെ എല്ലാ നിബന്ധനകളും അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കും ബാധിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു ഈ നിയമം അധികാരങ്ങൾ.

21. (1) താഴെ ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ ഒരു കാര്യത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കാവുന്ന വ്യവസ്ഥകൾക്കുപുറമെ 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 എന്നീ വകുപ്പുകളിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു അതിനു എല്ലാവിധത്തിലും പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനും, ആവശ്യമായ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഇരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ പ്രവൃത്തികളും ചെയ്യാനും ഈ പഞ്ചായത്തിനു അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും, പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു,—

സ്വകാര്യ സ്ഥലം 31-ാം വകുപ്പു. മിലിട്ടറി സ്ഥലം സിവിൽ സ്ഥലം ആക്ട് 1886-ാം, 1911-ാം വകുപ്പുകൾ. 1884 ലെ ഫി. ഫ. ആക്ട് 187, 188, 191 എന്നി വകുപ്പുകൾ.

(a) 16-ാം വകുപ്പ് 1 മുതൽ 4 വരെ ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ അതിന്റെ അധികാരത്തിൽനിയിൽ കിടക്കുന്നതും സർക്കാർവക വല്ലതും അല്ലാത്ത ഭൂമിയിന്മേൽ കരുതിയ ശത്രുവിന്റെയോ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡിന്റെയോ താലൂക്ക് ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയുടെയോ വല്ല കെട്ടിടമായാലും പ്രത്യേകമായി ഒഴിവാക്കിട്ടില്ലാത്തതും ആയ എല്ലാ വഴികളും, കാലുപാലങ്ങളും, പാലങ്ങളും, നിരത്തുകളും, വെള്ളം വാർത്തൊഴിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ചാലുകളും, ഗോട്ടുകളും വെള്ളം വിട്ടു നനക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ചാലുകളൊ അല്ലാത്ത നിരത്തുകളും യഥേഷ്ടമായും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും അതുകളെ നടത്തിപ്പുള്ളതിനും, കേടുതീർത്തു നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ട എല്ലാ പ്രവൃത്തികളും ചെയ്യാവുന്നതും,—

(i) പുതിയ വഴികൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും,

(ii) പുതിയ പാലങ്ങളൊ ഓവു പാലങ്ങളൊ പണിയിക്കുകയും,

(iii) വല്ല വഴിയൊ, പാലമൊ, വിസ്തരിക്കുകയൊ ഉറപ്പാക്കുകയൊ വലുതാക്കുകയൊ മറ്റു വിധത്തിൽ നന്നാക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുക,

(iv) നിരത്തുകളും, വെള്ളം വാർത്തൊഴിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പണികളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും,

(v) നിരത്തുകളെ താഴ്ത്തുകയൊ ഉയർത്തുകയൊ മറ്റു വിധത്തിൽ നന്നാക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുക,

(vi) അതിന്റെ പ്രയോഗത്തിനുള്ളിലുള്ള വല്ല വഴിയിലൊ പൊതുവായ സ്ഥലത്തൊ വിളക്കുവെക്കുന്നതിനു ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യുക,

ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(b) ഗ്രാമത്തിലെയൊ അതിന്റെ വല്ല ഭാഗത്തിലെയൊ സുഖസൗകര്യങ്ങൾ നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനു,—

(i) വല്ല കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെയും ഉടമസ്ഥനോടൊ കൈവശക്കാരനോടൊ അതിനുവേണ്ടി സകാര്യനിർവ്വഹണത്തിനൊ സ്ഥായമായ ഒരു കാലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ അതിലെ സകാര്യനിർവ്വഹണത്തെ ഏൽപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനൊ, മാറ്റുന്നതിനൊ, ഒരു മാറ്റമില്ലാതെ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുവാനും,

മതിലിന്മേൽ ഒട്ടിക്കുന്ന നോട്ടീസുകൾ നീക്കുന്നതിനു 101-ാം വകുപ്പു സ്വകാര്യ സ്ഥലം 87-ാം വകുപ്പു.

(ii) മേഘസ്ഫോടനത്തിനു മോക്ഷമായിട്ടുള്ളതോ അധിവാസികൾക്കു ഉപയോഗമായിട്ടുള്ളതോ മറ്റു വിധത്തിൽ ഒരു അസംസ്കൃതോപയോഗമായിട്ടുള്ളതോ ആയ വല്ല വെള്ളത്തെയും, കുടിക്കുന്നതിനു കൊള്ളാവുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതോ ആയ വല്ല കിണറിനെയും, കണ്ടത്തെയും, കിടങ്ങിനെയും, കഴിയെയും, ചിറകെട്ടിനെയും, കുളത്തെയും, മറ്റു സ്ഥലത്തെയും, ഉള്ളതോ ഇവയോടു ചേർന്നുള്ളതോ ആയ വല്ല നിലത്തിന്റെയോ കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെയോ ഉടമസ്ഥനോടോ കൈവശക്കാരനോടോ അവിടെ നിന്നു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനോ, വണ്ടിയായി വെക്കുന്നതിനോ, തുടർച്ചയായി വെക്കുന്നതിനോ അതിൽനിന്നു വെള്ളം കോരിയെടുക്കുന്നതിനോ, വാഹനങ്ങൾക്കോ, മൃഗങ്ങൾക്കോ കുടിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി അതിനെ അടുപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനോ, അതിൽ നിന്നു വെള്ളം നീക്കം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനോ, വാഹനങ്ങൾക്കോ, മൃഗങ്ങൾക്കോ കുടിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി അതിനെ അടുപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായിട്ടു കുളിക്കുന്നതിനോ, തുണി അലക്കുന്നതിനോ, മൃഗങ്ങളെ കുളിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനോ, അതിനെ ദുഷിപ്പിക്ക

(2) 21 (1), (ശ), (iii) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കല്പിച്ച ഒരു കല്പന ലംഘിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ആൾക്കും ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ കോടതി സ്ഥാപനമായാൽ, ഇരുപത്തഞ്ചു രൂപയിൽ കവിയാവുന്ന പിഴശിക്ഷ കല്പിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(3) 21 - ാം വകുപ്പു (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പു (b) ഖണ്ഡം (i) മുതൽ (iv) വരെ ഉപ ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരമുള്ള അറിയിപ്പുള്ളാം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന വല്ല പ്രവൃത്തിയും ആ അറിയിപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന കാലാവധിക്കുള്ളിൽ നടത്താഞ്ഞപക്ഷം ആ പ്രവൃത്തി പഞ്ചായത്തുതന്നെ നടത്തിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതും ആ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കു ചെലവിന്റെ വല്ല കാശുകിട്ടുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ചെലവു മേപ്പടി ഉപഖണ്ഡങ്ങളിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഉടമസ്ഥനിൽനിന്നോ കൈവശക്കാരനിൽനിന്നോ ആയതു നിലനികുതി ബാക്കിയായിരുന്നുവെന്നുള്ളതിനെയോ അതുപോലെ വസൂലാവാവുന്നതുപോലെ വസൂലാക്കാവുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

പഞ്ചായത്തിനു പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തി ചെലവു വസൂലാക്കാവുന്നതു.

1884 ലെ തി.കു.ആക്ടു 278-ാം വകുപ്പു, ബോംബേ ആക്ടു 88-ാം വകുപ്പു

23. ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ വല്ല അംഗമോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ, പണിക്കാരനോ സഹായികളോടോ ചുമിക്കാരോടോ കൂടിയോ കൂടാതെയോ 21 - ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടിയോ ആ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ വല്ല പരിശോധന ചെയ്യാനോ വല്ല പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുവാനോ വല്ല ചെടിത്തിലോ നിലത്തിലോ അല്പമെങ്കിൽ അതിന്മേലോ കടന്നുചെല്ലാവുന്നതാകുന്നു:

കടന്നുചെല്ലുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

1884 ലെ തി.കു.ആക്ടു 278-ാം വകുപ്പു, ബോംബേ ആക്ടു 88-ാം വകുപ്പു

എന്നാൽ—

(a) സൂര്യാസ്തമനത്തിനും സൂര്യോദയത്തിനും ഇടയ്ക്കു അങ്ങിനെ കടന്നുചെല്ലുകയുണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല.

(b) ആരെങ്കിലും പാർത്തുവരുന്ന യാതൊരു വീടിലും അതിന്റെ കൈവശക്കാരന്റെ സമ്മതമില്ലാത്തപക്ഷവും അങ്ങിനെ കടന്നുചെല്ലുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തെപ്പറ്റി പ്രസിഡന്റോ സെക്രട്ടറിയോ ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു ബോധ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഒരു ആറുമണിക്കൂർ എങ്കിലുമായി ന്യായമായ അറിയിപ്പു നൽകിയിട്ടല്ലാതെയും അങ്ങിനെ കടന്നുചെല്ലുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു.

(c) ഒരുത്തനെ കുടുക്കുന്നതിൽ കടന്നുചെല്ലുന്ന വഴിപ്പാടിന്റെ മൊത്തശ്രദ്ധയും അതുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ആചാരങ്ങളെ ക്രമമായി ആചരിക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

പഞ്ചായത്തു അതിനെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ അതിനു പ്രവൃത്തിയെന്നു കണ്ടു നിയമിക്കാവുന്നതു.

24. തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അനുമതിക്കുവിധേയമായി പഞ്ചായത്തു (a) അതിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുന്നതിനും സാധാരണയായി നടത്തുന്ന ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ സാധാരണയായി നടത്തുന്നതിനും വേണ്ട ഉപചാരങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും, (b) അതു ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു കണ്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും ശിപാർശകന്മാരുടെയും മേൽ തന്റെ നിയമങ്ങൾ നടപ്പാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു.

1884 ലെ തി.കു ആക്ടു 56-ാം, 555-ാം 56-ാം വകുപ്പുകൾ, മദിരാശി മുനിസിപ്പൽ ആക്ടു. 54-ാം, 114-ാം വകുപ്പുകൾ. ബോംബേ ആക്ടു 88-ാം വകുപ്പു

4 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

പഞ്ചായത്തു യോഗം.

25. (1) തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അനുമതിക്കുവിധേയമായി ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന നികുതികളിലും ഡിസ്സുകളിലും വല്ലതിലും ഏതു എല്ലാമോ വസൂലാക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു:—

ഈ പഞ്ചായത്തു ചുമത്തുന്ന നികുതികളും ഡിസ്സുകളും.

(a) ഗ്രാമത്തിന്റെ എതു ആവശ്യത്തിനുമുള്ള കൈവശം വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായാലും അതിലുള്ള ആരും പാർപ്പുള്ള എല്ലാ നിലങ്ങളുടെയും വർഷാന്തര പാട്ടാനുഭവ സംഖ്യയിന്മേൽ ഇപ്പറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം പഞ്ചായത്തു ചേരി എന്നു പറയുന്ന ഒരു വർഷാന്തര വരിയും,

(b) ഗ്രാമത്തിൽ കിടക്കുന്ന കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെ അസ്സൽ വിലയിന്മേൽ ഒരു വർഷാന്തര നികുതിയും,

(c) A എന്ന പട്ടികയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതായി ഗ്രാമത്തിൽ നടത്തുന്ന എല്ലാ പ്രവൃത്തികളിന്മേലും വ്യാപാരങ്ങളിന്മേലും തൊഴിലുകളിന്മേലും ഒരു വർഷാന്തര നികുതിയും

(d) കന്നുകാലികളെ വെക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളും, ധാന്യമെടിക്കുന്ന കളങ്ങളും, ഗ്രാമസ്ഥലങ്ങളും, അതുപോലെയുള്ള മറ്റു പൊതുജന സംബന്ധമായ പുറംപോക്കുകളും, തുടച്ചിലിൻ പൊതുസ്ഥലങ്ങളും അതിന്റെ വല്ല ഭാഗവും, കൈവശം വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഹിസ്സകളും,

(e) പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ മേലന്വേക്ഷണത്തിൻകീഴുള്ള വഴിത്താവളങ്ങളും മാർക്കറ്റുകളും, മാർക്കറ്റ് സ്ഥലങ്ങളും, കച്ചവടത്തിനായി ഉരുക്കളെ അറക്കുന്ന എടുപ്പുകളും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഹിസ്സകളും,

(f) പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ മേലന്വേക്ഷണത്തിൻകീഴുള്ള ഉടുപ്പുകളും സാധനങ്ങളും വഴിപോക്കർക്കുള്ള വിശ്രമസ്ഥലങ്ങളും അതുപോലെയുള്ള മറ്റു പൊതുവായിട്ടുള്ള കെട്ടിടങ്ങളും കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിനും സംരക്ഷണം ശുശ്രൂഷകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും, കല്ലുവെട്ടി എടുക്കുന്നതിനോ കഴിക്കുന്നതിനോ 21 (1) (a) (e) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നൽകുന്ന അനുവാദപത്രങ്ങൾക്കും ഉള്ള ഹിസ്സകളും,

(g) കന്നുകാലികളെയും മറ്റും വേലകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനോ വിറകോ മറ്റു കാട്ടുപണ്ടങ്ങളോ നീക്കംചെയ്യുന്നതിനോ അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഹിസ്സകളും,

(2) മേൽപറഞ്ഞ നികുതികൾക്കും ഹിസ്സകൾക്കും പുറമെയോ അതിനു വല്ലതിനുപകരമായോ ഗ്രാമത്തിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സൌകര്യപ്രദമായും ഉപയുക്തമായും ഉള്ള മറ്റേതിനിക്കാമെന്നു പഞ്ചായത്തിനു തോന്നുന്ന മറ്റു വല്ല നികുതിയോ ഹിസ്സാ ചുമത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ആലോചനകൾ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അനുമതിക്കായി അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കാവുന്നതും അവർ അതിനെ സ്വീകരിച്ചു ഗ്രാമത്തിൽ അതു ചുമത്തുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) ഈ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ചുമത്താവുന്നതായ എല്ലാ നികുതികളും ഹിസ്സകളും തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു നിർണ്ണയിക്കാവുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു ചുമത്തേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

പഞ്ചായത്തിനെ മിച്ചനികുതികളെപ്പറ്റി തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു അറിയിക്കുവാൻ.

25. 24 - ാം വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം യാതൊരു നികുതിയോ ഹിസ്സാ ആതിനുവേണ്ടി പ്രത്യേകമായി വിളിച്ചുകൂട്ടിയ ഒരു സഭായോഗത്തിൽ ഹാജരുള്ള പഞ്ചായത്തുമെമ്പർമാരുടെ മൂന്നിൽ രണ്ടു ഭാഗത്തിൽ കുറയാതെയുള്ള എണ്ണത്താൽ പിൻതാങ്ങപ്പെട്ട ഒരു തീർപ്പു നടപ്പാക്കുവാൻ ഒരു ചുമത്തുന്നതിനു അനുവദിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം ചുമത്തിക്കൂടാത്തതാകുന്നു.

നികുതികളും ഹിസ്സകളും ചുമത്തുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി തീരുമാനിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തൽ

26. തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അനുമതിയോടുകൂടി വല്ല നികുതിയോ ഹിസ്സാ ചുമത്തുന്നതിനു പഞ്ചായത്തു അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ നികുതിയോ ഹിസ്സാ ചുമത്തേണ്ടതായ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ ആ നികുതിയോ ഹിസ്സാ ചുമത്തേണ്ടതായ നിരക്കും അതു ചുമത്തുന്നതു ഇന്ന നിയതിയിലാക്കണമെന്നും നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വിധത്തിൽ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ആ പഞ്ചായത്തു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിലും മറ്റു നികുതികളും ഹിസ്സും ഇവയും ഒടുക്കേ.

27. (1) പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ പ്രദേശത്തിനുള്ളിൽ കിടക്കുന്ന നഞ്ചയിതിന്റെ വാടാനവ (വാടക) സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള തർക്കമായി ചുമത്തേണ്ടതെന്നു 26 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം പഞ്ചായത്തു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായാൽ ആ വക നഞ്ചയിതാനവ (വാടക) സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള 1884 ലെ തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ ആക്ട് 64 മുതൽ 76 വരെ വകുപ്പുകളിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രകാരം കലക്ടർ കണ്ടുകെട്ടി തരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള പോകുവാൻ കഴിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആധിക വരുവാനുള്ള അദ്ദേഹം പഞ്ചായത്തു ട്രഷറിയിൽ കണക്കു പിടിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) 24 - ാം വകുപ്പു (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പു (a) മുതൽ (g) വരെ ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളിലും (2) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിലും പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന നികുതികളിലോ ഹിസ്സകളിലോ വല്ലതും

കെട്ടുന്നതിൽ 26-ാം വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരമുള്ള പരസ്യത്തിൽ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നിബന്ധനകളും സംഖ്യകളും പ്രകാരവും അതിൽ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തീയതികൾ മുതൽക്കും പഞ്ചായത്തു ഈടു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

സർക്കാർ ഈടു കൊടുക്കൽ.

28. (1) 27-ാം വകുപ്പ് (2) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം നികുതി കെട്ടിയതിനെപ്പറ്റി അന്യായമുള്ള വല്ല ആളും നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെടാവുന്ന കാലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ നികുതി കെട്ടിയതു പുനഃപരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും പഞ്ചായത്തോടു വാക്കാലെയോ എഴുത്തുമൂലമായോ അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതും പഞ്ചായത്തു അതിനെ തള്ളിക്കളയുകയോ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

നികുതികെട്ടിയതു പുനഃപരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും മടക്കികിട്ടുന്നതിനും ഉള്ള അപേക്ഷ

(2) പഞ്ചായത്തു വരിയെഴുതിക്കയുള്ള റേറ്റു നികുതികളുടെയും ഫീസുകളുടെയും സംഖ്യ നിശ്ചയിക്കുവാനുള്ള വിധത്തിൽ അടക്കേണ്ടതും അങ്ങനെ വല്ലതും അടയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു വീഴ്ച ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷത്തിൽ വീഴ്ച ചെയ്യുന്നവന്റെ ഇഷ്ടക്കേടുമൂലം നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വിധത്തിൽ കണ്ടുകെട്ടി വിറ്റു പിഴയായി ആയ്ക ബാക്കി സംഖ്യയുടെ അന്തിമ നിശ്ചയത്തിനു മുമ്പായി ഒരു സംഖ്യയോടു കൂടി അപ്രകാരമുള്ള അധികാരി വസൂലാക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

സർക്കാർ ഈടു കൊടുക്കൽ.

29. (1) 27-ാം വകുപ്പ് (2) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം വസൂലാക്കിയ മുഴുവൻ സംഖ്യകളും, അതു അതുപ്രകാരം ശിക്ഷകളായോ പിഴകളായോ ചെലവുകളായോ വസൂലാക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ സംഖ്യകളും സർക്കാരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനല്ലാത്ത ആരാളിനിന്നോ, അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള അതുകളുടെ യോഗത്തിൽനിന്നോ, സൌജന്യമായി കിട്ടുന്ന വല്ല സംഖ്യയും മുൻപ്പറഞ്ഞ പഞ്ചായത്തുവക മറ്റെന്തെല്ലാ വരവുകളും 27-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം കലക്ടർ വസൂലാക്കുന്ന പഞ്ചായത്തു വഴി മുൻപറഞ്ഞ തരം താലൂക്കു ബോർഡിൽനിന്നോ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡിൽനിന്നോ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നോ കിട്ടുന്ന വല്ല അംശമായാലും "പഞ്ചായത്തു ഗവർണ്മെന്റ" എന്നു വിളിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു അടക്കേണ്ടതും അതിന്റെ കണക്കുകൾ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വിധത്തിൽ വെക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

പഞ്ചായത്തു വകയായ മറ്റു തുകകൾ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തലും.

(2) ഈ ആക്ടിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു പഞ്ചായത്തിനു നേരിട്ട ചെലവുകൾ പഞ്ചായത്തു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു:

എന്നാൽ വല്ല ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കും വേണ്ടി ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനു എടുപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതോ അതു വസൂലാക്കുന്നതോ ആയ എല്ലാ സംഖ്യകളും ആ ആവശ്യത്തിനായിട്ടു മാത്രമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൬-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

അധികാരങ്ങൾ.

പഞ്ചായത്തു നടപടികളെ നിർദ്ദേഷേധിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വല്ല ഉത്തരവുകളെയും ചെയ്യൽ.

30. ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ വല്ല തീർപ്പിനിന്നുമെതിരെ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തോ അതിന്റെ പ്രസിഡന്റോ മറ്റുചിലയാൾ വല്ല കല്പനയോ അറിയിപ്പോ നടത്തുന്നതു എഴുത്തുമൂലമായ ഒരു കല്പനയാൽ തന്റെ മേൽ വന്നതിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ ആ തീർപ്പിനിന്നുമെതിരെയോ കല്പനയോ അറിയിപ്പോ പ്രവൃത്തിയോ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിൽ വിരുദ്ധമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നോ ഉള്ളായതിന്റെ അധികാരത്തിനു കവിഞ്ഞതാണെന്നോ ആ തീർപ്പിനിന്നുമെതിരെയോ കല്പനയോ അറിയിപ്പോ പ്രവൃത്തിയോ നടത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു നിയമാനുസൃതമായി പുറപ്പിക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല ആജ്ഞകളെ തടസ്ഥമോ ഉപദ്രവമോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കുമെന്നോ ഇടയുണ്ടെന്നോ മറ്റൊരു ജീവനെയോ സ്വത്തിനെയോ രക്ഷകളെയോ അപായപ്പെടുത്തുമെന്നോ ഇടയുള്ളതാണെന്നോ ഒരു ന്യായമായ കാരണമുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ ഈ ആക്ടിലെ മറ്റു വല്ല വ്യവസ്ഥകളുടെയും പൊതുവായ വ്യവസ്ഥകളുടെയും പരിധിക്കുള്ളിൽ നിന്നുകൊണ്ടു ആ തീർപ്പിനിന്നുമെതിരെയോ കല്പനയോ അറിയിപ്പോ നിർത്തിവെക്കുകയോ ആ തീർപ്പിനിന്നുമെതിരെയോ കല്പനയോ അറിയിപ്പോ ദുർബ്ബലപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതും ഒരു അതു പ്രകാരമൊരു അതു പ്രകാരമൊരുള്ള നടപടിയിലേക്കോ ചെയ്യാൻ പോകുന്നതിനെ ചെയ്യുകൊണ്ടുമിരുന്നാലും ആയ വല്ല പ്രവൃത്തിയും വിലക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം ആകുന്നു.

ഈടാക്കൽ ഈ ആക്ടിലെ 43 (3) വകുപ്പു. നിയോഗിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ ഈ ആക്ടിലെ 43 (1) വകുപ്പു. 1881 ലെ ഡി. ഇ. ആക്ടിലെ 44-ാം വകുപ്പു.

സബ്കം ഒട്ടു 31-ാം, 53-ാം വകുപ്പുകൾ കൂടി, മലിസിലി ന ഭരണഘടനയുടെ ഒട്ടു 28-ാം, 152-ാം വകുപ്പുകൾ. 1934 ഡെയി. ഉ. ഒട്ടു 44-ാം വകുപ്പ്, ബങ്കാൾഒട്ടു 55-ാം വകുപ്പ്.

പഞ്ചായത്തു നിലനിൽക്കുകയും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനുള്ള പൊതുവായ മേൽനോട്ടം.

31. ഈ ചട്ടപ്രകാരമുള്ള അതിന്റെ എല്ലാ ചുമതലകളും നടപടി പ്രവൃത്തികളും നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഉറപ്പുവരുത്തുന്നതിനും ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ കൈവശമുള്ളതോ അതിനു വേണ്ടിയുള്ളതോ ആയ വല്ല ഇടകാത്ത മുതലും അതിന്റെ കല്പന പ്രകാരം നടത്തുന്ന വല്ല പ്രവൃത്തിയും അതിന്റെ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിലുള്ള വല്ല സ്ഥാപനവും ഏതെന്നു പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനും തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു ഒരു കമ്മീഷ്ണർ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെയും മറ്റു ആളുകളെയും ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു എല്ലാ കാലത്തും അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനെ നീക്കി നിർത്തുവാനോ പിരിച്ചുകളയുവാനോ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

32. ഒരു ആക്ടിനാലോ ഒരു ആജ്ഞാപ്രകാരത്താലോ മറ്റു വല്ല ആക്ടിനാലോ മറ്റു വല്ല ആജ്ഞാപ്രകാരത്താലോ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനേൽ ചുമത്തപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിൽ അതു സ്ഥിരമായി വീഴ്ചചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നും അതിന്റെ അധികാരങ്ങളെ അതു ദുരുപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു എന്നും തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടാകുന്ന പക്ഷം അവർ അതിനു എതിരായ കാരണം കാണിപ്പാനായി മതിയായ അവസരം പഞ്ചായത്തിനു കൊടുത്തശേഷം ഒരാജ്ഞയെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള അവരുടെ കാരണങ്ങളെ കാണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ള എഴുത്തുളവായ ഒരു കല്പനയാൽ—

(a) കല്പനയിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു പറയേണ്ടുന്നതായി ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കവിയാതെ കണ്ടുള്ള ഒരു കാലത്തേക്കു പഞ്ചായത്തിനെ നീക്കി നിർത്തുകയോ; അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(b) പഞ്ചായത്തിനെ പിരിച്ചുകളയുകയോ; ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

1884 ഡെയി. ഉ. ഒട്ടു 43 വകുപ്പു. ബങ്കാൾ ഒട്ടു 55-ാം വകുപ്പു.

നീക്കിനിർത്തുകയും പിരിച്ചുകളയുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു കൊണ്ടുള്ള മേഖലയുകൾ.

33. 32-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനെ നീക്കി നിർത്തുകയോ പിരിച്ചുകളയുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ കാലം പറയുന്ന കാലപരിധിയുടെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാകുന്നു.

1884 ഡെയി. ഉ. ഒട്ടു 43 വകുപ്പു. ബങ്കാൾ ഒട്ടു 55-ാം വകുപ്പു.

(a) കല്പന പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ തീയതിമുതൽ പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ എല്ലാ അംഗങ്ങളും ഉടനടുത്ത അംഗങ്ങൾ എന്ന നിലക്കുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഒഴിഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നു.

(b) നീക്കി നിർത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ എല്ലാ അധികാരങ്ങളും പ്രവൃത്തികളും അങ്ങനെ നീക്കി നിർത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു കല്പിക്കുന്ന ആളോ ആളുകളോ ഇവയിൽ കൂടിക്കുന്നവിധത്തിലും നടന്നുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും വേണം. പഞ്ചായത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ മുതലും ആ കാലത്തു തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു കല്പിക്കുന്ന ആളിലൊ ആളുകളിലൊ ഇവരിലും അവർ കല്പിക്കുന്നവിധത്തിലും ചെന്നുചേർന്നതാകുന്നു.

(c) പിരിച്ചു കളയുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ, പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ ദ്രവ്യത്തെയും മറ്റു മുതലിനെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചു തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു അവശ്യം ന്യായമെന്നു നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതായ കല്പനകൾ കല്പിക്കേണ്ടതും, ആ കല്പനകൾ അവസാനം കല്പനകൾ ആയിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(d) നീക്കിനിർത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന കാലാവധി കഴിഞ്ഞതായാൽ ഒരു ആക്ടിൽ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ പുതിയായ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു നടത്തി പഞ്ചായത്തു വീണ്ടും സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

റജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ നിയമനവും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികളും മെഴർഷിപ്പിന്റെ അധികാരം അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു എഴുതിക്കൊടുത്തലും.

34. (1) ഈ ആക്ടു വ്യാപിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശത്തിനായി അതിന്റെ വല്ല ഭാഗത്തിനായോ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ രജിസ്ട്രാരായി ഗവർണ്മെന്റു നിയമിക്കുവാനും അവർക്കു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന ശമ്പളവും തസ്തികയും അതായതു സമയം അയാൾക്കു കൊടുക്കുവാനും ആകുന്നു.

(2) ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ തസ്തികയും വേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ചെലവു, തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുതലെടുപ്പിൽനിന്നു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(3) അതിനെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന രജിസ്ട്രാർ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അധികാരാതിർത്തിയിലുള്ള പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ എപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ശ്രദ്ധചെലുത്തേണ്ടതും, അവരുടെ കണക്കുകൾ മേൽനോക്കുന്നതും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു പൊതുവിലും അധികാര

പ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായാൽ 41 – ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ചുമത്തിയ ഏതു നികുതിയും പിഴയും ഈടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം വഹിക്കുന്ന ഏതു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും അവയ്ക്കു സിദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന അധികാരങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം ഈ വകുപ്പിൻ പ്രകാരം നടത്തുന്നതിനും അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

തദ്ദേശ ഭരണസ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ അധികാരങ്ങൾ ഒരു കമ്മിഷണർക്കു മാറ്റിക്കൊടുക്കൽ.

35. തദ്ദേശ ഭരണസ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ പേർ പറഞ്ഞോ ഉദ്യോഗപ്പേരുകൊണ്ടോ വല്ല കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെയോ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെയോ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനെയോ, താലൂക്ക് ബോർഡ് പ്രസിഡന്റിനെയോ, ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങുന്ന ഒരു ഭരണസ്ഥാപനോദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ അല്ലാത്ത മറ്റു വല്ല ആളുടെയോ വല്ല തദ്ദേശ പ്രദേശത്തിലും വല്ല പഞ്ചായത്തിലെയോ വല്ല നഗര പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെയോ എല്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെയോ കാര്യത്തിൽ 34 – ാം വകുപ്പു (3) ഖണ്ഡം പ്രകാരം ഒരു റിക്കാർഡു നടത്തുവാൻ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്താവുന്നതായ തദ്ദേശ ഭരണസ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ അധികാരങ്ങൾ എല്ലാമോ വല്ലതുമോ നടത്തുന്നതിനു ചുമതലയുള്ള തദ്ദേശ ഭരണസ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്താവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

മതിയായ കാരണങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ മാറ്റുകയോ തിരിച്ചുവിളിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാം.

36. തദ്ദേശ ഭരണസ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ 34 – ാം വകുപ്പു (3) ഖണ്ഡം പ്രകാരമോ, 35 – ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ, വല്ല ആളുകളെ അവർ നൽകിയിരിക്കാവുന്ന വല്ല അധികാരവും പരസ്യമായോ വല്ല സമയത്തും ഒഴിച്ചുവിടുകയോ മാറ്റിവിടുകയോ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

6 – ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

ധനകാര്യങ്ങൾ, അന്യായം നടത്തൽ, ചട്ടങ്ങൾ മുതലായവ.

നഷ്ടത്തിനും ദുർവ്യയത്തിനും മുതലായവയ്ക്കുള്ള ബാദ്ധ്യത.

1884 ലെ ഡി. ഇ. ആക്ട് 881-ാം വകുപ്പിനോടു തുല്യമായ 187-ാം വകുപ്പ്

സമാനമായ 42-ാം വകുപ്പ്

37. (1) വിപരീതമായ് കാരണം കാണിക്കുന്നതിനായി തീയതിയിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു അവസരം സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട പഞ്ചായത്തുകാർക്കു കൊടുത്തതിനു ശേഷം ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനു ഉടമവകയായുള്ളതോ പഞ്ചായത്തിലേക്കു എല്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതോ ആയ വല്ല പണമോ മറ്റു ഉരുപ്പടിയോ നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടതോ, ദുർവ്യയം ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടതോ, ദുരുപയോഗപ്പെട്ടതായിട്ടോ തദ്ദേശഭരണത്തിന്റെ ഉണ്ടാപ്പിഴവിനെയോ പൂർണ്ണമായ ഉപേക്ഷയുടെയോ നേരിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു കൃത്യത്തിൽ ഫലമാണെന്നു തദ്ദേശ ഭരണസ്ഥാപനത്തിനു മനോസ്വാധീനപക്ഷം നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു കൃത്യത്തിലെ ഉണ്ടായ നഷ്ടത്തിനോ ദുർവ്യയത്തിനോ ദുരുപയോഗത്തിനോ അതിനു നഷ്ടംവച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിനു തരപ്പെടുത്തിയ സംഖ്യ അടക്കേണമെന്നു എഴുത്തുമൂലമായ ഒരു കല്പനയാൽ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരോടു കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) ഈ സംഖ്യ അതിനെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന സമയത്തിനകം അടച്ചുവാങ്ങി പഞ്ചായത്തു മുമ്പാകെ ഹാജരാക്കി പഞ്ചായത്തു മുമ്പാകെ രസീതു പിടിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(3) (1) ഈ ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരുടെ ബാദ്ധ്യതയെയും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനുള്ള മൂലാക്കേടായ സംഭവത്തെയും പറ്റിയുള്ള തദ്ദേശ ഭരണസ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ തീർപ്പു അവസാനത്തീർപ്പായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെയോ അതിനകം അംഗത്തിന്റെയും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെയും കൊണ്ടുള്ള അക്കൗണ്ടിന്റെയും കൊണ്ടുള്ള അക്കൗണ്ടിന്റെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ട വ്യവഹാരം ഒരോ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

38. (1) ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെയോ അതിന്റെ കല്പനപ്രകാരം ഒരു കൃത്യപ്രകാരം ഒരു അനുഷ്ഠാനപ്രകാരമോ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ വല്ല ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരമോ ഉപചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരമോ ഉത്തരവിശ്വാസത്തിന്മേൽ ചെയ്യുവല്ലതിന്റെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ അതിലെ വല്ല അംഗത്തിന്റെയോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെയോ ചെയ്തുകാരന്റെയോ കാര്യസ്ഥന്റെയോ കാര്യസ്ഥന്റെയും മേലോ യാതൊരു വ്യവഹാരവും നിയമാനുസൃതമായ മറ്റു നടപടിയും നടത്തുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു.

1884 ലെ ഡി. ഇ. ആക്ട് 881-ാം വകുപ്പിനോടു തുല്യമായ 188-ാം വകുപ്പ്; സമാനമായ 43-ാം വകുപ്പും കാണുക.

(2) വല്ല പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെയോ അതിന്റെ കല്പനപ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്ന അതിലെ അംഗത്തിന്റെയോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെയോ ശമ്പളക്കാരന്റെയോ കാര്യസ്ഥ

ന്റെയോ മേൽ പറഞ്ഞ ആളുപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുവിച്ചതിന്റെയും കൊടുത്തതിനു മോഹമായ അറിയിപ്പു പണയത്തിന്റെ കീഴ്വഴിയിലും ആവശ്യം പണയത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശ്യപ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ ശമ്പളക്കാരനോ കുറ്റക്കാരനായിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം മുൻപറഞ്ഞ അനുസരണം നടത്തുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നവരെ അയാളുടെ വാസസ്ഥലത്തുള്ള പൂർവ്വോപകരണമായ കൊടുക്കൽ വെക്കുന്നതിനു ശേഷം അടുത്ത ഉന്നതാധികാരം കഴിയുന്നതുവരെയും യാതൊരു വ്യവഹാരമോ നിയമനടപടിയോ നടത്തുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു. അറിയിപ്പിൽ വ്യവഹാരകാരണവും വ്യവഹാരം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന ആളുടെ പേരും വാസസ്ഥലവും കാണിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ അറിയിപ്പു കൊടുത്തു എന്നു തെളിയിച്ചാലല്ലാതെ കോടതി പ്രതിക്കു ഹാജരായി വിധി കല്പിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(5) ആവശ്യമുള്ള വ്യവഹാരവും വ്യവഹാരകാരണം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടു വേണ്ട അനുസരണത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിയമത്തിനു വേണ്ടി അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതുമാകുന്നു.

(6) (4) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം ഒരു അറിയിപ്പു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ആളുടെയും വല്ല പണയത്തെപ്പറ്റിയും വ്യവഹാരം കൊണ്ടുചെല്ലുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു അനുസരണകാലം തീരുന്നതിനകത്തും അങ്ങിനെ കൊടുത്ത അറിയിപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന തുകയും പലിശയും കോടതിയിൽ അടയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം അങ്ങിനെ കൊടുത്ത അറിയിപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിലധികമായ സംഖ്യ ആർ അനുഭവിക്കണമെന്നു വിധിച്ചു കിട്ടുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ കൊടുത്തതിനു ശേഷം പ്രതിക്കുണ്ടായ എല്ലാ ചെലവുകളും കുറ്റക്കാരൻ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

39. ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം പണയത്തെയോ അതിലെ വല്ല ഭാഗത്തെയോ അതൊ അയാളോ പണിക്കാക്കിയ വല്ല ആളുടെയൊ അതൊ അയാളോ കരാറു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ആളുടെയൊ ജോലിയെയോ അയാളുടെയോ പ്രവൃത്തികളെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ തടസ്സപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുകയോ ആരുതന്നെ, ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യാൻ അധികാരപ്പെട്ടുത്തപ്പെട്ടതൊ ഏല്പിക്കപ്പെട്ടതൊ ആയ വല്ലതും ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽനിന്നു വല്ല ആളെയും തടുക്കുകയോ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്താൽ, ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ട വല്ല പണിയും നടത്തുന്നതിനു ആവശ്യമായ വല്ല സ്ഥലമൊ മുതലൊ കാണിക്കുന്നതിനായി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ആളായാലും ശരിയാകട്ടെ, പണയത്തെപ്പറ്റി അതിനു അധികാരപ്രകാരമുള്ള പരിശോധനയിലോ പരിക്ഷകളിലോ കാണുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനോ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല അറിയിപ്പും നീക്കം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനോ നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനോ വിരൂപമാക്കുന്നതിനോ കേടു മറ്റു വിധത്തിൽ മാറ്റമുണ്ടാക്കുകയോ ആകട്ടെ ചെയ്യുന്ന യാതൊരാളും ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ കാരണം സ്ഥാപനമായാൽ അയാളെ ഉറപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു കഴിവുള്ള ഏതു പിഴക്കും അയാൾ ബാധ്യനായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

പണയത്തെയും അതിന്റെ കയ്യുവകാശത്തെയും തടസ്സപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ശിക്ഷ.

1866 ലെ ആക്ട് 27-ാം വകുപ്പു.

40. (1) ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ഉടമക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്ന വല്ല സ്വത്തുക്കളും വേണ്ടി പണയത്തെ ഒരു വ്യവഹാരം മോചിപ്പിച്ചുന്നതിനു മുമ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞ യാതൊന്നും തടസ്സമായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

ഉടമക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്ന സ്വത്തു വീണ്ടുകിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള വ്യവഹാരത്തിനു മുമ്പാകെ പണയക്കാരനു ഹാജരാകുന്നതിനും പണയത്തെ മോചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ഉള്ള അധികാരം.

1866 ലെ ആക്ട് 27-ാം വകുപ്പു.

(2) ഈ ആക്ടിലെ അധികാരപ്രകാരം യാതൊരു നികുതി കെട്ടിയതിനെയോ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതിനെയോ പറ്റിയും പൊതു മുതലിയതായതിനെപ്പറ്റിയും വല്ല കൈത്തെറ്റോ വല്ല ആളുടെയും പേരിലെന്നോ പറ്റിച്ചതിന്റെയൊ പ്രവൃത്തിപൂർവ്വമൊ, വല്ല തലിക്കെയൊ ചുമത്തുന്നതിനെയൊ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യകളുടെയൊ കാര്യത്തിൽ വല്ല വൈരാഗ്യമോ പോയാൽ നിമിത്തം ആക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നതിനെയൊ ബാധകമായിവരികയൊ ചെയ്യുകയുണ്ടായില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നടപടിക്രമം സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കാര്യത്തിലും ഫലത്തിലും അന്യായമായി നടന്നിരിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടാകുന്നു. ഈ മിട്ടിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനാൽ എടുത്ത യാതൊരു നടപടിയും മാറ്റിയിലുള്ള

സ്ഥലത്ത് നിർമ്മിക്കുന്നതിനായി വല്ല നീതിന്യായകോടതിയിലും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയാകട്ടെ തുടരുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യുകയാകട്ടെ.

(3) ഈ ആക്ടിലെ അധികാരപ്രകാരം പിടിച്ചു വച്ച സംഭരണം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതിനോ, റദ്ദുചെയ്തധികാരപ്രകാരം വച്ച നികുതി കെട്ടിയതോ പണം പിടിച്ചെടുത്തതോ ആയി നഷ്ടപ്പെടുകയുണ്ടായതിനോ യാതൊരു വ്യവഹാരവും വച്ച കോടതിയിലും നടത്തിക്കൂടുന്നതല്ല. എന്നാൽ ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ സാരമായിട്ടും ഫലത്തിലും അന്യ സമയം നടന്നിരിക്കണമെന്നാകുന്നു.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഗവർണ്ണരുടെ അധികാരം.

41. (1) ഈ ആക്ടിലെ ഏതുവ്യവസ്ഥകൾ എല്ലാമോ അവയിലെ വല്ലതുമോ നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനായി അതിനെ യോജിപ്പിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുതന്നെ കരട് ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഗവർണ്ണർക്ക് ഉണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

1910 ലെ മദ്രാസ് അബ്കാരി ആക്ടിലെ 161-ാം വകുപ്പ്, 1910 ലെ മദ്രാസ് അബ്കാരി ആക്ടിലെ 144-ാം വകുപ്പ് എന്നിവ കാണുക.

(2) പ്രത്യേകമായും മേൽപറഞ്ഞ അധികാരത്തിന്റെ സാമാന്യതക്ക് ഭംഗം കൂടാതെയും

(a) നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതെന്നു ഈ ആക്ടിനാൽ വ്യക്തമായി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതൊ അനുവദിക്കപ്പെടുകയോ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളും സംബന്ധിച്ചും;

(b) പ്രസിഡൻസിയുടെയും പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടേയും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഒഴിവുകളെപ്പറ്റി അറിവു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും ആവക ഒഴിവുകൾ നികത്തുന്നതിനു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകൾ നടത്തേണ്ടതായ കാലങ്ങൾ തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും, സാധാരണയായി ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ഉള്ള എല്ലാ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകളെയും ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും, ആവക തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച തർക്കങ്ങൾ തീർക്കുന്നതായ അധികാരസ്ഥനെ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും;

(c) ഓരോ പട്ടണത്തിനും ഗ്രാമവും വെവ്വേറെ വൈദ്യനെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനും കൈമാറാം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും കൂടാതെയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും ഉള്ള പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ അധികാരങ്ങൾ ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും;

(d) ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാനഭരണ കർത്താവെന്ന നിലയിൽ പ്രസിഡന്റോ നടത്താവുന്ന അധികാരങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയും;

(e) പഞ്ചായത്തു സഭായോഗങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനെയും കോറത്തിനെയും (ദായ്പ്രവർത്തനത്തിനുവേണ്ട ചുരുങ്ങിയ അംഗങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യയെ) പറ്റിയും;

(f) പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെയും ശമ്പളക്കാരെയും നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനെയും അവരുടെ ശമ്പളങ്ങളെയും പറ്റിയും;

(g) പഞ്ചായത്തു വെച്ചുപോരേണ്ടതായ കണക്കുകളെയും, ആവക കണക്കുകൾ ആഡിറ്റ് പരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെയും, പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനെയും, പഞ്ചായത്തു മുമ്പാകെ വെച്ചു സൂക്ഷിച്ചുപോരുന്നതിനെയും വേണ്ടുന്നതായ ഏർപ്പാടുകളെയും പറ്റിയും;

(h) പഞ്ചായത്തു അടയ്ക്കാകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ കണക്കുകളെയും സ്റ്റേറ്റുമെന്റുകളെയും നിശ്ചയാടുകളെയും പറ്റിയും;

(i) പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ വരവുകളുടെയും മെലവുകളുടെയും മതിപ്പു കണക്കുകൾ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനെയും അവ അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നതിനെയും പറ്റിയും;

(j) ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചരസ്സുകളും കല്ലനകളും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതായ ഇന്നവിധത്തിൽ തുടരിയിക്കണമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയും,

(k) ഈ ആക്ടിലെ 54-ാം, 55-ാം വകുപ്പുകളിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന മേൽനോട്ടം നടത്തുന്നതിൽ ആവക അധികാരസ്ഥന്മാർ അവർക്ക് ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിൽ ആവക അധികാരസ്ഥന്മാർ നടക്കേണ്ടതിനുള്ള ഉപദേശങ്ങളെ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയും,

(l) ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ഉള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഏതു തരത്തിൽ (ഫാസിൽ) ഉള്ള മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടാണ് വിചാരണ ചെയ്യേണമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയും,

(ഗ) വല്ല രണ്ടു പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ തമ്മിലൊ രണ്ടു പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ മേലുള്ള അധികാരത്തിന്റെ പരിധിയിലൊ അതിർകാലം തിരിച്ചറിയുന്നതിനു ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന വല്ല കാര്യത്തെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഉടലായ വ്യവഹാരത്തിനെ തീർപ്പു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും,

ഉള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(൨) ൯൯ാം ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം മുൻപറഞ്ഞ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തൽ മുതലായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ നിയമപ്രകാരമായിരിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയുള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരത്തെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതാകുന്നു.

1120 മെ ഡി. ക. ആക്ട് 888 - ാം വകുപ്പു.

അറിയിപ്പുകൾ മതിയാകുന്നതിനുള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾ.

42. ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ അറിയിപ്പുകൾ അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതായ എല്ലാ അറിയിപ്പുകളും എഴുത്തുമൂലമായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

1120 മെ ഡി. ക. ആക്ട് 889 - ാം വകുപ്പു.

ഉപചട്ടങ്ങൾ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

43. ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു എല്ലാ ഉപചട്ടവും ഈ ആക്ടിനാലൊ പഞ്ചായത്തിനാലൊ വേറെ ഏതു വിധത്തിലായിരിക്കേണമെന്നു നിഷ്കർഷിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം ഗ്രാമത്തിലെ പ്രധാന നാട്ടുകാര്യത്തിന്റെ എഴുതുകയൊ പരിഭാഷപ്പെടുത്തുകയൊ ചെയ്തു പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ കച്ചേരിയിൽ സൂക്ഷിച്ചു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു അതിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രതി ആ കച്ചേരിയിൽ എല്ലാവരും കാണത്തക്ക വണ്ണം സ്ഥലത്തും പഞ്ചായത്തു കല്പിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും പതിച്ചു വെക്കേണ്ടതും തുടർന്നു. ഈ പ്രതി അങ്ങിനെ പതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നുള്ള അതിന്റെ സൂക്ഷ്മത്തിൽ, പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ കച്ചേരിയിൽ ചെന്നുനോക്കുവാൻ തക്കവിധത്തിലുള്ള ഗ്രാമത്തിൽ എല്ലാം ചെണ്ടകൊട്ടിച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

1120 മെ ഡി. ക. ആക്ട് 890 - ാം വകുപ്പു

ചില കണക്കിനെയോ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ നീക്കിവെക്കുന്നതിനെയുമുള്ള അധികാരം.

44. ഈ ആക്ടിനാൽ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയ ചട്ടം വല്ല കാര്യത്തിനുംവേണ്ടി പഞ്ചായത്തു വല്ല സ്ഥലവും നീക്കിവെക്കുകയൊ, വല്ല സ്ഥലത്തും വസ്തുക്കൾ വെയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു വിലക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുമ്പോഴൊക്കെയും, ആ സ്ഥലത്തെ അന്തിനാട്ടുകാരായ ഗ്രാമത്തിലെ പ്രധാന നാട്ടുകാരിൽ നിന്നു അറിയിപ്പു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി ആ അറിയിപ്പിന്റെ ഒരു സ്ഥലം എപ്പോൾ ആവശ്യത്തിനു നീക്കിവെക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നുവൊ അതൊ അവിടുത്തിൽ ആ സ്ഥലത്തു വിലക്കപ്പെട്ടതായിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തി എന്തൊ അതൊ കാണിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

കൈകൊൾ നടത്തേണ്ടുന്നതിനു.

45. (1) ഈ ആക്ടിപ്രകാരമൊ അതനുസരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടൊ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ വല്ല ചട്ടമൊ ഉപചട്ടമൊ കൽപ്പിച്ചു വല്ല കല്പനയൊ പ്രഖ്യാപനമൊ വല്ല അറിയിപ്പും മറ്റു രേഖയൊ വല്ല ആളുടെ മേൽ നടത്തണമെന്നൊ വല്ല ആൾക്കും അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണമെന്നൊ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അത്തരം നടത്തലുകളൊ അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കലുകളൊ—

(a) മേൽപറഞ്ഞ രേഖ അയാൾക്കു കൊടുക്കയൊ, വെച്ചു കാട്ടിക്കയൊ,

1120 മെ ഡി. ക. ആക്ട് 891 - ാം വകുപ്പു.

(b) അയാളെ കാണാതിരിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ അയാൾ ഒടുവിൽ പാർത്തതായി അറിയുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തൊ പ്രവൃത്തി സ്ഥലത്തൊ ആ രേഖ വെച്ചുപോന്നതുകൊണ്ടൊ, അയാളുടെ കുടുംബത്തിലെ മുതിർന്ന വല്ല ആണാതിനുന്നൊ കണ്ടിരുന്നതായ ആളെ കൊടുത്തൊ വെച്ചുകാട്ടിയൊ,

(c) അയാൾ ആ ഗ്രാമത്തിൽ വസിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും, അയാളുടെ മറ്റാളുടെ അന്ന യോഗിലാസം പ്രസിഡന്റിനു നിശ്ചയമുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അയാൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്ത രപ്പാരവഴിയായി അയാൾക്കു അയച്ചുകൊടുത്തൊ,

(d) മേൽപറഞ്ഞ യാതൊരു വഴിയും ഉപയുക്തമല്ലാതിരുന്നാൽ ആവക പാപ്പിടത്തിലൊ പ്രവൃത്തി സ്ഥലത്തൊ എപ്പോഴും കാണത്തക്ക വണ്ണം ആളു കൂടുന്ന ഒതിച്ചൊ,

ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) ആം വകുപ്പു കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെയോ നിലത്തിന്റെയോ ഒരു ഉടമസ്ഥനെ കൈവശക്കാരനോ ആയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ, ഉടമസ്ഥന്റെയോ കൈവശക്കാരന്റെയോ മേൽ മേലധികാരിയിൽ കവിഞ്ഞ അധികാരമുള്ള ഉടമസ്ഥന്റെയോ കൈവശക്കാരന്റെയോ അനുവാദത്തോടുകൂടിയല്ലാതെയും, ഉടമസ്ഥനോ കൈവശക്കാരനോ അടുത്ത സംഗതിയിൽ ഒരു ഉടമസ്ഥനോ ആയിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തല്ലാതെയും ഒരു കുടിയാനും ഒരു കെട്ടിടത്തിലോ നിലത്തിലോ ഒരു കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കലോ മാറ്റമോ വരുത്തുകയോ അതിൽ വൈദ്യുതി കൊണ്ടുള്ള ഒരു ലൈറ്റോ ഫാനോ ഘടിപ്പിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ശിക്ഷാർഹമായ കുറ്റമാകുന്നു.

(3) ഒരു കുടിയാൻ നടത്തുകയോ അനുഭവിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ബിട്ടിലോ അതിലുള്ളിലോ മറ്റു സ്ഥലത്തിലോ, വല്ല നിക്ഷേപമോ മറ്റു സംഭവമോ ഉടമസ്ഥനോ വല്ല പണിയും നടത്തുന്നതോ വല്ലതിനും എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യുന്നതോ ഈ നിയമം കാലാവധിക്കുള്ളിൽ ആയിരിക്കണമെന്നും തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുമ്പോഴല്ലാതെ, ഒരു കാലാവധി ഇതിനു വിപരീതമായി വല്ല നിബന്ധനയും ഒരു കുടിയിരുപ്പനിലുള്ള സംഗതിയിൽ താഴെപ്പറയുന്നതിനെ ഒരു കുടിയാനും നടത്തുകയോ ചെയ്തു തീയതി മുതൽ പതിനാലു ദിവസത്തിനകം

A—പട്ടിക.

ഈ കുടിയേറ്റം ചെയ്തിരുക്കേണ്ട പ്രവൃത്തികളും.

[ഭാഗം രണ്ടു (1) (c) കാണുക.]

കൃഷിയിറക്കുന്നതിനോ വൃക്ഷാദികളുടെയോ വിത്തുകൾ കുഴിച്ചിടുന്നതിനോ വേണ്ടി കുഴിക്കുകയോ ഉഴുകയോ ചെയ്യുക;

തുടയ്ക്കുക, പുതിക്കിക്കെട്ടുക;

കാലിവളർത്തുക;

തൊഴുത്തുകൾ, പുരിതിക്കെട്ടുകൾ;

പായകളിക്കുന്നതും ഗതികമായ നടത്തുന്നതും (മാതൃക കളിക്കുന്നതു നിരോധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു);

തുടുക്കൾ (ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നവർ);

ഗണിതക്കാർ;

കുടിയേറുന്ന കൃഷിയിലുൾപ്പെടുന്നതും, തുടർച്ചയായിട്ടുള്ള കൃഷിയിലുൾപ്പെടാത്തതുമായ ഉൽപന്നങ്ങൾ (മാതൃക കൃഷിയിലുള്ള ഉൽപന്നങ്ങൾ നിരോധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു);

ജലസസ്യങ്ങൾ, മത്സ്യങ്ങൾ, ഉൺവെള്ളങ്ങൾതന്നെ പൂർണ്ണമായി വലുതാണെങ്കിലുള്ള പൂർണ്ണമായ ഇലകൾ, മുട്ടകൾ തുടങ്ങിയവ;

ഗണക്കാർ (മാതൃക നിരീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു നിരോധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു);

പാലുണ്ടാക്കൽ, കലിയിടൽ, മുലയൂട്ടൽ തുടങ്ങിയ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ;

ആരിക്കുന്നതു തടയുന്നതു;

കമ്പുകൊണ്ടുള്ള വേലികൾ കെട്ടുന്നവർ, കമ്പുകൾ കൊണ്ടുള്ള കൂടുകൾ മുതലായവ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നവർ തുടങ്ങിയവരുടെ തൊഴിലുകളും ചെയ്തിരുക്കുന്നതായ മറ്റുള്ളവരും (ഈ നിയമം ഉള്ള നിലത്തിനു ഉള്ള നിലത്തിൽ);

കുടിയേറുന്ന കൃഷിയിലുൾപ്പെടുന്നതും, തുടർച്ചയായിട്ടുള്ള കൃഷിയിലുൾപ്പെടാത്തതുമായ ഉൽപന്നങ്ങൾ (മാതൃക കൃഷിയിലുള്ള ഉൽപന്നങ്ങൾ നിരോധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു);

ഇലകളും മരത്തിന്റെ ഉൽപന്നങ്ങളും, കിഴങ്ങുകളുടെ ഉൽപന്നങ്ങളും (മാതൃക കൂടെ നിരോധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു);

എണ്ണ ചെടിസംബന്ധമായ (മാതൃക കൂടിനെ നിരോധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു);

വിറക് പിടിക്കുന്നവർ,

കിണർ കുഴിക്കുന്നവർ തുടങ്ങിയവർ,

തൊഴുത്ത് ചെയ്യുന്നവർ,

മീൻപിടിക്കുന്നവർ,

മീൻവ്യാപാരികൾ,

നാണയമടിക്കുന്നവർ (മാതൃക കൂടിനെ നിരോധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു),

രാജകീയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ വ്യാപാരികളും,

കൊഴിയാതെ ഉടമസ്ഥൻ,

അതിനുള്ളിലോ അല്ലാതെയുള്ളതിന്റെ ഒരു ഉടമസ്ഥൻ,

വിത്തു കൊടുക്കുന്നവർ,

തൊഴിലാളികൾ,

യന്ത്രശക്തിയാൽ പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുന്ന എണ്ണകൾക്കായവർ,

പന്നി പുണ്ണുകൾക്ക് ചികിത്സയിലും, മുട്ടകൾ, ഉണ്ണികൾ തുടങ്ങിയവ എന്നിവയുടെ ശേഖരിപ്പു സമയം മുതൽക്കിരിക്കുന്നവർ.

ഉദ്ദേശകാരണങ്ങളുടെ വിവരണം.

ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലെ കുടിയേറ്റക്കാരുടെ ഭരണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നു മദിരാശി നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭയിലുള്ള സാമാജികൻ ശിപാർശ ചെയ്യുകയും, അവസ്ഥകൾ അനുകൂലമായിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തു പഞ്ചായത്തു സംപ്രദായം നടത്തിവരുന്നതിനു കൂടെയോട്ടുകൂടി ശ്രമിക്കണമെന്നു ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു സമ്മതിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു രണ്ടു മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ, അതായതു:—

(1) ഒന്നാമതു ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി കുടിയേറ്റക്കാരായ കുടിയാന്മാരുടെ മൈനർ യൂണിയൻ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി യൂണിയൻ കൗൺസിലുകളെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കുടിയേറ്റ നിബന്ധനകളെ ഭേദഗതിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതും,

(i) വലിയ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ അതുകളുടെ ഉത്പാദകരും (ഫ്രെഡിക്കായും) നിയമ സംബന്ധമായ അന്വേഷണങ്ങളുടെയും സാധാരണ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി എപ്പോഴുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ക്രമവിരുദ്ധമായ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളെ നടത്തിപ്പോകുവാനും,

 ൽ തദ്ദേശ ഗവണ്മെന്റു തീർപ്പാക്കുന്നതി

ഇതിനുശേഷം പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗമെന്ന വഴിയെ സംഘ സ്ഥിതിയും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനായി ഗിപ്പാർത്ഥികളിന്മേൽ ശവണ്ണത്തെ കണ്ടിച്ചു കല്പനകളുടെ ഒരു ഫലമായി പലെഡിസ്ട്രിക്കുകളിലും സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരുന്ന ക്രമവിരുദ്ധമായ ചെറുതായ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ കാര്യത്തിലും വിലയേറിയ പുരോഗതിയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. 1914 ഡിസ്ട്രിക്കുകളിലും, ക്രമവിരുദ്ധമായ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളെ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു, 1918 ാം കൊല്ലത്തിന്റെ ഒടുവിൽ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ 1,010 പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ പ്രവൃത്തി തുടങ്ങിവരികയും അവയിൽ 819 പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ ഗ്രാമത്തിലെ കുടികളെ രക്ഷിക്കുകയും, ആശുപത്രികളുള്ള ഗ്രാമത്തിലെ കുടിനീരും ചെയ്യൽ, സ്വഛസംരക്ഷണം, മലിനപ്പെടുത്തലായ സാധാരണ കാര്യങ്ങളെയും നോക്കിവരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അവർക്കു സിദ്ധിച്ച ഫലങ്ങൾ നിസ്സാരകാരണമായിരുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ നികുതി മുതലുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു നിയമാനുസൃതമായ അനുവാദവും തീർപ്പുകളെ നടത്തിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരവും ഇല്ലായ്തിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അവയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്ക് കുറെ തടസ്ഥനേരിട്ടു. ഈ ബില്ലിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം ഒരു സ്ഥിരമായ പരിഹരിക്കുവാനും, പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾക്കു നിയമാനുസൃതമായ ഒരു അടിസ്ഥാനം നൽകുവാനും ആകുന്നു. ബിൽ എഴുതി തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിൽ, 1918 മേയി 16 - ാം തീയതിയുണ്ടായ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ 41 - ാം നമ്പർ തീർപ്പു നിയമത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ അടിസ്ഥാനങ്ങളെ മുറുകി ഉപയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു.

2. സ്വന്തമായുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന പൊതുകാര്യങ്ങൾ വല്ലതുമോ എല്ലാമോ നടത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഗ്രാമാധികാരികളിലുള്ള അംഗങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന പഞ്ചായത്തു അധികാരം നിയമാനുസൃതമായ വ്യവസ്ഥ തങ്ങൾതന്നെ എടുത്തുപയോഗിക്കുവാനും ബിൽ ഗ്രാമക്കാർക്കു കഴിയുകൊടുക്കുകയും ഗ്രാമവാസികളുടെ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന പലേതരം ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു ശരിയായി ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി മറിയായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു കരുതാവുന്ന നികുതികളും ഫീസുകളും ന്യായമായ അന്വേഷണകാരം വസൂലാക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ ബിൽ ഗ്രാമക്കാർക്കു കഴിവു കൊടുക്കുകയും, ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു. പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ നടത്തുവാനായി ഒരുമയിൽക്കൂടുവാനുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികൾ പാടുള്ളതാണെന്നും വിസ്തരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ ആദ്യം തന്നെ കൂടിച്ചേർത്തിയ ഒരു തരം പ്രവൃത്തികൾമാത്രം നടത്തുവാൻ നിസ്സാരമായും ഇടയുണ്ടായതു, എന്നാൽ അവയുടെ ആദ്യ ശ്രദ്ധയും സഫലമായി വരുന്നതോടുകൂടി അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതായ ഗുണപ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ അവർ വോത്തിൽ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ബാദ്ധ്യതയുള്ളവരായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു പാടുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ബില്ലിലെ നടപടിക്രമങ്ങൾ കുറെയൊക്കെ വേണ്ടപ്രകാരം ഉപയോഗിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ചിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനിടെ നിയമപുസ്തകങ്ങളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണ ആക്ട് ആലോചിച്ചു നോക്കി ബില്ലിൽ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾക്കു കോടതി സംബന്ധമായ വല്ല അധികാരവും കൊടുത്തുകൂടെന്നു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

3. ഒരോ ഗ്രാമത്തിൽ തന്നെ പലവേണ്ടെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾക്കുവേണ്ടി വെവ്വേറെ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളെ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനും ഒരു കൂട്ടം പുതിയ ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾക്കോ, ഒരു പുതിയ ഗ്രാമത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗത്തിനോ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനും ബിൽ അനുവദിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ തുടങ്ങുമ്പോൾ ഒരു പുതിയ ഗ്രാമത്തിനു ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുമാത്രം സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കും സാധാരണ കരണനീതി നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നു.

4. പഞ്ചായത്തുകളെ സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയും നിലനിറുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ അധികാരങ്ങളും ബില്ലുകൊണ്ടു തദ്ദേശഭരണ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനായി കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കൂടാതെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം ഒഴികെ എല്ലാ അധികാരങ്ങളും ക്രമേണ എടുപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കുന്ന ഭരണനയത്തിന്റെ ഗതി, തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുതലെടുപ്പിൽനിന്നു ശക്തമായ കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു നടപ്പിനുമേൽ ഇതുവരെ

ത്തിൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതാണ്'. അദ്ദേഹം പഞ്ചായത്തുകളെ വ്യവസ്ഥപ്പെടുത്തുകയും അവയുടെ പ്രവൃത്തി മേലന്വേഷണം ചെയ്യുകയും അതാതു സമയം ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു കാണുന്നേടത്തോളം ഗ്രാമസ്ഥിതിനെ അധികാരത്തിനും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൻ കീഴിൽ വല്ല പ്രദേശത്തും വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ ഫലപ്രദമായി പ്രവർത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുമ്പോഴും വല്ല പ്രദേശത്തും ഒന്നും ശ്രദ്ധാ പ്രബലപ്പെടുവാനാവശ്യം അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ മേലന്വേഷണം ആ പ്രദേശത്തിൽനിന്നു പിൻവലിക്കുകയുണ്ടായും, അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന അധികാരങ്ങൾ പനിചയംകൊണ്ടു കാണപ്പോലെ 35-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ആളുകളും ഇവക്കാരക്കെങ്കിലും കൈമാറംചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കുന്നുമാകുന്നു. എല്ലാ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിലും പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു അവയുടെ പ്രയോജനം സംസ്ഥാനം മുഴുവനും പ്രകടമായി കാണിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതുവരെയും അവയെ പ്രവർത്തിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും മേലന്വേഷണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടിയുള്ള ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിന്റെ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു വേണ്ടാത്ത വരികയും ആ നിലയിൽ എത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗം നിർത്തിക്കളയുന്നതിനും ശ്രദ്ധവയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു, തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണമെന്ന മഹാലയത്തിലെ ഒടുവിലത്തെ കണ്ണിയായ പഞ്ചായത്തിനെ നാലുകാൽപീഠവും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡും എന്ന അതിന്റെ മേലെയായി കിടക്കുന്നതായ കണ്ണികളോട് അതിനെ അതിനുശേഷം ഉറപ്പായിട്ടു ഇണക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. ഘടനാടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികളെപ്പോലെയുള്ള എന്തെങ്കിലും ചില പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ഒഴികെ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികളെ അവസാനമായി മേലന്വേഷണം ചെയ്യുന്നതു നേരെ ഒടുവിൽ പറഞ്ഞതായ സംഗതിയിൽ പുറമെയുള്ള അധികാരസ്ഥാനങ്ങളുടെ മേലന്വേഷണം വേണമെന്ന ആവശ്യമായും കരുതിവെക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

5. സാമൂഹികമായി പൊതുവിലുള്ള ഉപകാരത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും "പൊതുവായ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി അധികമധികമായി ധനമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും അവരുടെ സുഖത്തെയും ആരോഗ്യത്തെയും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളെ ഭരിക്കുന്നതിനു പരിചയം സിദ്ധിച്ചു അവരുടെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിലേയും സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലേയും രാജ്യത്തിലേയും പൊതുവായുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളെ തരിപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിൽ കൂടുതലായ അധികം ഫലപ്രദമായും ഉപകരിക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു അവരെ ഒരുങ്ങുന്നതാക്കുന്നതിനു ഗ്രാമനിവാസികൾക്ക കഴിവുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും ഒരു നിയമം സഹായിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളിന്മേലുള്ള കുറിപ്പുകൾ.

1-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

2-ാം ഖണ്ഡം—ഒരു യൂനിയന്റെ അതിർത്തിക്കകത്തിൽ ലോക്കൽ ഫണ്ടാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും മറ്റും ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു സ്ഥാപിക്കാവുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും ആ അതിനകത്തുള്ള ചില പ്രദേശങ്ങൾ തദ്ദേശ സ്വരാജ്യയോഗ ആക്ടിന്റെ കീഴിൽ തന്നെ ഇരിക്കുന്നതിനുപകരം ഒരു ബില്ലിന്റെ കീഴിൽ വരുന്നതിനു അധികം ഇണങ്ങിപ്പോവാൻ വഴിയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും തദ്ദേശ സ്വരാജ്യയോഗ ആക്ടു പ്രകാരം സ്ഥാപിച്ച യൂനിയനകത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശങ്ങളെ ഒഴിച്ചു കളഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല.

3 (3)-ാം ഖണ്ഡം—നിലയ്ക്കടസ്ഥൻ.—പാട്ടക്കാരായിട്ടോ കീഴ്പാട്ടക്കാരായിട്ടോ വസ്തുവകയിൽ നിലം കൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കുകൂടി വോട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി അർത്ഥവിവരണം പാടുള്ളതാക്കിത്തീർത്തു.

3 (5)-ാം ഖണ്ഡം—വാടക.—6 (1) (ii) ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ കാര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഇതിനെവിവരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു, ഇതിന്റെയും ഉദ്ദേശം വോട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം പാട്ടക്കാരുടെയും അധികം ആളുകൾക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതെന്നുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

3 (9)-ാം ഖണ്ഡം—ഗ്രാമം.—സാധാരണയായി പഞ്ചായത്തു മുഴുവനും ഒരേ ഒരു സ്ഥിര ഗ്രാമമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു കരുതപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ഉദ്ദേശമായിരിക്കുക, വഴക്കില്ലാതാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ആവശ്യകത എന്നി

അടിസ്ഥാനമുള്ള പ്രത്യേക കാരണങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടായി സമീപപ്രദേശമുള്ള ഗ്രാമങ്ങളുടെയോ ചെറു ഗ്രാമങ്ങളുടെയോ ഒരൊറ്റ പഞ്ചായത്തു പ്രദേശത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതോ ഒരു മഹാ നഗരത്തിന്റെ തന്നെയോ അധികമോ പഞ്ചായത്തു പ്രദേശങ്ങളായി കാണിക്കുന്നതോ നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നുകണ്ടാൽ അപ്രകാരമോ നഗരവും ഗ്രാമവും തമ്മിൽ വേർതിരിക്കുന്നതിനെ ഇവിടെ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

2 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

4 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—15 മുതൽ 19 വരെ ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളിൽ പല പ്രവൃത്തികളേയും പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. പ്രത്യേക പ്രവൃത്തികളോടുകൂടിയ പല പഞ്ചായത്തുകളെ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനു പകരം സമഗ്രമായ ഒരു ഗ്രാമം സമഗ്രമായ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുകൊണ്ടു സംഘടിക്കാവുന്നതല്ലേ. എല്ലാ പ്രവൃത്തികളും നടത്തുന്നതിനു മിക്ക ഗ്രാമങ്ങളുടെ സംഗതിയിലും ഒരു സാധാരണ പഞ്ചായത്തു മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ഇഷ്ടപ്പെടുകയോ ആവശ്യമെന്നു തോന്നുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ വേറേറ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു വെവ്വേറെ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളെ അവർ സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ ഒരു ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

5 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—അംശം അധികാരിയോ കൂട്ടായി ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ട ഗ്രാമങ്ങളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ ഓരോ അധികാരിയോ പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥലമായുള്ള അംഗമായിരിക്കേണമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. പല കാര്യങ്ങളിലും അയാൾക്കു വളരെ സ്വാധീന ശക്തിയുണ്ട്. പഞ്ചായത്തു നിർത്തി പിരിക്കുന്നതായ പ്രധാന പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ അവർ ഉപയോഗമുള്ളവരായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. (27 - 28 - ാം ഖണ്ഡങ്ങൾ.) പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ മൊത്തം അംഗങ്ങളിൽ മിനിമത്തെങ്കിലും പേർ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ടവരായിരിക്കണം. പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ അംഗങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യ തദ്ദേശവാസികളെയും പഞ്ചായത്തു പ്രദേശത്തിനു ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഗ്രാമങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണത്തെയും ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

6 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—ഒരു ഗ്രാമത്തിലെ എല്ലാ തരത്തിലുള്ള ആളുകളെയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു പേരെഴുതിക്കുന്ന അധികാരം വളരെ അധികം വിസ്തൃതമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

8 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—പ്രസിഡെന്റെ പഞ്ചായത്തിനാൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

10 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—കണക്കുകൾ നോക്കുന്നതിനും നികുതി കെട്ടിയതിനെ പറ്റിയുള്ള രജിസ്റ്ററുകൾ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനും മറ്റും പ്രത്യേക പ്രവൃത്തികൾ വഹിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നേടത്തു ചില സംഗതികളിൽ നമ്മെളുള്ള ഒരു സെക്രട്ടറി ആവശ്യമായിവന്നേക്കാം.

13 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം ഒരേ ഗ്രാമമായ ഒന്നിലധികം പഞ്ചായത്തുകളെയോ പ്രസിഡണ്ടിനെയും നീക്കിക്കളയുന്നതിനു അധികാരം നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

3 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം

15 മുതൽ 19 വരെ ഖണ്ഡങ്ങൾ.—ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു നടത്താവുന്നതായ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ അഞ്ചു തരത്തായി വിഭാഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു:

ഒന്നാമതായി—ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു എപ്പോഴുണ്ടായിരിക്കുമോ അതിന്റെ സ്വന്തമായുള്ളതെന്നു നടത്താവുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തികൾ. ഇവകളെ പുറമെ 15-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവകൾ (a) വഴികൾ, വിളക്കു കത്തിക്കുക, മലം നീക്കിചെയ്യുക തുടങ്ങിയ ശുചിത്വം, മലിനജലം കെട്ടിനിൽക്കുന്നതു തടയുക, കിണറുകൾ വെള്ളമുള്ള മറ്റു ജലാശയങ്ങൾ എന്നിവയുടെ സംരക്ഷണം, (b) സാധാരണമായ കണക്കുകൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുക, എണ്ണിയിടുന്നതിനെയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളെയും, (c) സാധാരണമായ പാർപ്പോക്കുകളുടെയും ഗ്രാമവാസികൾക്കു പൊതുവായുള്ള വസ്തുവിന്റെയും മേലുനോക്കുന്നതിനെയും, (d) ഗ്രാമസംരക്ഷണത്തിനെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതാകുന്നു. ഗ്രാമവാസികളുടെ വിളകളും വിളകളും കാക്കുന്നതിനു ആളുകളെ പണിക്കാക്കുക എന്നതു ഇപ്പോൾ അവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ പതിവായ ഒരു നടപ്പാകുന്നു. (15) എന്ന ഉപഖണ്ഡം ഈ പതിവു സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതു.

ഉണ്ടായതായി—ഒരു തദ്ദേശ ബോഡ്ഡ് അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുമ്പോഴും മാത്രം ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനു നടത്താവുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തികൾ. ഇവയെപ്പറ്റി 16 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ശ്മശാനങ്ങളിലും വണ്ടിത്താവളങ്ങളിലും, കാലാട്ടു പുരകളിലും, ചന്തകളിലും നടക്കാവുകളിലും നിന്നുള്ള വരവു വളരെ വർദ്ധിപ്പാൻ തരമുള്ളതും തദ്ദേശ ബോർഡുകൾ അവയെ തീരെ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ തരമില്ലാത്തവയും ആകുന്നു. ചന്തകൾക്കും ഉത്സവങ്ങൾക്കും സാധാരണയായി വളരെ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലെ ആളുകൾ എത്തിച്ചേരുന്നതാണു. അവയെ വേണ്ടപ്രകാരം ക്രമീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വലിയ ഒരു പ്രയാസത്തെ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു പിടിച്ചുപെടാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതാണു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും വൈദ്യസഹായവും തദ്ദേശബോർഡുകൾ ഇപ്പോൾ ശ്രദ്ധവെച്ചുപോരുന്നതായ പ്രധാന കാര്യങ്ങളാകുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു തദ്ദേശബോർഡു അതിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു അനുവദിക്കുമ്പോൾ മാത്രം 15 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു നടത്തേണ്ടുന്നതു ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കും.

മൂന്നാമതായി—ഗ്രാമക്കോട്ടകളുടെ മേൽവിചാരം. ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി 17-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽനിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടു അധികാരത്തെ ഉത്തരവുകൾ മാത്രം അനുസരിക്കുവാനുള്ളതാകുന്നു. വിറകിനും മറ്റുള്ളവയുടെ തിനിന്നും വേണ്ടിയ വളരെ കാടുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന കുറവിലങ്ങാടു പഞ്ചായത്തുകാർക്കു അവർ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന അവകാശങ്ങൾക്കു പകരമായി നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഖ്യ അവർ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിനു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള നിശ്ചയത്തിന്മേൽ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ എഴുതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു. അതുപോലെ പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾക്കു നിയമാനുസൃതമായ ഒരു വരവിനെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ഗ്രാമക്കോട്ടകളുടെ രക്ഷയും മേൽനോട്ടവും ഒരു നിയമപ്രകാരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരുന്നതായ പല പഞ്ചായത്തിന്നും കൈമാറാം ചെയ്യുന്നതും 17 - ാം ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം കഴിയുന്നതാകുന്നു. 41 - ാം ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു വിവക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതാകുന്നു.

നാലാമതായി—ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനു അതിന്റെ സമ്മതപ്രകാരം ചില യോഗവും ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാവുന്നതായ വല്ല സ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ കാര്യമോ വല്ല പണി നടത്തുന്നതോ വല്ല പ്രവൃത്തിചെയ്യുന്നതോ—18 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.

അതുപോലെതന്നെ അഞ്ചാമതായി—15 മുതൽ 18 വരെ ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതായ അനേകം പോലെ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനു ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിനു തോന്നുന്നതായ വല്ല പ്രവൃത്തിയും—19-ാം ഖണ്ഡം. കാര്യനിർവഹണസൗകര്യമായ സമയാവസ്ഥയിലുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികൾകൂടി പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾക്കു ഏൽപിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു കാലം തികഞ്ഞാൽ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിനു കഴിയുംവിധത്തിൽ ഒരു ഖണ്ഡം ഉപകരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

20 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—പഞ്ചായത്തു തീച്ചുപോട്ടുത്തേണ്ടതിലധികമുണ്ടായതായ കാര്യങ്ങളെ തീച്ചുപോക്കുന്നതിനു ഏല്പിച്ച ഒരാൾക്കുപ്പെട്ട അധികാരങ്ങളോടുകൂടി കമ്മിറ്റികളെ എർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ഒരു ഖണ്ഡമനുവദിക്കുന്നു.

21 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—(1) (b) ഉപഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരമുള്ള അറിയിപ്പു യഥാസമയത്തു നടക്കാതിരുന്നപക്ഷം പണി നടത്തി നിലനിർത്തി ബാക്കി എന്നപോലെ ചെലവു വസൂലാക്കിക്കുന്നതിനും (3) എന്ന ഉപഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം പഞ്ചായത്തിനെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

വല്ല ജലാശയവും വല്ല പ്രദേശത്തിനു നീർവെക്കുന്നതിനും അതിനെ മലിനപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു വിലക്കുന്നതിനും (1) (c) ഉപഖണ്ഡം ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. (2) എന്ന ഉപഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ ശിക്ഷാനിയമം തദ്ദേശ സെൽഫ്ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടു ആക്ടിലെ 100 - B എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിന്നു സമ്മതമായിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

23-ാം ഖണ്ഡം—ഉപവകുപ്പുകളുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്ന അധികാരം നല്കുന്നു.

4 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

24 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു മുതലായുണ്ടായ നികുതികളെയും ഫീസുകളെയും പറ്റി (1) എന്ന ഉപഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറയുന്നു. യാതൊരു നികുതിയും നിബന്ധിതമല്ലാത്തതും, പഞ്ചായത്തു തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുവാനുള്ള ഏതാണ്ടൊരു ചുമതലയുള്ള പല വിധ ആളുകളുടെയുപ്പറ്റി പ്രത്യേകമായി ഉപഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നാലും കൂടി

ഇവയിൽ വല്ലതിനെയും തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുവാൻ അതിനു ബാദ്ധ്യതയില്ലാത്തതും, ഗ്രാമ നിവാസികൾക്കു സൌകര്യമുള്ളതും പറ്റുന്നതുമാണെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ അതിനു തൊഴുത്തു മറ്റു വല്ല നികുതിയും ഫീസ്സും ചുമത്തുവാൻ (2) എന്ന ഉപവണ്ഡപ്രകാരം അതു തടസ്സപ്പെടുവാനും പാടുള്ളതല്ല. രാജ്യത്തിലെ പല കാര്യങ്ങളിലും ഗ്രാമവാസികൾ ഇപ്പോൾ കൂടി കൂടിയ ഗ്രാമാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി അപ്പപ്പോൾ വരികൾ ചുമത്തി വരുന്നുണ്ടല്ലൊ. ആ വക വരികൾ ഗ്രാമനിവാസികളുടെ മേൽ ചില വഴികളിൽ ചുമത്തിവരുന്നു. നികുതി കെട്ടുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതായ എല്ലാ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെയുംപറ്റി നിശ്ചയമാൻ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനായ ഉപവണ്ഡത്തിലെ ചെലവുകളിൽ കഴിയുന്നേടത്തോളം വിസ്തൃതമാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ആവക ആലോചനകളെപ്പറ്റി ആത്മാ പ്രവൃത്തിയിലേർപ്പെടുന്നതു കാരം പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ ചുമതലയിൽ വരികയുണ്ടാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനെ അനുമതി കൂടാതെയും രണ്ടു മാസത്തിനു മുമ്പുള്ള നോട്ടീസ്സു കൂടാതെയും ഒരു പദ്ധതിക്കും ധനം ചിലവിടുവാനും പാടുള്ളതല്ല.

ഒരു നിലവരി ചുമത്തുന്നതിനു (1) (a) ഉപവണ്ഡം നിയമിക്കുന്നു. നികുതി നിലുദ്ദേശസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു പരിചയമുള്ളതാകുന്നു, അദ്ദേഹം സാധാരണയായി കുടികാരുടെ നിലവിരിപ്രകാരം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന കുടിക്കരം വസൂലാക്കിവരുന്നു. ഈ വക കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ പ്രധാനമായ ആധാരമായിട്ടു നിലവരിയാകുന്നു. അതിലെ വല്ല അഗ്രഹമോ പക്ഷപാതമോ കൊണ്ടു തിരിച്ചുപോകുന്നതായാൽ അവയുടെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം കലക്ടരുടെ മേൽ വരുന്നതാകുന്നു. അതിനാൽ പഞ്ചായത്തു ചുമത്തുന്നവരിൽ ഒരു കുറ്റം വരിയാതിരിക്കേണ്ടതിനെന്നു കലക്ടർ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. നികുതി ഇച്ഛാനുസ്വതം ചുമത്താവുന്നതും പഞ്ചായത്തിനു ഇഷ്ടമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മാത്രം അതു വസൂലാക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു. ഗ്രാമനിവാസികൾക്കു ഒരു ഭാരമായി ഭവിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു നികുതി ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു ചുമത്തും എന്നു ഭയത്തിനു അവകാശമില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു.

കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെ അസ്സസ്സ്മെന്റിലുള്ള കെട്ടിടങ്ങളിന്മേൽ ഒരു നികുതി ചുമത്തുന്നതിനായി (1) (b) എന്ന ഉപവണ്ഡം നിയമിക്കുന്നു. കൊച്ചുവീടുകൾ സാധാരണയിൽ നിന്നൊഴിക്കാവുന്നതുമാണു. ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ വീടുകളിൽ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ താന്താങ്ങൾ സാധാരണയായി പാർത്തുവരുന്നതുകയാൽ അതു തക്കതായ ഒരു അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി മൊത്തുള്ള വിലയുടെ ഏതാണ്ടും ആകുന്നു. നേരെ മറിച്ചു ഒരു കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ ന്യായമായ വില എന്തെന്നു ഗ്രാമനിവാസികൾക്കു എളുപ്പത്തിൽ മനസ്സിലാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഒരു തൊഴിൽ നികുതി ചുമത്തുന്നതിന്നായി (1) (c) എന്ന ഉപവണ്ഡം നിയമിക്കുന്നു. നികുതി ചുമത്തുവാനുദ്ദേശമായ ചില തൊഴിലുകളെയും മറ്റുപോരി A- പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്നു. ഹോട്ടൽ വെച്ചുപോരുന്നവർ, പണം കടം കൊടുക്കുന്നവർ, കച്ചവടക്കാർ, പ്രൊഫഷനിക്കാർ, മുതലായവരെക്കൊണ്ടു അവരുടെ പക്കൽ കൊടുപ്പിക്കുന്നതും നികുതി കാരം കൊടുപ്പായി വിനിശ്ചയം ചെയ്യുന്നതു ഭരുപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

(a) സർക്കാരിലേക്കായ പുറമ്പോക്കുകളും പൊതു സ്ഥലങ്ങളും; (b) പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ വകയിലുള്ളതിന്നു തദ്ദേശ ബോഡ്സ്കൾ വിട്ടുകൊടുത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളും സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും, (c) പഞ്ചായത്തിനു ചേർന്നതോ അവരുടെ നിയന്ത്രണത്തിൻകീഴിലിരിക്കുന്നതോ ആയ കെട്ടിടങ്ങളും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു ഫീസ്സുകൾ ചുമത്തുവാനായി (1) (d) മുതൽ (f) വരെ ഉപവണ്ഡങ്ങൾ നിയമിക്കുന്നു.

17 - ാം വണ്ഡപ്രകാരം ഗ്രാമത്തോടുകൂടെ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനു കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ചന്തകൊലികളെയും മറ്റും സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം വിരമോ മറ്റു കുറ്റങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തതിനെപ്പറ്റി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും ഉള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾക്കു പുറമെ ഫീസ്സുകൾ ചുമത്തുവാനായി (1) (g) എന്ന ഉപവണ്ഡവും നിയമിക്കുന്നു.

25 - ാം വണ്ഡം വകതിരിവില്ലാതെയോ ചെയ്യേണ്ടവണ്ണം ആലോചിക്കാതെയോ നികുതി ചുമത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ആലോചനകളെ ഈ വണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായ

നിശ്ചയം വിലക്കുന്നതും പഞ്ചായത്തുമാർക്കോ അവരുടെ നിർദ്ദേശപ്രകാരം യോഗത്തിന്റെ നേരെ അവർക്ക് തോന്നുന്നതായ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഉറപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതുമാകുന്നു.

27 - ാം വകുപ്പ്.—നിലവരിയെ പൂരണത്തിനുപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു പറഞ്ഞ കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുമ്പോലെ കുടികൾ കെട്ടിവസൂലാക്കുന്നതാണു്, ഓരോ നികുതികളും ഫീസുകളും പഞ്ചായത്തു കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

28 - ാം വകുപ്പ്.—നിലവരിയല്ലാതെയുള്ള ഓരോ നികുതികളും ഫീസുകളും ഒരുമിച്ചായി കെട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു പുനഃപരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ പഞ്ചായത്തിനോടു ചെയ്യാവുന്നതും, ആയവ നികുതികളുടെയും ഫീസുകളുടെയും തുടർച്ച ബാക്കികൾ ബാക്കി നിൽക്കുമ്പോൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

29 - ാം വകുപ്പ്.—ഓരോ ദേശത്തിലേക്കും ഗ്രാമത്തിൽനിന്നു പിരിക്കുന്ന നിലവരിയുടെ ഒരു ഭാഗം പഞ്ചായത്തിനു ഏല്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാണെന്നു തഹശീൽദാർ വിചാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിനും ഇതര ഗവർമ്മെന്റുകളും ഉപദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഓരോ ദേശത്തിലേക്കുള്ള ഓരോ ബോസ്കുകളുടെ ഓരോ ലെട്ടപ്പിന്റെ നിലയും അവയുടെ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽനിന്നു കൊട്ടപ്പെടുന്നതായ സംഖ്യകളെയും പറ്റി ആലോചിച്ചാൽ ഒരു ഉപദേശസൂചകം അനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതു സാദ്ധ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. എന്നാൽ ഒരു തദ്ദേശ ബോർഡോ ഗവർമ്മെന്റോ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനു കൊടുക്കുന്ന വല്ല അംശമായാലും പഞ്ചായത്തു പ്രവൃത്തിചെയ്യുന്ന വകയിൽ ചിലവു നിർത്തുന്നതിനു നിയമം വെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

5 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

30 - ാം വകുപ്പ്.—ഒരു പ്രസിഡാ 1884 ലെ തദ്ദേശ സഭായോഗ ആക്ടിലും 1884 ലെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി ആക്ടിലും അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നതായി അതിനനുസരിച്ചുപയോഗിക്കുന്ന നടപടിയെയെങ്കിലും വളരെ വിവരമായിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു. ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ തീരുമാനങ്ങളിലോ പ്രവൃത്തികളിലോനിന്നു ക്രമമായ അപ്പീലുകൾ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന വല്ല നിബന്ധനയും ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ, കക്ഷി പിണക്കത്തിന്റെയോ വ്യക്തിയായുള്ള തദ്ദേശ സംബന്ധമായി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതായ കഠിനമായ ദോഷം, ഇതര ഉദ്ദേശത്തിന്റെയോ ഒരു ഫലമായി പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ചില സംഗതികളിലും ചില സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലും പ്രവൃത്തിയിലും നടപടിയിലും സ്വതന്ത്രമായിവയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ നേരത്തെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുകയോ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു വിസ്തൃതമായ ഒരു അധികാരം ഒരുമിച്ചേക്കുന്നതു ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്.

32-ാ, 33-ാ വകുപ്പുകൾ, പഞ്ചായത്തു കാര്യത്തിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിൽ വിഘ്നമായി വീഴ്ച ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനെ നിർത്തിനിർത്തുകയോ, പിരിച്ചു കളയുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും, അതിനെ വിട്ടേച്ചു പോയ്പോയവരെ അതിന്റെ പണികൾ നടത്തുകയോ നീതിക്കുവേണ്ടി ഒരു വിധത്തിൽ അതിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ തുടങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടു വല്ലതും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും അധികാരം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. 1919 ലെ മെഷീൻ ഗ്രാമസഭാനിയമത്തിലെ 56-ാ, 57-ാ വകുപ്പുകൾ ഇതിനെ അനുകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

34 മുതൽ 36 വരെ വകുപ്പുകൾ.—ഓരോ നിയമപ്രകാരം ഗവർമ്മെന്റിലേക്കു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ എല്ലാ ഡ്യൂട്ടികളും നടത്തുന്നതു അവർക്കു സാധ്യമല്ലാതെ വരുന്നതുണ്ടു്. അപ്രകാരം സാധ്യമായാൽ തന്നെ, അതിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ഇച്ഛിക്കാത്തതുമുണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരെ എഴുപ്പിടുന്നതിനും അവയുടെ പ്രവൃത്തി മേൽനോക്കണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും, ഒരു രജിസ്ട്രാരെ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനും ചുമതലകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന അധികാരം ഒരിക്കൽ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾ എല്ലാംതന്നെ അവധിയിൽ വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനിനും ഏല്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും അധികാരം മുട്ടത്തരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു ഗ്രാമം വേർപ്പെടുത്തിക്കുന്നതിനോ 35 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിലൊ ആരുടെയൊ വല്ലവർക്കും മേൽവിചാരം കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ മേൽവിചാരം നിന്നിക്കുന്നതിനും ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. തദ്ദേശ ബോർഡുകളുടെ പ്രവൃ

ത്തിലെപ്പോലെയുള്ള പഞ്ചായത്തു പ്രവൃത്തികളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡുകളിലെയോ താലൂക്ക് ബോർഡുകളിലെയോ പ്രസിഡന്റുമാർക്ക് മേൽവിലാസം കൈയൊപ്പു ചെയ്യാതെ അയക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉടനടി അവസാനത്തെയ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്ത പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ, സ്പഷ്ടമായ കാരണങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുമായി മേൽവിലാസക്കാരനെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡ് ഒഴിവാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. മറ്റു പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്തുന്ന പഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ, യുക്തമെന്നു കണ്ടുള്ള മറ്റു മേൽപ്രസ്താവനകളും കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ വേണ്ട വിചാരണാധികാരം എഴുതിച്ചേർക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡിനായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. ഏഴുതി തയ്യാറാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതുള്ള ഫോറം ഇതിലുൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ഫോറത്തിനു പകരമുപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരവും പല്ലു യോഗത്തിനും എഴുതിച്ചേർക്കുവാൻ അവകാശപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതാകുന്നു.

36 – ാം വകുപ്പു.—34-ാം 35-ാം വകുപ്പുകൾപ്രകാരം ഒരിക്കൽ എഴുതിച്ചേർത്തു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന അധികാരങ്ങൾ തുടരുന്നുള്ളുവോ പിൻവലിച്ചു കളയുകയോ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി ഈ വകുപ്പു നിയമിക്കുന്നു.

6 – ാം ഭാഗം.

37 – ാം വകുപ്പു.—പഞ്ചായത്തു പണിയൊ ഉൽപന്നമോ നഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തിയതിനെപ്പറ്റി കുറ്റം ചെയ്തതിനോ ദുരുപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിയതിനോ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ അയാൾ ആ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കു നേരിട്ടുത്തരവാദിയാകുന്നപക്ഷം ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനായിത്തീർന്നതാകുന്നു. ആവശ്യമായ സംഗതികൾ തീർപ്പു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും പഞ്ചായത്തുമാരിൽനിന്നു നഷ്ടം വസൂലാക്കുന്നതിനും കല്പിക്കുന്നതിനും മുമ്പു അധികാരം ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു നല്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

38 – ാം വകുപ്പു.—(1) ഉപവകുപ്പു—1884 ലെ മദിരാശി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി ആക്ട് 261 (1) എന്ന വകുപ്പും, 1864 ലെ മദിരാശി തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ ആക്ട് 156 (1) എന്ന വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു വ്യവഹാരത്തിനു ഒരു മാസത്തെ അറിയിപ്പു ആവശ്യമാകുന്നു. ഗ്രാമത്തിലെ വഴിത്തികൾക്കു പറ്റുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന കാലത്തെ അറിയിപ്പു വേണമെന്നു ഒരു ഭേദഗതിൽ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു തീർപ്പു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തിനു സമയം വേണ്ടിവരുന്നതാകുന്നു.

39 – ാം വകുപ്പു.—1884 ലെ മദിരാശി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി ആക്ട് 277 – ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ അംഗീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അവ ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങളിലൊതുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരമായിട്ടുള്ളതു ഒരു ഗ്രാമത്തിലാകുന്നു.

41 – ാം വകുപ്പു,—ചട്ടങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അധികാരത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു വകുപ്പു നിയമിക്കുന്നു.

42 മുതൽ 45 വരെ വകുപ്പുകൾ—1920 ലെ മദിരാശി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി ആക്ട് 326, 329, 330, 331 എന്ന വകുപ്പുകളിൽനിന്നു അവശ്യമായ ഭേദഗതികളോടുകൂടി ഒരു വകുപ്പുകൾ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

A-പട്ടിക.

പട്ടിക പൂർണ്ണമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. നികുതി ചുമത്താവുന്നതായ ചില തൊഴിലുകളെപ്പറ്റി മാത്രമേ അതിൽ പറയുന്നുള്ളൂ. തൊഴിലുകളിന്മേലും വ്യാപാരങ്ങളിന്മേലും പ്രവൃത്തികളിന്മേലും നികുതി ചുമത്തുവാൻ ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്തു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുമ്പോൾ പട്ടികയോടു വല്ലതും ചേർക്കുന്നതിനോ അതിനെ വല്ലതും വിട്ടുകളയുന്നതിനോ അതിനു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമുള്ളതായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

പി. രാമയ്യൻ ഗ്രാമണി,

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എഫ്. ജെ. റിച്ചഡ്സ്,

സെക്രട്ടറി ഇരുപത്തി നാലാമൂർ,
ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ് (നിയമനിർമ്മാണ) വിഭാഗത്തിനായി.

(A true translation)

M. KRISHNAN,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു 1920 ലെ മതിരാശി ബില്ലിന്മേൽ സിലെക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റി എഴുതിയ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വിസമ്മതക്കുറിപ്പുകൾ.

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23 - ാം വകുപ്പു.—ഇപ്പോൾ നിലനിൽപ്പുള്ളിരിക്കുന്നതായ പ്രദേശത്തിന്മേൽ ഇപ്പോൾ കരം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതായ പ്രദേശത്തിലെയും സമീപത്തിലും വസിക്കുന്നവരോടുമുള്ള അംശമായി കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു കഷ്ടമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. (ഇല്ലാതിരുന്ന പാഴ്പ്പു വ്യാധികളെയും പോറലി വച്ചിരുന്ന സ്ഥലമായ) മതിരാശി—തങ്കനത്തവേലി സെന്റിനെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥലം പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണത്തിനു വേണ്ടി പിടിച്ചെടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ആയതിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥനു കൊടുക്കുന്ന നഷ്ടപരിഹാരം വല്ല കുറ്റകൃത്യവും മാറുന്നതായാൽ സമീപസ്ഥലം ഇപ്പോൾ കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ മാത്രമല്ല പൊതുജനാരോഗ്യത്തിനു ഭദ്രമായ ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു 23-ാം നിക്കംചെയ്യുന്നതിനായ മുഴുവൻ പട്ടണത്തിനും ഇപ്പോൾ സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. അതിനാൽ വല്ല നിർമ്മാണ ക്രമത്തിൻമേലും ചെലവു നികുതികൊടുക്കുന്നു എപ്പോഴും സ്വകീയമായ മേൽ മുഴുവൻ ശരിയായി വിനിയോഗിച്ചു പോരുന്നതാകുന്നു എന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. പ്രത്യേകമായ ഭാരമായി തോന്നുന്നതല്ല. അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തിയ പ്രദേശത്തിലെ സമീപവാസികൾക്കുവേണ്ടി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തിയതു മുഴുവൻ ഹേതുവായി കൊണ്ടു കോടതിയെ സമീപിച്ച നികുതിക്കു പുറമെ വല്ല അംശമായകവും കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതുമല്ല. വല്ല മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയിലെ സ്വകാര്യ നിലയുടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്കോ വല്ല കാര്യവിചാരക സഭയ്ക്കോ അവരുടെ നിലയിൽ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി നിർമ്മാണക്രമം തയ്യാറാക്കുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനും കൂടി 8 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായത്തിൽ നിബന്ധനയുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നും അവരെ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരെയോ കാര്യവിചാരകസഭകളെയോ ഗ്രാമനിർമ്മാണത്തിനുള്ള അംശമായകം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ബാധ്യതയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കേണ്ടതുമാണെന്നും ഞാൻ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

24 - ാ. ചന്ദ്രം.—ഒരു വസ്തുവിന്റെ വിലയിൽ പന്ത്രണ്ടുമാസകാലത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന വല്ല വർദ്ധനവോ കുറവോ ഒരു പുനർന്നിശ്ചയന നടത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ഒരു അതിവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു ഗ്രാമനിർമ്മാണത്തിനുള്ള അംശമായകം കൊടുപ്പുകാരും പുനഃപരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്നതു ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഗ്രാമനിർമ്മാണത്തിനുള്ള ഒരു അംശമായകം ചുമത്തുന്നതുതന്നെയാണെങ്കിൽ തന്നെ, വസ്തുവകകളുടെ ഒരു പുനഃപരിശോധനകൊണ്ടു കാണുന്ന ഉത്തരവുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊന്നും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ലെന്നിരിക്കെ, അനേക കാലങ്ങളിലുള്ള ഓരോ പുനഃപരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു നിലയുടമസ്ഥന്മാരെ അവരുടെ നിലയിൽ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു മുൻസിപ്പൽ അധ്യക്ഷന്മാർക്കു ധാരാളം അധികാരങ്ങൾ സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി സ്വന്തം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വിലയനുസരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നിലയുടമസ്ഥൻ ആക്ഷേപിക്കുമ്പോൾ, ഉടമസ്ഥന്റെ വിലനിശ്ചയത്തെക്കാൾ കുറവു വരുത്തുന്നതിനു അയാൾക്കു മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി സംഖ്യ നിബന്ധിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുമെന്ന ഒരു നിയമം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനു സംശയമില്ല. അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തിയ പ്രദേശത്തു കാര്യവിചാരകസഭയുടെ സ്വന്തം വിലനിശ്ചയം സംബന്ധിച്ചും അവരുടെ വസ്തുവിൽനിന്നു കാരാഗൃഹത്തിലേക്കു അവരുടെ സ്വന്തം വിലനിശ്ചയം സംബന്ധിച്ചും കൂടി അവരുടെ വസ്തു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നതിനു മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയും ഉടമസ്ഥനുമായി ഭേദമുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി അധ്യക്ഷന്മാർക്കു ചുമത്തുവാൻ കഴിയുന്ന ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളെ എന്നാൽ ഇളവുചെയ്യുന്നില്ല.

25 - ാം വകുപ്പു.—വസ്തു നികുതി ചുമത്തുന്നതു സംബന്ധിയായ ഗ്രാമനിർമ്മാണത്തിനുള്ള അംശമായകം ചുമത്തുന്നതിനും പിരിക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ട ചട്ടങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു അധികാരമുണ്ടെന്നു സിലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിലെ 25 - ാം ഖണ്ഡികയിൽ പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ വസ്തു നികുതിയുമായി ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ട വിലങ്ങളും

കെട്ടിടങ്ങളും ഗ്രാമീകരണത്തിനുള്ള വല്ല അംശായുകത്തിൽനിന്നും മുടി ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെടണമെന്നുള്ള 25 (2) (b) എന്ന ചട്ടം നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ, നിയോഗിലെ 30ല പ്രത്തെ 25 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിന്റെ പുനഃശോധന യെയ്തുതാനെന്നുള്ളതു സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

35 - ാം: ചട്ടം—ഏതു തൊഴുത്തായിരുന്നാലും ഒരു വീട്ടിൽ ഉടമയിലിരിക്കുന്നവരിൽ താമസിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള പ്രകൃത്യാ ഉള്ള ആഗ്രഹം ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാത്തപോലെ ഒരു ഇന്ത്യാക്കാരനും പൊതുവായിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു. അതുകാരണം അയാളുടെ എല്ലാ സമ്പാദ്യങ്ങളും വരവുകളും ഒരു വീടു വാങ്ങുന്നതിലും തന്റെ ഭാര്യക്കു വേണ്ടി ഏതാനും ചില ആഭരണങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും ചെലവഴിക്കുന്നു. ഡിധവകൾക്കൊ അനാഥ കുട്ടികൾക്കൊ വേണ്ടിയുള്ള ഗ്രൂപ്പുശേഖരമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു നാട്ടിൽ ദരിദ്രനും പണം സ്വരൂക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഏകവഴിയും ഉത്തരവായും ഉറപ്പുള്ളതായും ഉള്ള വഴി ഒരു വീടു കെട്ടുക എന്നുള്ളതാകുന്നു. രണ്ടാമതു പണം ഇറക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗമായി ഉപകരിക്കുന്നതു ഭൂമിയുടെ അയാൾ മരിച്ചശേഷം അയാളുടെ ഭാര്യക്കും കുട്ടികൾക്കും ഇരുന്നു പോരുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥലമായും നിലനിന്നു. ഇന്ത്യയിൽ അങ്ങിനെ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന വലിയ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പലതും ഉടയുന്ന സമ്പത്തിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു (1926 ഏപ്രിൽ 17 - ാം തീയതിയത്തെ സ്പെക്ടേറ്റർ മാസിക കാണുക). പാലി ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും മറ്റും സ്വന്തമായ വലിയ നിലങ്ങൾ നിരന്തരം കിടക്കുന്ന ഒരു നാട്ടിനെപ്പോലെയുള്ള ഒരു നാട്ടിൽ 1920 ലെ വാടക വസൂലാക്കുന്നതിനെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള ബില്ലിനെപ്പറ്റി മിസ്റ്റർ സ്വാമിനാഥ അയ്യരുടെ ഗ്രാമോക്കുവിടുപ്രസംഗം കൂടി നോക്കുക. പതിനായിരമിരുപതുകൾക്കു ഉടമാവകാശമുള്ള നൂറ്റി നാലിനും വിടുകൾ ചൊസായിലുണ്ടായിരിക്കെ അമ്പതിനായിരം ആളുകൾക്കു ഉടമാവകാശമുള്ള ഒന്നുപത്തിനായിരം വിടുകൾ മദിരാശിപട്ടണത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നു. ഒരു വലിയ നിലയിലും ഒരുവർഷമായും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന തിരിച്ചുപോക്കുന്ന ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾക്കായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനാൽ

അതുകൊണ്ടു തങ്ങൾക്കു പണ്ടേ പതിവു വാടകയും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകയും നേരിടുന്നതാകുന്നു. അവർ സ്വീതിയോടെ വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വീടുകളുടെ ഒരു ചെറിയ ഭാഗമായിട്ടോ മറ്റോ ഒന്നിനും എടുത്തു താമസിപ്പാൻ വല്ലതും കിട്ടുമോ എന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചു കൊണ്ടു തിരിക്കുന്നതു നിത്യകാഴ്ചയാകുന്നു. ഈ ബില്ലുകൊണ്ടു തങ്ങൾക്കു പിന്നെ നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതൊഴികെ മറ്റു മുതലുകൾ ഒന്നും സ്വന്തമായുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു അവർക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും കഴിയുന്നതാകുന്നു. ബിൽ എഴുതി തയ്യാറാക്കിയവർക്കു നിർമ്മാണക്രമങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ട മുതൽ വാങ്ങുവാൻ ചെയ്യുക എന്നതുകൂടെ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ദിവസത്തേക്കു മാത്രമെ ഉള്ളിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളൂ എന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ചെലവു തുക വകയിരുത്തുന്നതിനെക്കുറിച്ചോ സംഖ്യയുടെ കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കലിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചോ ഒന്നും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇതു കാരണങ്ങളെപ്രതി അവർ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപകാരപ്രദമായിത്തീരുന്നതായ ഒരു വ്യവഹാരമാകുന്നു. ബിൽ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിനു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതായ ഭാഗത്തേക്കു തന്നെ നിലയുറപ്പിച്ചാൽ തന്നെയും ചുരുങ്ങിയതു രണ്ടു കൊല്ലമെങ്കിലും കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അഞ്ചു ലക്ഷം രൂപാ മേലായിട്ടു

ിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണു. ഉപദേശകന്റെ നിലയിലുള്ള അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തി ഒരു ന്യായകർത്താവു നിയുക്തിക്കുന്നതിനു പകരം തന്റെ യോഗ്യതയ്ക്കു ഉപദേശം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിനു മുഴുവനുമായി ഒരു പട്ടണത്തിൽനിന്നു വിശ്വസ്തനെ മാത്രമേ നാം തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളൂ എന്നു കാണിക്കുന്നു. ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവർണ്ണരിനെ കഴിവുകൊടുക്കുന്നതായ നിബന്ധന ഉദ്ദ്യോഗനിയമ്മുലം ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്ന അപകടത്തെ ഒഴിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. എന്നുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ ചില സംഗതികളിൽ ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം ന്യായകർത്താവിന്റെ സ്വാധീനത്തിൽ അധികാരസ്ഥനാക്കി ഗവർണ്ണരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അവർ മേലായി ഒരു മേലധികാരിയായി ഒരു ന്യായകർത്താവിനെ പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണത്തിനുള്ള തന്റെതന്നെ ഉദ്ദേശത്തിനു സഹായിപ്പിച്ചു താഴ്ത്തുകയോ അടക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള അവകാശം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു. രണ്ടു കക്ഷിയിൽ ഒരു മദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ അവസ്ഥകളിൽ തന്നെവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല അതു ഉപശ്രവകരമായി പരിണമിക്കയും ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ളതാണെന്നു, തനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നു.

എന്റെ കൂടെയുള്ളാശയക്കാരായ അധിക ചങ്ങാതിമാർക്കും അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽനിന്നു ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി വ്യത്യാസിക്കുന്നതു മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ സംഗതി 23-ം, 24-ം ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ഗ്രാമീകരണത്തിനുള്ള അംശമായകത്തെപ്പറ്റി ആകുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ നടപ്പിൽ പ്രകാരം ഒരു താലൂക്കു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു പുതിയ ഒരു ഗ്രാമമാകുന്നു. പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണപ്രദേശത്തിനു അടുത്തുള്ള ചില കുടികളുടെ വിലയിൽ സംഖ്യകുറഞ്ഞതായ വർദ്ധനവിൻറെ ഒരു പങ്കു വസൂലാക്കേണമെന്നുള്ള പ്രമാണം (മറ്റുള്ളതെപ്പിലിൽ പറയുന്നതു) എപ്പോൾതന്നെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണു. സിലെക്ടു കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ അതിനെപ്പിന്നെയും ദേഭഗതിപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു. കാരണമിതാണു: എപ്പോൾതന്നെ അഥവാ അവസരത്തിലധികമോ ഒരു സൗകര്യമുണ്ടു. പെരുമാറ്റമോ പരിഷ്കരിക്കുന്നതിനായ നികുതി കെട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള പുതിയ ഒരു പ്രമാണം പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണപ്രദേശങ്ങൾക്കു സംവിധാനപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള കൂടെ സംഗതിയിൽ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണമെന്നും മാറ്റുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും പരിസരങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള കുടികളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണമെന്നും മാറ്റുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും പരിസരങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള കുടികളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ പെടില്ലെന്നും; മാറ്റു തരത്തിലുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളെ അല്പംപോലെയുള്ള കുടുതൽ നികുതിയുടെ അനേപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു ശതമാനത്തിനു എന്തുകൊണ്ടു ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൂടാ എന്നും ഒരുപക്ഷം നികുതികൊണ്ടു ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ചിലവുകൊണ്ടു പെരുപ്പിക്കുന്നതുള്ള അവശ്യം ഒരുലോഭകാരണമെന്നു ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ അധികമായി നിശ്ചയപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന നിലയ്ക്കുള്ള സംഗതിയിലുള്ള ഭാരത്തിനു എന്തുകൊണ്ടു പിന്നെയും അധികമാക്കേണമെന്നുള്ള ഉൽപ്പാദനശക്തിയായ സാധുക്കളെ ഞാൻ കാണുന്നില്ല. പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണത്തിനായി ഒരു വല്ല ഉൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയുടെയോ വല്ല ഗ്രാമത്തിനോ ചിലവു ആവശ്യമായിവന്നാൽ, പ്രലോഭനത്തിലുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളിലെ നികുതിയുടെ പാട്ടത്തിലുള്ളതിനെപ്പോലും ശരിപ്പെടുത്തി ആ ഗ്രാമത്തിനുവേണ്ടി നികുതി കൂട്ടുന്നതു ചുരുക്കമായിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഒരു നല്ല പ്രധാന രേഖയുടെ (അതിൽ ഒടുവിലത്തെയായ സാമ്പത്തിക സംഘടനയിലെ പ്രൊവിൻഷ്യൽ ശവൺസിലിനെ നികുതി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നഗരവാസികൾക്കു ഭാഗികമായ ശക്തിക്കു ബാധകമായിരുന്നു) അവലംബിച്ചുള്ള ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രത്യേക അനുവാദം വാങ്ങാതെ ബില്ലിൽ (ഇപ്പോൾ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ) ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നു എനിക്കു ബലമായ സംശയമുണ്ടു.

1888 ജൂൺ 2-ാം തീ. ബി. കെ. നരസിംഹ ഭട്ടർ.

(A true translation)

M. KRISHNAN,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
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No. 25.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22 1920 [Price, 4 as. 6 c.

REVENUE NOTIFICATION.

REVIEW OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1919–1920.

1. General summary.—The following table summarises the value of the sea-borne trade, both foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, for the year ending 31st March 1920, compared with the value for the two preceding years and for the pre-war year:—

	1913-14.	1917-18.	1918-19	1919-20.	Increase or decrease in 1919-20 compared with 1918-19	Percentage of difference in 1919-20.
A.—PRIVATE.						
I. Foreign Trade.						
Imports—	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
Merchandise	16,38,18,333	12,10,10,805	11,36,02,012	10,79,89,630	+ 1,42,26,618	+ 12·64
Gold	9,40,784	9,30,000	..	38,84,120	+ 16,85,220	..
Silver	14,71,173	17,81,809	177	18,391	+ 18,217	..
Total, Imports ..	16,62,64,244	12,47,02,613	11,36,02,189	11,49,44,150	+ 1,79,00,055	+ 15·67
Exports—						
Foreign merchandise re-exported.	20,61,488	26,12,462	42,30,428	48,60,421	+ 6,12,993	+ 22·35
Indian produce	35,79,31,312	18,08,87,956	23,53,60,653	16,18,41,248	+16,32,60,796	+ 67·81
Gold	1,06,372	364	..	..	..	..
Silver	62,38,340	75,964	..	30,00,000	+ 30,00,000	..
Total, Exports ..	36,83,37,492	18,35,76,872	24,36,11,131	16,96,51,670	+11,79,59,911	+ 48·39
Total, Foreign Trade ..	53,46,01,736	30,41,79,285	35,01,05,140	28,45,95,820	+13,58,59,966	+ 27·31
II. Coasting Trade.						
Imports—						
Indian produce	7,55,93,944	5,31,60,846	8,46,10,700	12,78,14,488	+ 4,31,14,488	+ 50·61
Foreign merchandise	97,20,244	81,48,721	1,03,50,933	1 71,02,807	+ 67,46,874	+ 68·18
Gold	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	2,37,140	5,85,000	61,825	11,025	— 50,800	+ 48·28
Total, Imports ..	8,56,51,328	6,17,94,570	9,51,27,458	14,50,28,220	+ 4,98,83,562	+ 52·35
Exports—						
Indian produce	5,39,01,356	6,68,50,584	6,46,96,465	7,31,18,451	+ 1,13,80,186	+ 13·48
Foreign merchandise	13,90,819	16,26,000	13,99,324	21,01,018	+ 6,01,694	+ 61·74
Gold	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	2,67,000	5,54,056	30,300	9,800	— 10,500	— 53·20
Total, Exports ..	5,55,59,175	7,10,30,640	6 83,25,089	7,52,29,269	+ 1,09,99,180	+ 17·35
Total, Coasting Trade ..	14,05,10,503	13,27,25,210	16,10,52,747	22,02,57,489	+ 6,08,84,742	+ 61·68
Grand Total, Private Trade ..	67,51,12,239	43,69,04,497	51,11,57,887	71,47,61,028	+19,35,93,141	+ 37·86
B.—GOVERNMENT.						
Foreign—						
Imports	44,08,707	1,48,54,457	1,03,15,425	46,18,678	— 57,05,747	— 55·77
Exports	1,66,248	6,46,73,818	85,267	3,76,073	+ 2,90,806	+ 337·81
Coasting—						
Imports	11,27,831	10,56,560	8,58,302	7 28,997	— 1,29,305	— 15·07
Exports	9,61,442	60,81,368	15,81,589	13,76,661	— 2,04,928	— 12·96
Total, Government Transactions ..	66,64,228	7,66,66,203	1,28,81,854	68,11,411	— 60,70,273	— 47·16
Total Trade ..	68,16,83,169	51,75,70,972	53,70,39,741	72,15,72,439	+18,45,01,868	+ 29·15

Note.—Throughout this Review the figures of trade for 1913–14 are shown, as affording a more interesting standard for comparison than the usual five-year average which is now of little value owing to the abnormal conditions during the war.

The year under review may be said to mark the beginning of a new era in the development of trade and commerce, which in the quinquennium ending 1918–19 were affected by abnormal conditions arising from the war. During this period, the shortage of freight, due to the commandeering of vessels for military transport and the intensification of the submarine campaign in the latter stages of the war, was admittedly the principal factor which largely arrested both the import and export trade. The effects of this shortage continued to be felt for a few months after the signing of the armistice in November 1918; but a great improvement in the situation was effected after April 1919 by the release in increasing numbers of vessels used for war purposes and by the provision of new tonnage. The additional tonnage available, and the considerable fall in freights and insurance charges, were among the principal causes which led to a general revival in trade during the year. The removal of nearly all the restrictions and prohibitions in force during the war, especially in regard to the export of certain commodities, also contributed in no small degree towards the great expansion which took place. The distinct improvement in agricultural conditions placed exporters in a favourable position to meet the heavy demands for raw material and produce from foreign countries, and the great impetus given to industrial activity during the war led to a marked increase of business in articles wholly or mainly manufactured. The export trade, though somewhat interfered with by the high and rapidly moving exchange, was greatly encouraged by the satisfactory prices realized for nearly all classes of goods, while the import trade was benefited by the favourable rates of exchange ruling during the greater part of the year. The increase in the output in some of the belligerent countries, as a result of the return to productive employment of immense numbers of men after demobilization, and the withdrawal or relaxation of restrictions on exports of certain classes of goods from those countries, enabled importers in India to obtain more freely supplies of goods of which the receipts had been considerably curtailed during the war. The result of this improvement in trade conditions is to be seen in the great expansion of imports and exports which is exhibited in the above table.

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of this Presidency was Rs. 7,216 lakhs (the highest on record), showing an increase of Rs. 1,645 lakhs, or nearly 30 per cent as compared with that of the preceding year, and of Rs. 1,400 lakhs, or 24 per cent, as compared with 1913–14. No conclusions of any permanent value can, however, be drawn from the increase in value of the trade, as the figures in recent years have been inflated by an unparalleled rise in prices; but, as will be seen from the details embodied in paragraphs 6 to 52 below, notable advances have been recorded in the volume of imports and exports of the principal commodities. *Government transactions* accounted for Rs. 63 lakhs of the total value, representing a decrease of Rs. 91 lakhs as compared with 1918–19. Detailed remarks in regard to Government transactions in the foreign trade will be found in paragraph 53 below.

The total value of the *foreign trade in private merchandise* increased by 36 per cent to Rs. 4,903 lakhs, which is Rs. 675 lakhs in excess of the figure for 1913–14. *Imports* advanced by 14 per cent from Rs. 1,176·94 lakhs in 1918–19 to Rs. 1,337·90 lakhs, which is only Rs. 297·56 lakhs short of the figure for 1913–14. The improvement was due to larger receipts of mineral oils, metals, machinery, motor vehicles, railway plant and rolling stock, hardware, cotton manufactures, cement, instruments, raw silk, and wood and timber, set off by decreased imports under cotton twist and yarn, sugar, paper and pasteboard, seeds, spices, chemicals and tobacco. *Exports* amounted to Rs. 3,564·92 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2,424·41 lakhs and Rs. 2,590·93 lakhs in 1918–19 and 1913–14 respectively, an increase of 47 and 37 per cent. The expansion over 1918–19 is the net result of increased shipments under raw cotton, seeds, leather, cotton twist and yarn, raw skins, coir manufactures, coffee, cotton manufactures, manures, fibre for brushes and brooms, sugar, drugs and medicines, tea, tobacco, raw jute and spices, and a decline in exports under grain and pulse and raw rubber.

Details of movements of treasure are shown in paragraph 54 below. Imports of treasure amounted to Rs. 11·65 lakhs, Rs. 10·85 lakhs of which represented the value of gold imported in contravention of the Gold (Import) Act, 1917. Exports of treasure were valued at Rs. 30 lakhs and consisted of Government of India rupees shipped to Ceylon.

The *coasting trade* in private merchandise rose from Rs. 1,810 lakhs to Rs. 2,203 lakhs, or 22 per cent. *Imports* advanced from Rs. 952·06 lakhs to Rs. 1,150·67 lakhs as a result of larger arrivals of grain and pulse, mineral oils and sugar, while *exports* receded from Rs. 858·06 lakhs to Rs. 752·17 lakhs in consequence of smaller shipments of raw cotton, pepper, coffee and rice, partly set off by larger shipments of cotton goods and groundnuts.

2. Balance of trade.—The following table shows the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure under foreign trade during the past five years and during the year 1913–14 :—

	Private.			Private and Government.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1913–14	16,53,88,314	30,82,37,493	14,28,49,179	18,97,76,351	24,99,22,710	6,01,46,359
1914–15	11,46,97,618	24,92,53,278	13,45,55,660	15,19,24,047	21,54,38,207	6,35,14,160
1915–16	12,87,58,699	26,91,24,804	14,03,66,105	15,84,70,812	25,98,41,950	10,13,71,138
1916–17	15,47,02,810	19,94,76,892	4,47,74,082	13,95,67,077	21,35,50,417	7,39,83,340
1917–18	11,76,93,784	24,24,11,464	12,47,17,680	13,10,09,114	24,24,46,718	11,14,37,604
1918–19	13,45,84,180	45,84 81,370	32,45 37,191	15,94,72,817	38,97,67,745	22,03,94,928

3. Customs revenue.—The following table shows the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, realized in the Madras Presidency :—

	1913–14.	1918–19.	1919–20.	Increase or decrease in 1919–20, compared with 1918–19.
	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt) ..	75,76,772	88,85,446	1,03,19,777	+ 14,33,328
Import duty on salt	4 164	6,761	1,932	— 726
Export duty	9,30,467	7,20,215	7,31,043	+ 10,328
Total, Gross duty ..	85,14,052	96,08,318	1,10,51,752	+ 14,42,851
Refunds and Drawbacks—				
Imports	1,16,691	1,57,979	1,69,353	+ 11,374
Exports	81,691	63,781	48,115	— 8,331
Total ..	1,47,682	2,11,430	2,14,375	+ 2,745
Total, Net duty ..	83,67,211	93,97,288	1,08,37,376	+ 14,40,161

The total gross revenue was Rs. 110·52 lakhs, an increase over the previous year of Rs. 14·43 lakhs, or 15 per cent. The amount of import duty realized increased from Rs 88·85 lakhs to Rs. 103·19 lakhs, or by 16 per cent. Larger collections under petroleum (+ Rs. 12·13 lakhs), liquors (+ Rs. 4·20 lakhs), metals and manufactures of metals (+ Rs. 3·54 lakhs), and cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (+ Rs. 2·23 lakhs) were set off by smaller receipts under sugar (— Rs. 10·29 lakhs). The slight increase of Rs. 0·10 lakh under export duty was the net result of collections on shipments of raw hides and skins since September 1919 (Rs. 4·73 lakhs) and larger receipts from tea, partly set off by smaller receipts from rice (— Rs. 4·76 lakhs).

4. Standard price level.—The following table shows the variations in the average prices of the more important articles of commerce. The mean for the years 1898–99, 1899–1900 and 1900–01 has been taken as the standard price level, viz., 100 :—

	Average for three years ending 1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Imports.							
Metals and ores—copper	100	91·60	126 70	208·24	277·18	260·95	183·60
Metals and ores—iron and steel	100	83 80	148 56	211·60	302 96	292 71	206 11
Oils, kerosene	100	121·45	110 90	120 88	151 61	151 20	186·37
Spices, betelnuts	100	113·01	148·60	143·88	143·88	144·60	163·54
Sugar (15 Dutch standard and above)	100	77 81	118 94	130·43	145·18	137·41	240·32
Textiles, cotton—twist and yarn	100	104 18	135·43	213 14	217·43	244·12	343·60
" " piece-goods—grey	100	238 27	141·32	193·13	235·55	409·23	430 77
" " piece-goods—white	100	133·74	151·31	139·67	214·62	261 26	273 80
" " piece-goods—coloured	100	122·70	158 89	212 27	280 12	362 80	362·60
Exports.							
Coffee	100	87·47	100 16	83·41	87 80	95·12	111·61
Coir manufactures	100	117·58	127·47	123·80	133 92	140·84	164·42
Grain and pulse—rice in the husk	100	123·64	146·00	161·83	180·57	106·35	..
Grain and pulse—rice cotn. (ex husk)	100	118·78	105 03	111·05	372 16	170 26	160·83
Skins, raw	100	114·73	134 35	205·38	177·44	103 81	318 54
Leather—hides, tanned or dressed	100	126 14	195 80	227·84	230·73	262 32	331·83
Leather—skins	100	110 12	143 31	212·89	282 39	263 46	284 53
Manures	100	148 90	207 07	243·25	289 67	296 42	338·43
Oils, coconut	100	148 75	158·27	176 81	161 36	140·84	231 71
Oil-cakes	100	138·19	117·03	131·19	129 41	150 71	190·54
Seeds—castor	100	126·62	103 28	119 04	150 74	542 85	245·67
Seeds—copra	100	170 20	117·03	161·80	174 12	180 60	202 27
Seeds—groundnuts	100	141·71	100·04	122·31	90 18	116 28	236·59
Seeds—sesamum (til or gingili)	100	144·36	138·53	136·31	126·02	174 47	211·93
Spices, pepper	100	83 10	83·86	141 74	143 36	135 43	148 30
Sugar (15 Dutch standard and below)	100	132·26	159·72	148·74	197·46	199·01	269·83
Tea	100	99·05	96 05	99 88	98 33	95·70	97 18
Textiles—cotton, raw	100	126 61	130·47	184 00	256 87	412·80	304 48
Textiles—twist and yarn	100	146·26	120 98	178 87	250 01	326 35	294 44
Textiles—piece-goods	100	130·45	131·74	210 90	153·94	198 10	210 94

Prices of imported goods showed a slight decrease, except in the case of sugar, betelnuts and kerosene oil which showed an increase. Under exports, the prices were high under almost all heads, except raw cotton. The increase was most marked under raw and tanned skins, coconut oil, groundnuts, sesamum seeds and sugar.

FOREIGN TRADE.

5. The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the Presidency:—

	Imports.				Exports.			
	1913-14.	1918-19.	1919-20.	Increase or decrease in 1919-20, compared with 1918-19.	1913-14.	1918-19.	1919-20.	Increase or decrease in 1919-20, compared with 1918-19.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
I. Food, drink and tobacco.	176·24	236·48	168 57	− 77·91	602 73	598·74	578 78	− 19·99
II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	77 23	63 19	180 53	+ 117·30	1,125·97	691 07	1,008·41	+ 317 34
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	1,080·47	815·00	819 01	+ 124·01	653 25	1,030 29	1,186·84	+ 452·49
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified.	30·07	42·07	33·60	− 3·03	77·09	87 71	95 85	+ 8 34
Total ..	1,035·49	1,176 93	1,201·69	+ 160·96	2,560·03	2,004 11	2,584·03	+ 2,140·01

Imports.—The decrease under group I was due to smaller receipts of sugar, spices and tobacco. Larger arrivals of mineral oils and raw silk were responsible for an increase under group II. The increase under group III was accounted for by increased imports of metals, machinery, motor vehicles, railway materials, hardware and cotton manufactures.

Exports.—Smaller shipments of grain and pulse, partly set off by larger shipments of coffee, sugar, tea, tobacco and spices resulted in a net decrease under group I. The increase under group II was brought about by larger consignments of raw cotton, seeds, raw skins, manures and raw jute, but shipments of raw rubber showed a decrease. Increased shipments of leather, cotton twist and yarn, coir manufactures and drugs and medicines accounted for the improvement under group III. Larger exports of living animals and articles by post improved the figure under group IV. Foreign Imports.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

6. The following table shows the relative importance of the principal foreign articles, imported into the Madras Presidency :—

Foreign imports.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	Increase or decrease in 1920-21 compared with 1919-20	Percentage of total imports in 1920-21.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Cotton manufactures	4,68,53,805	2,26,24,113	4,15,81,954	+ 89,57,781	18 45
Metals and ores	1,60,38,767	85,95,028	1,24,38,291	+ 49,13,263	5 52
Oils	43,38,465	13,30,984	1,49,10,892	+ 1,15,80,008	6 61
Cotton twist and yarn	3,22,18,244	1,46,76,984	1,27,21,213	— 19,55,771	5 64
Machinery and millwork	71,99,198	21,22,672	99,56,731	+ 78,34,059	4 41
Sugar	63,30,501	1,17,48,742	53,11,953	— 64,36,789	2 36
Spices	53,94,118	82,16,007	40,21,964	— 41,94,043	1 79
Railway plant and rolling-stock	1,24,28,743	9,91,405	3,97,990	— 5,93,415	0 18
Articles imported by post	68,76,819	84,56,656	97,77,189	+ 13,20,533	4 34
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electro-plated ware.	42,04,793	14,59,538	37,88,636	+ 23,29,098	1 68
Motor cars and motor cycles	23,23,830	4,27,480	37,85,324	+ 33,57,844	1 68
Provisions and oilmen's stores	27 68 051	41,91,563	37,51,122	+ 9 59,559	1 66
Paper and pasteboard	45,29,811	32,35,891	24,61,648	— 7,74,243	1 09
Liquors including methylated and perfumed spirit	21,64,200	15,96,561	25,13,174	+ 9,16,613	1 12
Silk, raw and manufactures	8 51,017	13,12,864	29,61,114	+ 16,48,250	1 31
Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof	17,11,749	8,81,752	31,22,869	+ 22,41,117	1 38
Dyeing and tanning substances	16,34,243	13,60,274	12,72,334	— 87,940	0 56
Jute, raw and manufactures	11,31,842	17 61 948	13,70,160	— 3,91,812	0 61
Wood and timber	9,16,660	8 94,872	13,58,407	+ 4,63,535	0 60
Sundries	11,35,827	9,81,158	13,19,823	+ 3,38,665	0 58
Rubber, raw and manufactures	2,54,882	18,74,814	12,75,114	— 5,99,700	0 56
Drugs and medicines	11,30,977	8,99,878	15,07,119	+ 6,07,241	0 67
Building and engineering materials	11,23,618	6 46,965	11,36,718	+ 4,89,753	0 50
Tobacco, raw and manufactures	9,24,538	16,8 ,570	11,3 ,142	— 7,49 (28	0 50
Apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes)	48,73,305	18,17,256	10,79,132	— 7,32,819	0 48
Chemicals and chemical preparations	18,95,182	22,74,617	10,16,198	— 12,58,327	0 75
Hides and skins, raw	8,65,960	3,67,038	30,02,491	+ 6,35,4 8	0 74
Paints and painters' materials	4,93,168	4,73,6 8	9,08,126	+ 4 34,491	0 64
Glass and glassware	80,72,774	4,12,647	7,97,037	+ 3,84,390	0 35
Hemp	11,91,039	9,56,284	7,24,060	— 2,32,224	0 32
Arms, ammunition and military stores	10,13,108	11,43,984	7,21,888	— 4,20,096	0 15
Stationery (excluding paper	4,60,945	4,48,168	6,95,184	+ 47,016	0 31
Books and printed matter	6,26,454	6,24,585	8,72,270	+ 17,3 5	0 39
Boots	50,777	41,41,986	4,51,214	— 16,88,832	0 45
Tea-chests, entire or in sections	3,40,141	4,08,831	5,96,649	+ 87,818	0 26
Cycles (other than motor cycles) and parts thereof.	3,97,524	3,94,943	6,44,271	+ 2,54,518	0 41
Leather	4,21,459	3,37,638	4,82,303	+ 94,588	0 36
Haberdashery and millinery	10,85,011	4,80,393	4,14,376	— 8,018	0 33
Fruits and vegetables	3,31,907	3,91,616	3,37,7 4	— 41,838	0 25
Jewellery and parts of gold and silver	3,11,808	1,08 103	3,15,190	+ 1,7 ,781	0 24
Gums and resins	2,83,314	2,8 ,367	3,11,138	+ 30 715	0 4
Belting for machinery	7,35,816	8,48,780	8,01,363	— 5,41,817	0 18
Clocks and watches	1,79,968	3,24,310	6,04,126	+ 2 ,496	0 24
Wool, raw and manufactures	1,81,783	6,18,191	2,87,687	— 2,29,528	0 13
Toys and requisites for games and sports	3,71,014	2,85,781	2,28,376	— 57,4 0	0 10
Earthenware and porcelain	3,65,852	1,48,140	2,09,941	+ 61,001	0 15
Lac	6,113	2,34,859	1,99,978	— 34,011	0 13
Animals, living	4,76,0 0	2,30,9 8	97,996	— 1,71,970	0 05
Other articles	54,35,196	20,58,053	33,81,814	+ 4,13,7 8	1 53
Total, merchandise	20,25,45,48	13,31,83,619	19,37,20,615	+ 1,68,96,013	100 00

I. FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

The total value under this head decreased from Rs. 248 48 lakhs to Rs 168 87 lakhs.

Foreign Imports.

7. Liquors.—

Liquors.	1917-18		1918-19		1919-20.		Increase or decrease in 1919-20 compared with 1918-19.	
	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.
Ale, beer and porter and cider and other fermented liquors.	661,616	6 06	72,810	3 56	80,226	3 93	+ 7,416	+ 0·38
Spirits—								
Whisky	35,036	3 26	44,454	3 79	44,045	3 84	— 409	+ 0·05
Brandy	58,117	3 98	17,418	0 40	18,230	0 56	+ 812	+ 0·16
Other potable spirits	31,656	1 47	81,558	2 81	51,728	2 58	+ 20,170	+ 1·77
Total, Spirits ..	124,808	12 67	93,928	13 25	114,003	13 68	+ 21,131	+ 0·43
Wines	68,101	3 41	34,116	1·65	54,656	3 51	+ 18,509	+ 1·86
Total Liquors ..	853,525	19 14	197,954	18 29	249,067	20·12	+ 41,113	+ 1·83

The total imports of *liquors* increased by 22 per cent in gallonage and 10 per cent in value and thus made good, to a large extent, the deficiency recorded in the trade of the preceding year. The trade in *ale, beer and porter* in bulk revived and showed an expansion from 5,20 gallons in 1918-19 to 18,720 gallons, while the imports in bottles further declined from 77,750 gallons to 59,455 gallons. Supplies from the United Kingdom improved from 45,850 gallons to 48,917 gallons, but the trade in Japanese bottled beer receded from 40,820 to 28,801 gallons. Imports of ale and beer from Australia and Holland amounted to 9,059 and 5,016 gallons respectively, against none in the previous year.

Under *spirits*, the imports expanded by 23 per cent in quantity and 4 per cent in value. There was very little variation in the imports of *whisky*. Imports from the United Kingdom declined from 44,048 gallons to 40,232 gallons while those from the United States and Australia rose by 1,861 and 1,923 gallons respectively. There was a 5 per cent increase in the quantity of *brandy* imported. A reduction in the supplies from the United Kingdom from 6,279 gallons to 4,079 gallons was counterbalanced by an increase in the imports from France from 10,191 gallons to 12,176 gallons, and by the receipt for the first time of 738 gallons from Australia. Imports of other sorts of potable spirits improved by 20,070 gallons, or by 67 per cent. *Cot-sako arrack*, the imports of which rose from 19,805 gallons to 30,776 gallons, contributed the chief share of the total increase. The other liquors were *gin*, *rum* and *liqueurs* the imports of which amounted to 6,278, 2,261 and 643 gallons against 3,054, 684 and 318 gallons in 1918-19.

Imports of *wines* improved by 18,509 gallons, or 114 per cent, the increase being most marked in the case of port and other still red wines. The United Kingdom supplied 40 per cent of the total imports, France 25 per cent and Spain 19 per cent.

8. Provisions and oilman's stores.—The value of imports under this head totalled Rs. 27·54 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 5·59 lakhs, or 25 per cent, which is mainly attributable to the removal of restrictions on exports from the United Kingdom and better shipping facilities. The largest share of the increase came from the United Kingdom, which supplied goods to the value of Rs. 8·83 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 2·58 lakhs in the previous year. Imports from Australia improved from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 3·03 lakhs, but there was a decline in the receipts from the Straits Settlements, which sent only Rs. 9·34 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 13·01 lakhs in the preceding year. *Biscuits* showed an increase from Rs. 0·62 lakh to Rs. 3·12 lakhs and *condensed milk* from Rs. 1·96 lakhs to Rs. 3·71 lakhs.

9. Spices.—Imports of *spices* declined from Rs. 62·15 lakhs to Rs. 49·38 lakhs. *Betelnuts* formed as usual the bulk of the imports under this head and amounted to 237,461 cwt. valued at Rs. 47·35 lakhs, against 315,881 cwt. valued at Rs. 59·43 lakhs. Ceylon and the Straits Settlements supplying 47 and 53 per cent of the quantity. The decrease is due partly to accumulated stocks and partly to smaller crops in Ceylon.

10. Sugar—

Foreign Imports.

Sugar.	1918-19.		1919-20.		1919-20.		Increase or decrease in 1919-20 compared with 1918-19	
	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.
Refined sugar (10 Dutch standard and above)—								
From Straits Settlements	2,120	1·00	745,181	113·81	148,982	40·71	— 894,199	— 72 80
,, Java	497,113	23·98	27,673	3·97	3,766	2 42	— 16,9 8	— 1 48
,, United Kingdom	3,109	0 19	..	..	1,687	0·33	+ 1,387	+ 0 28
,, Mauritius	53,790	2·49	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Austria-Hungary	40,934	2 03	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, other countries	1,468	0·13	290	0·08	3,293	0·48	+ 3,003	+ 0·32
Total	552,461	31 82	773,122	117·85	153,707	44 07	— 619,413	— 73 46
Unrefined sugar (15 Dutch standard and below)—								
From Mauritius	82,281	2·02	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Java	7,781	0 37	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, other countries	89	0·01	3	..	94	0·01	+ 91	+ 0·01
Total	40,101	2·40	3	..	94	0 01	+ 91	+ 0 01
Molasses—								
From Java	166,372	2·83	..	..	118,731	7·01	+ 168,732	+ 7·01
,, other countries	368	0 21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	166,740	3 37	..	..	118,731	7·01	+ 168,732	+ 7 01
Confectionary—								
From United Kingdom	15,376	1·09	6	..	5,008	1 01	+ 5,01 5	+ 1·01
,, other countries	170	0 10	720	0·01	175	0·11	+ 305	+ 0·10
Total	15,514	0·99	726	0·01	5,271	2 04	+ 5,347	+ 1 04
Saccharine	43	0 15	1	0·05	17	0·01	+ 18	+ 0 01
Total, Sugar	744,859	39 01	773,849	117·92	309 913	53 20	— 434,936	— 64·72

The imports of *refined sugar* amounted to 153,707 cwt. valued at Rs. 44·07 lakhs, a decrease of 80 per cent in quantity and 62 per cent in value. This large reduction is mainly due to the imports at this port from Singapore and Java being confined to the requirements of the Madras Presidency, extra tonnage having enabled consignments for Bombay to be shipped direct to that port instead of being landed at this port, as in the previous year, for carriage by rail to Bombay. The abnormal rise in prices of Java sugar, due to the poor crop in 1918, and the widespread shortage resulting from the small supplies of European beet sugar, led to a further reduction in the imports of sugar from Singapore and Java. Large quantities of Java sugar, amounting to 158,409 cwt. and 49,284 cwt., respectively, were imported for local requirements from Calcutta and Bombay, where stocks had accumulated owing to better shipping facilities to those ports. The local prices of white Java sugar rose steadily from Rs. 43 per bag of 2 cwt. at the beginning of April 1919, to Rs. 73 at the beginning of March 1920, since when there has been a slight decline, the closing price being Rs. 66. Imports from the Straits Settlements declined by 80 per cent and those from Java by 86 per cent. There have been no imports from Mauritius during the past three years.

Imports of *unrefined sugar* were only 94 cwt. High prices of country jaggery induced larger imports of cheap *molasses* for distillery purposes, as imports had been restricted during previous years on account of the war.

11. Tobacco.—The total imports were 358,493 lb. valued at Rs. 14·37 lakhs against 587,640 lb. valued at Rs. 18·87 lakhs, a decrease of 40 per cent both in quantity and value. Imports of *unmanufactured tobacco* declined from 189,222 lb. to 115,576 lb. The reduction was confined mainly to the receipts from the Straits Settlements and Sumatra, and was due to the trade having got back into the old pre-war channels with the result that the bulk of the crop was sent to Europe, and Amsterdam in particular, where it was available for purchase and re-export by buyers. The effect of this diversion was immediately apparent in the curtailment of direct exports to consuming countries like India. The receipts at this port from the Straits Settlements and Sumatra declined from 93,294 and 67,859 lb. to 31,035 and 12,712 lb. respectively. This decrease was, however, set off to a certain extent by an increase in the imports from the United Kingdom, Java and the United States of America, which rose from 8,466, 6,796 and 15,050 lb. to 17,519, 8,845 and 31,570 lb., respectively, and by the receipt for the first time of 10,000 lb. and 3,190 lb. from Egypt and

Foreign Imports.

Canada respectively. The large net decrease in the receipts is due partly to the fact that at the beginning of the year local firms held stocks largely in excess of their normal requirements, and partly to the difficulty of obtaining supplies owing to the enormous demand for raw leaf from other countries. Imports of *cigarettes* also declined from 304 885 lb. to 212,501 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 14 16 lakhs to Rs. 8·48 lakhs in value, owing to smaller receipts from the United States of America, which declined from 196,268 lb. to 19,125 lb., the manufacture of cigarettes in America for Indian troops having ceased after the close of the war. Imports from the United Kingdom, however, showed an improvement from 158,541 lb to 192,974 lb.

II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

The total value under this head improved from Rs. 63·18 lakhs to Rs. 180·58 lakhs.

12. Oils.—The effect of the additional tonnage provided by the release of a large number of oil carrying vessels from war service, and the removal of the restrictions on exports from the United States of America, was manifest in the marked improvement in the receipts of mineral oils from 3,436,805 gallons valued at Rs 12·52 lakhs in 1918–19 to 1,854,102 gallons valued at Rs. 127·98 lakhs—a quantity less by only 383,673 gallons than the imports for 1914–15, which were the highest for the past ten years. Eighty per cent of the imports consisted of *kerosene oil*, of which 11,788,432 gallons were received *in bulk* from the United States of America, the Straits Settlements and Dutch Borneo, and 3,031,661 gallons *in cases* from the United States of America, making a total of 14,866,096 gallons as compared with 864,518 gallons in the previous year. All the case oil came from the United States, which also supplied half of the bulk oil trade—the balance, representing 40 and 10 per cent of the total receipts, being sent by the Straits Settlements and Dutch Borneo respectively. Imports of Burma oil also increased in quantity from 21,407,351 gallons to 26,639,209 gallons and in value from Rs. 82·23 lakhs to Rs. 91·88 lakhs. *Fuel oil*, which ranks next in importance, was imported chiefly from the Straits Settlements and showed an expansion from 3,282,448 gallons to 2,950,431 gallons. Imports of *lubricating oils* rose by 401,011 gallons to 714,391 gallons, owing to larger receipts from the United States. Imports from Burma amounted to 503,342 gallons, or an increase of 211,872 gallons on the previous year's receipts. Imports of *foreign petrol*, of which there were no receipts in 1918–14, amounted to only 12,000 gallons, and the bulk of the supplies continued to be derived from Burma which sent 2,209,874 gallons, or an increase of 975,141 gallons, due to the great demand created by the arrival of a large number of motor vehicles after the removal of the import prohibition. A fair proportion of the Burma petrol imported at this port continues to be sent to the Bombay Presidency, and there is likely to be an appreciable increase in these supplies in future, owing to the ever-increasing demand.

13. Seeds.—There was a further decline in the imports of seeds, which receded in value from Rs. 21·42 lakhs to Rs. 6·53 lakhs. The only item of importance was copra from Ceylon, which fell from 138,132 cwt. valued at Rs. 20·69 lakhs, to 27,898 cwt. valued at Rs 4·75 lakhs, owing to larger supplies from South India generally, and the high cost of the Ceylon product.

14. Textile materials.—Imports of *raw silk* from China again expanded from 126,316 lb. to 253,869 lb in quantity, and from Rs. 11 05 lakhs to Rs. 18·67 lakhs in value. The increase is probably due to a more widespread demand for silk clothing, owing partly to the high price of cotton goods, and partly to the prosperity of some sections of the community.

15. Wood and timber.—Imports of teakwood from Siam improved from Rs. 0·18 lakh to Rs. 5 39 lakhs, while those from Ceylon declined from Rs. 1·35 lakhs to Rs 0·13 lakh. Of other timber, Ceylon supplied chiefly palmyra rafters to the value of Rs. 1·13 lakhs, against Rs. 0 8 lakh in 1918–19.

III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

The total value under this head increased from Rs. 825 lakhs to Rs. 949·01 lakhs.

16. Apparel.—Imports under the main head 'Apparel' declined in value by Rs 3 33 lakhs chiefly owing to the smaller receipts of *gold and silver thread* from France, valued at Rs 3 39 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 8 19 lakhs in 1918–19. These figures do not, however, include the large quantities of the article imported by

post which are shown in the trade statistics under the heading, *articles imported by post*. The receipts of apparel proper (including drapery, uniforms and accoutrements) showed, on the other hand, a slight improvement and rose in value from Rs. 4·25 lakhs to Rs. 5·38 lakhs. Foreign Imports.

17. Carriages including cycles and motor cars.—The effect of the withdrawal in December 1918 of the prohibition on the import of motor cars and motor cycles was very noticeable in the great expansion in imports which took place during the year under review. The value of *motor vehicles and accessories* rose from Rs. 2·77 lakhs to Rs. 37·36 lakhs. Nine hundred and sixty-six *motor cars* (874* from the United States of America, 60 from the United Kingdom and 42 from other countries) and 471 motor cycles (330 from the United Kingdom, 104 from the United States of America and 37 from other countries) were imported as compared with six cars and 77 cycles received in the previous year. It is also interesting to note, as indicative of an improvement in road transport, that the number of motor wagons imported was 107, of which 76 came from the United States.

Imports of *cycles and accessories* improved from Rs. 2·90 lakhs to Rs. 5·44 lakhs, owing to larger receipts from the United Kingdom.

The value of *carriages and carts* imported also increased from Rs. 0·70 lakh to Rs. 2·13 lakhs.

18. Chemicals, drugs and medicines.—*Chemicals* showed a further contraction from Rs. 12·73 lakhs to Rs. 10·44 lakhs as a result of smaller receipts of *soda compounds* such as sodium carbonate, bichromate of soda and cyanide of sodium from the United Kingdom. Imports of *drugs and medicines* totalled Rs. 12·57 lakhs against Rs. 9 lakhs. Imports of *camphor* amounted to 59,330 lb. valued at Rs. 2·65 lakhs, against 109,474 lb. valued at Rs. 2·50 lakhs, a decrease due mainly to the receipts from Japan (where the output was considerably limited) having declined from 63,687 lb. in 1918–19 to 8,178 lb. The average price of camphor rose in the year under review from Rs. 2–4 to Rs. 4–7 per lb. *Proprietary and patent medicines* improved from Rs. 1·58 lakhs to Rs. 2·57 lakhs.

19. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments.—There was a marked increase in the case of imports of *hardware*, the value of which rose from Rs. 14·60 lakhs to Rs. 37·66 lakhs, or by 158 per cent, owing to larger receipts from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, which supplied 46 and 43 per cent respectively of the total trade. Imports from Japan fell from Rs. 2·02 lakhs to Rs. 1·15 lakhs. Of the total net increase, Rs. 18·25 lakhs was contributed by articles classified under the general head 'other sorts'.

An appreciable improvement was also recorded in the imports of *instruments and apparatus* which rose in value from Rs. 8·85 lakhs to Rs. 17·23 lakhs, on account of larger receipts of electrical instruments from the United Kingdom and the United States and of scientific instruments from the United Kingdom. Imports of *cutlery* were valued at Rs. 1·57 lakhs as compared with Rs. 0·69 lakh in the previous year.

20. Dyes and colours.—A very satisfactory feature of trade during the year was the continued expansion of imports under this head by Rs. 3·72 lakhs to Rs. 15·72 lakhs. The improvement is more marked when viewed in relation to the volume of receipts. Imports of *alizarine* dyes, which came, as in the previous year, entirely from the United Kingdom, advanced in quantity from 405,862 lb. to 761,979 lb., or by 88 per cent, and in value from Rs. 8·05 lakhs to Rs. 9·04 lakhs, or by 12 per cent. These receipts represent seven times the quantity supplied by the United Kingdom in the pre-war year, and are a little over half the then total imports from all countries including Germany—the chief source of supply. The disproportionate increase in the *value* of the dyes was due to the average price having been reduced from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1–3 per lb.

Imports of *aniline* dyes amounted to 98,619 lb. valued at Rs. 2·50 lakhs against 11,984 lb. valued at Rs. 0·84 lakh. The United Kingdom supplied 80,649 lb., Switzerland 16,110 lb. and the United States 2,860 lb. against 10,228, nil and 1,676 lb. in 1918–19. Supplies of aniline during the pre-war period were 456,011 lb. The average price fell from Rs. 7 in 1918–19 to Rs. 2–8 per lb., owing to large arrivals of cheap aniline from the United Kingdom. Imports of *wattle bark* from Natal continued to increase, the figures showing a rise from 20,731 cwt. valued at Rs. 1·52 lakhs to 64,268 cwt. valued at Rs. 3·22 lakhs on account of the high prices still ruling for local tanning materials.

There were no imports of dyes from Germany, though licences for appreciable quantities were granted prior to 13th March 1920, when the restriction on importation was removed.

* This number included 387 cars shipped from New York but made in Canada.

Foreign Imports.

Imports of *paints and painters' materials* rose from Rs. 4·71 lakhs to Rs. 9·03 lakhs, supplies from the United Kingdom having been large.

21. Glassware and earthenware.—The value of imports of *glassware* increased from Rs. 4·13 lakhs to Rs. 7·97 lakhs, or 93 per cent, but the figures were still far short of the imports in 1913–14, viz., Rs. 20·63 lakhs. Shipments from the United Kingdom were valued at Rs. 3·08 lakhs and those from Japan and Belgium at Rs. 2·07 lakhs and Rs. 1·50 lakhs. The increase is explained by large arrivals of *sheet and plate glass* from the United Kingdom and Belgium and of *bangles* and *bottles* from Japan.

The imports of *earthenware* amounted to Rs. 2·10 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1·49 lakhs in 1918–19.

22. Machinery of all kinds including belting for machinery.—

Machinery.	1913–14.	1918–19.	1919–20.	Increase or decrease in 1919–20 compared with 1918–19.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
Textile machinery	6·79	6·03	14·06	+ 8·03
Oil-crushing and refining machinery	0·25	0·61	8·16	+ 7·55
Electrical machinery	7·04	2·36	5·67	+ 3·31
Prime-movers other than electrical	12·88	1·49	4·61	+ 3·12
Sewing and knitting machines	4·27	0·33	3·49	+ 3·16
Boilers	3·59	0·32	3·28	+ 2·96
Belting for machinery	3·38	8·46	8·07	— 0·39
Tea factory machinery	0·83	1·75	2·03	+ 0·28
Typewriters	1·63	0·19	1·90	+ 1·71
Rice and flour mill machinery	0·43	1·05	1·84	+ 0·79
Mining machinery	0·55	0·54	1·68	+ 1·14
Agricultural machinery	1·18	0·02	1·00	+ 0·98
Sugar mill machinery	0·19	..	0·56	+ 0·56
Other sorts	20·42	4·94	15·17	+ 10·23
Total	16·26	22·60	58·03	+ 35·94

Greater shipping facilities and heavy demands resulting from various industrial developments in the Presidency led to a large increase in the imports under this head, the value rising by Rs. 35·94 lakhs to Rs. 58·03 lakhs, or by 131 per cent. The increase is shared by all descriptions of machinery and is most marked in the case of textile, oil-crushing and electrical machinery, and under 'other sorts.' Large quantities of textile machinery were imported by the local mills as replacements, the demands for which had been deferred owing to the war. The increase in the case of oil-crushing machinery was due to large imports from the United States of America by the Tata Oil Mills Company, Bombay, for their factory at Cochin. The decrease under belting is attributed to abnormal imports in 1918–19. Of the total imports of machinery, the United Kingdom's share was Rs. 36·58 lakhs, or 53 per cent and that of the United States Rs. 27·12 lakhs, or 40 per cent.

23. Metals—Iron and steel.—

Iron and steel.	1913–14.		1918–19.		1919–20.		Increase or decrease in 1919–20 compared with 1918–19.	
	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.
Iron—								
Bars and channel	11,503	13·62	578	3·48	1,934	8·98	+ 1,356	+ 5·50
Steel—								
Bars and channel	26,080	27·10	618	6·76	2,807	11·34	+ 1,989	+ 4·58
Cast	285	1·03	54	1·04	382	2·75	+ 328	+ 1·71
Angle and spring	2,219	3·02	93	0·16	717	2·58	+ 624	+ 1·91
Iron or steel—								
Sheets and plates	14,986	20·62	2,559	17·36	7,283	34·99	+ 4,417	+ 18·73
Hoops and strips	3,174	4·03	1,034	12·03	1,170	0·66	+ 136	— 0·77
Wire (including fencing wire, wire rope, etc.)	537	2·01	337	3·30	1,110	5·95	+ 783	+ 2·65
Pipes and tubes	17,183	24·64	1,510	6·76	869	5·24	— 661	— 1·52
Rivets, pillars, girders, etc.	2,517	0·32	21	0·13	1,083	5·31	+ 1,062	+ 5·18
Nails, screws, rivets and washers	2,586	0·47	1,091	10·13	329	2·66	— 762	— 7·47
Rails, chairs and fish plates	6,273	0·26	5	0·01	572	1·07	+ 567	+ 1·06
Bolts and nuts	351	1·48	142	1·36	250	1·82	+ 108	+ 0·46
Other sorts	3,401	0·62	1,350	2·04	1,798	2·87	+ 448	+ 0·83
Total	90,883	127·65	11,411	64·38	23,804	82·40	+ 9,393	+ 32·02

Foreign Imports.

Imports of *iron and steel*, which had declined so considerably during the war, amounted to 20,804 tons, valued at Rs. 89·40 lakhs, representing a notable advance of 82 per cent in quantity and 34 per cent in value. The position, though satisfactory, is still 75 per cent below the level of imports in the pre-war year. Fifty four per cent of the trade was supplied by the United Kingdom and 27 per cent by the United States of America as compared with 50 per cent and 22 per cent respectively in 1918–19. Imports from Belgium amounted to 1,056 tons. The increase is shared by all items except *hoops and strips*, and *pipes and tubes*, and is most marked under *sheets and plates, bars and channel*, and *beams, pillars, girders, etc.* The increase of 154 per cent in the imports of *sheets and plates* was to a large extent due to larger receipts of *tinned plates* for making oil tins in a factory opened at Cocanada by the Standard Oil Company of New York. The imports of iron and steel bars were more than trebled, and the high value gave an impetus to a larger production of bars at the Pondicherry rolling mills, the imports of which rose from 4,483 tons valued at Rs. 17·93 lakhs to 6,384 tons valued at Rs. 23·26 lakhs. The output of these mills is obtained entirely from scrap metal. The increase under beams, pillars, etc., was due to the heavy demand in connection with building operations in this Presidency. The price of iron and steel has decreased considerably during the year under review. For example, the local price of British iron bars and American steel bars, which varied from Rs. 90 to 130 per candy of 500 lb at the beginning of April 1919, was quoted for the corresponding period of 1920 at (Rs. 60 to 100) for the same quantity. Similarly, in the case of American steel nail rods and British iron rods, the price declined from (Rs. 150—180) to (Rs. 90—92).

24. Metals, other than iron and steel.—

Metals, other than iron and steel.	1913–14.		1918–19		1919–20.		Increase or decrease in 1919–20 compared with 1918–19	
	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.
Brass—								
Mixed or yellow metal ..	69,995	36 50	1,268	1·83	14,721	15·17	+ 13,456	+ 13·34
Other sorts	1,252	0·88	562	0·91	1,456	0·26	+ 894	..
Total, Brass ..	71,247	36 97	1,830	2·74	16,177	15·43	+ 14,347	+ 12·69
Tin	3,034	4 76	2,127	5·35	4,781	13·78	+ 2,654	+ 8·43
Copper	15,746	10·52	2,620	3·83	5,001	6·75	+ 4,381	+ 2·92
Aluminium	5,415	6 50	..	..	5,511	5·63	+ 5,511	+ 5·63
Lead	14,203	3 75	11,708	4·34	18,534	8·42	+ 1,826	— 0·08
Zinc or spelter	5,611	1·98	734	0·41	2,411	0·12	+ 1,677	+ 0·27
Quicksilver	256	0·23	38	0 24	214	0·75	+ 152	+ 0 50
Solder	152	0·24	61	0 06	131	0·13	+ 70	+ 0·07
German silver	2,352	1 83	13	0·01	..	..	— 13	— 0·01
Metals, unenumerated ..	941	0 53	826	0·25	1,979	2·10	+ 1,153	+ 1·85
Total, Metals, other than iron and steel	125,160	85 61	20,010	18·67	64,947	44 78	+ 39,595	+ 26·11

Imports of *yellow metal sheets* showed a remarkable increase from 1,268 cwt. to 14,721 cwt. which was chiefly due to large supplies being procurable from the United Kingdom at suitable rates. The average price was Rs. 103 per cwt. against Rs. 148 in 1918–19. Imports of *tin* rose by 117 per cent in quantity in consequence of larger arrivals of block tin from the Straits Settlements for soldering purposes, chiefly in connection with the manufacture of oil tins in the Standard Oil Company's factory at Cocanada. Larger receipts of *tiles, ingots*, etc., improved the trade under *copper*, and increased imports of *aluminium* were also recorded.

25. Paper, paste-board and stationery.—The total value of imports of *paper and paste-board* declined from Rs 53·36 lakhs to Rs. 24·35 lakhs, or by 54 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade improved from 19 to 47 per cent and that of the United States from 14 to 16 per cent. The receipt of large quantities of patent coated board from Canada, on account of the Imperial Tobacco Company of India, increased the share of that country from 1 to 10 per cent. On the other hand the contributions from Norway, Japan and China declined from 29, 20 and 16 per cent to 6, 3 and 2 per cent. Imports of *printing paper*, which is the most important item under this head, were reduced in quantity from 49,016 cwt. to 11,996 cwt. and in value from Rs. 23·44 lakhs to Rs. 4·10 lakhs owing to abnormal

Foreign Imports.

receipts in the previous year in execution of orders placed in 1917. The other items showing decreases were *writing paper and envelopes* from Rs. 8·99 lakhs to Rs. 7·55 lakhs, *other kinds of paper* from Rs. 9·20 lakhs to Rs. 7·41 lakhs, *paper manufactures* from Rs. 6·05 lakhs to Rs. 1·34 lakhs and *pasteboard and millboard* from Rs. 5·68 lakhs to Rs. 3·94 lakhs.

26. Railway plant and rolling-stock.—The imports under this head exhibited an increase of nearly Rs. 30 lakhs in value and represented only a fraction of the actual requirements needed to make good the deficiency in railway material and rolling stock due to the war.

Carriages and wagons improved from Rs. 4·54 lakhs to Rs. 15·80 lakhs, *locomotive engines and tenders* from Rs. 5·26 lakhs to Rs. 7·52 lakhs and *materials for construction* from Rs. 0·18 lakh to Rs. 16·76 lakhs. The imports were all from the United Kingdom.

27. Yarns and textile fabrics.—The total value of imports under this head declined from Rs. 452·91 lakhs to Rs. 397·07 lakhs.

Cotton goods.—

Cotton goods.	1913–14.		1918–19.		1919–20.		Increase or decrease in 1919–20 compared with 1913–14.	
	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity	Rupees Lakhs.
I. Twist and yarn—	lb.		lb.		lb.		lb.	
From United Kingdom ..	11,627,279	118·81	5,131,832	392 81	3,341,460	193 49	— 1,793,382	— 97·32
,, Japan ..	...	...	366 606	3·58	2,500	0 09	— 163 606	— 3·49
,, other countries ..	843,759	6 58	19 069	0 07	84,341	0 74	+ 56,289	+ 0 67
Total, Twist and yarn ..	12,471,037	125 48	5,320,504	396 26	3,430,301	126 32	— 1,920,163	— 70·46
II. Manufactures—Piece-goods—	Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.	
Grey (unbleached)—								
From United Kingdom ..	315,704,952	229 63	14,356,670	68 81	76,091,188	186 33	+ 4,632 870	+ 13·47
,, Japan	...	...	721,250	3 36	...	...	— 721,250	— 3 36
,, other countries ..	27,833	0·09	33,973	0·15	47,473	0·53	+ 14,140	+ 0·09
Total, Grey ..	315,732,475	229 77	14,910,046	69 94	76,138,661	186 86	+ 6,406,615	+ 15·09
White (bleached)—								
From United Kingdom ..	49,736,676	113·70	5,509,360	51·36	11,858,088	78·06	+ 2,350,715	+ 19·16
,, Japan	...	...	124,881	0 84	12,111	0·11	— 124,740	— 0·73
,, other countries ..	370,880	7 02	188,021	1·45	307,839	1·81	+ 27 216	— 0·24
Total, White ..	47,090,156	174 72	5,902,021	51 76	12,074,208	73 41	+ 2,168,197	+ 18 46
Coloured, printed or dyed—								
From United Kingdom ..	54,645,521	116 91	10,994,140	77 58	12,827,666	62·55	— 3,017,861	— 14·13
,, Japan	...	...	26,950	0 15	26 973	0·23	+ 7,396	+ 0·82
,, other countries ..	312,014	1 33	78,257	0·41	187,290	1·80	+ 219,839	+ 0·91
Total, Coloured, etc. ..	54,957,535	118 08	14,054,767	77·87	11,121,240	64·47	— 3,819,535	— 13·50
Other sorts of piece-goods ..	389,511	0·61	188,247	0·43	913,716	0·73	+ 510,471	+ 0 23
Total, Piece-goods ..	22,379,516	442·06	37,854,143	227 88	42,249,963	343 21	+ 4,393,760	+ 20·85
Other cotton fabrics ..	..	0·61	..	0·80	..	0·01	..	— 0 13
Grand Total ..	..	591·08	..	622·88	..	373 57	..	— 46 79

The total value of the imports of *cotton goods*, representing 28 per cent of the total foreign imports, decreased by 12 per cent. The conditions of the trade in yarn and piece-goods have been so abnormal that it is difficult to convey a correct idea of the difficulties that have had to be faced by importers in transacting business. The effects of the depression which set in towards the latter half of the year 1918–19 and at the conclusion of the armistice continued to be acutely felt in the early part of the year under review and led to an appreciable curtailment of fresh orders. From April 1919, when a distinct change in the Lancashire cotton trade occurred, importers had also to contend with a continued rise in prices owing to the great increase in the home and foreign demand. Business was also very seriously hindered by cable delays which made it almost impossible, in view of the rapid fluctuations in prices, to conduct negotiations. In many cases in which prices had been wired out, acceptances were received too late to be of any use and offers were usually behind Manchester quotations. In these circumstances the decline in the total imports was inevitable and would have been much heavier but for the arrival during the year of large

quantities of piece-goods, the delivery of which had been arranged for during the period of heavy speculative purchases prior to September 1918. Foreign Imports.

The arrival of these heavy shipments caused an expansion of 11 per cent in the receipts of *piece-goods*, as compared with the figures of the previous year, the increase being confined to imports of greys and whites which formed the most profitable medium of speculation in the period referred to above. The increased value of Rs. 15·69 lakhs, or 17 per cent, under *grey goods* was brought about by larger receipts of *dhutis, saris and scarves* Rs. 12·47 lakhs, *long cloths and shirtings* Rs. 7·81 lakhs, while *jaconets including madapollams, mulls, etc.*, declined by Rs. 4·76 lakhs. Larger arrivals of *sateens* to the extent of Rs. 7·71 lakhs, *mulls* Rs. 5·41 lakhs, *long cloths and shirtings* Rs. 1·88 lakhs, *dhutis, saris and scarves* Rs. 1·85 lakhs and of *jaconets including madapollams* Rs. 1·10 lakhs accounted for an increase of Rs. 18·26 lakhs, or 34 per cent, under *white piece-goods*. Under *coloured goods*, which fell by Rs. 18·50 lakhs or 17 per cent, *prints and chints* showed a decline of 11·26 lakhs, *saris and scarves* of Rs. 6·34 lakhs, while *shirtings* improved by Rs. 2·14 lakhs.

Imports of *cotton twist and yarn* declined by 36 per cent both in quantity and value. *Grey yarns* declined by 5 per cent in quantity and *coloured yarns* and *unspecified descriptions* by 16 and 77 per cent. Under grey yarns, the common counts 31 to 40 further declined from 358,200 to 154,012 lb. or by 56 per cent, owing to high prices at home and to the competition of cheap yarn from Indian mills, and Japanese yarn imported by rail from Bombay and other places. Counts above 50 showed an increase of 79 per cent as there was a keen demand for high counts, the supply of which cannot be had from local mills. The decrease under coloured yarns was due to the scarcity of dye stuffs and consequent high prices at home and distant shipments required by dyers. The heavy shrinkage under unspecified descriptions was the outcome of large imports in 1918–19 on account of speculative buying.

The United Kingdom supplied almost all the cotton goods, only one per cent having been received from other countries.

Haberdashery and Millinery.—Imports amounted to Rs. 4·44 lakhs against Rs. 4·50 lakhs in 1918-19. Rupees 3·27 lakhs' worth came from the United Kingdom.

Jute and wool.—Imports of *Jute manufactures*, which mainly consisted of re-imports of second-hand gunny bags from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, declined from Rs. 17·55 lakhs to Rs. 13·79 lakhs. Imports of *woollen manufactures* further declined from Rs. 5·28 lakhs to Rs. 2·39 lakhs, owing to smaller receipts of woollen piece goods from the United Kingdom.

28. Minor items.—Imports of *arms, ammunition and military stores* declined from Rs. 11·64 lakhs to Rs. 7·35 lakhs as a result of smaller receipts of explosives from the United Kingdom. Imports of *cement* improved from Rs. 0·44 lakh to Rs. 0·57 lakhs, owing to improvement in shipping facilities. Imports of *raw skins* rose from Rs. 2·81 lakhs to Rs. 8·96 lakhs in consequence of larger arrivals from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. Larger receipts of safety matches from Japan improved the trade under *matches* from Rs. 9·81 lakhs to Rs. 13·20 lakhs. Imports of *rubber manufactures* went up from Rs. 10·24 lakhs to Rs. 12·75 lakhs. Imports of *soap* amounted to Rs. 7·73 lakhs against Rs. 9·55 lakhs: Rs. 2·65 lakhs were recorded under *household soap* and Rs. 4·74 lakhs under *toilet soap*, the supply coming mainly from the United Kingdom. Imports of *tea-chests* increased from Rs. 5·29 lakhs to Rs. 5·97 lakhs on account of larger receipts from the United Kingdom. There were no imports from Japan.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.

The total value of imports under this head fell from Rs. 42·27 lakhs to Rs. 38·58 lakhs.

29. Imports of *living animals* dwindled from Rs. 7·64 lakhs to Rs. 0·63 lakh. The number of *horses* imported was 32 (15 from the United Kingdom and 17 from the Straits Settlements) against 1,283 in the previous year. There were no imports from Victoria which sent 1,252 horses in 1918–19.

30. The value of *articles imported by post* amounted to Rs. 37·77 lakhs against Rs. 34·56 lakhs in the previous year and were distributed among the United Kingdom Rs. 12·53 lakhs, Japan Rs. 12·38 lakhs, Ceylon Rs. 6·08 lakhs, the Straits Settlements Rs. 3·01 lakhs and France Rs. 2·25 lakhs.

Foreign Exports.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

21. The following table gives the value and relative importance of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture, exported from the Madras Presidency to foreign countries:—

Indian produce and manufactures.	1918-14.	1918-19	1919-20.	Increase or decrease in 1919-20 compared with 1918-19.	Percentage of total exports in 1919-20.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Leather	3,47,26,581	7,46,93,830	9,72,48,980	+2,27,54,629	27 39
Cotton, raw	3,05,96,192	1,07,78,167	4,25,30,473	+3,17,52,305	12 16
Seeds	5,52,89,080	63,73,024	3,01,20,703	+2,47,40,679	8 47
Cotton manufactures	1,06,98 813	1,73 25,073	2,27,71,280	+ 54,46,187	6 40
Tea	1,47,16,849	1,85 28,082	2,02,75,826	+ 17,50,764	5 71
Hides and skins, raw	27 38,080	1,10 81,947	1,03 81,144	+ 92,79,198	5 80
Coffee	1,82,48,712	83,40,199	1,40 72,017	+ 58,31,818	3 97
Rubber, raw and manufactures	62,01,281	2,01,74,151	1,22,71,078	— 79,03,072	3 46
Cotton twist and yarn	31,01,681	6,81,856	1,00,31,128	+ 93,49,274	2 83
Oils	4,52,289	92 90,248	1,00,09,305	+ 7,18,956	2 83
Coir, raw and manufactures	89,79,749	29,00,660	98 16,809	+ 69,16,149	2 79
Oilcakes	86,14,491	8,18,945	82,04,045	— 43,599	2 30
Manures	14,83,880	28,23,847	81,69,382	+ 53,71,735	1 76
Spices	68,18,765	44,58,024	58,00 989	+ 13,42,965	1 63
Articles exported by post	38,36,321	42,94,191	47,04,704	+ 2,01,913	1 32
Dyeing and tanning substances	32,72,757	37,74,089	41,02,085	+ 3,27,996	1 28
Fruits and vegetables	31,89,040	35,79,653	39,40,274	+ 3,61,5-9	1 12
Fibres for brushes and brooms	13,86,462	14,81,096	39,31,774	+ 27,50,665	1 12
Sugar	5,58,140	10,01,197	31 81,855	+ 24,80,658	0 89
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,42,240	33 56,929	34,30 861	+ 73,922	0 97
Tobacco, raw and manufactures	10,35,228	12,10,013	29,18,027	+ 16,99,892	0 83
Animals, living	20,88 924	13,34,741	25,40,140	+ 7 05 407	0 72
Drugs and medicines	7,66,192	8,20,271	24 81,884	+ 16,61,653	0 70
Jute, raw and manufactures	77,17,047	9,31,845	23,70,080	+ 14,38,238	0 67
Grain and pulse	9,46,91,035	1,76,39 814	17,73,321	— 1,58,07,943	0 49
Provisions and oilman's stores	9,73 340	8,07,422	14,86,084	+ 6,02,662	0 42
Wood and timber	93,34,808	6,78,018	10,35,790	+ 3,65,772	0 32
Building and engineering materials	9,18,969	3 78,730	9,35,872	+ 5,56,028	0 26
Mica	9,46,525	8,33,242	8,15,038	+ 18,513	— 0 24
Wool, raw and manufactures	3,78,799	2,40,031	3,19,037	+ 1,78,906	0 14
Hemp, raw and manufactures	6,11,083	18,62,712	4,26,187	— 14,36,525	0 12
Silk, raw and manufactures	6,83 717	1,33,870	3,26,001	+ 1,27,131	0 09
Hams and horsemal	3 41 866	1,02,539	3,15,042	+ 2,12,504	0 09
Metals and ores	3 84,640	4,90,147	2,10,441	— 2,79,706	0 06
Other articles	16,78,382	17,76,374	21,31,281	+ 3,54,908	0 61
Total, Merchandise ..	23,26,31,313	23,93,80,903	36,18,41,546	+12,24,60,643	100 00

I. FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

The total value under this head declined from Rs. 591·44 lakhs to Rs. 578·55 lakhs, or 2 per cent.

22. Grain, pulse and flour—

Grain and pulse.	1913-14.		1918-19.		1919-20.		Increase or decrease in 1919-20 compared with 1918-19.	
	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs
Rice, the husk—								
To Ceylon	287,750	7·37	79,017	3 18	2	..	— 79,015	— 3·18
,, other countries.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	287,750	7·37	79,017	3 18	2	..	— 79,015	— 3·18
Rice, not in the husk—								
To Ceylon	2,071,883	102 88	1,888,301	184·63	84,905	3 88	— 1,803,396	— 180·80
,, Straits Settlements.	71,097	3·61	21,185	2 21	710	0·11	— 20,475	— 2 10
,, Mauritius and Dependencies	289,309	17·25	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, United Kingdom	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Reunion ..	24,208	0 69	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, other countries.	33,837	2 48	94,804	2 11	10	..	— 94,794	— 2·10
Total ..	2,898,391	226 48	2,004,290	188 96	40,625	3 79	— 1,994,329	— 185 17
Total, Rice ..	3,206,241	249·85	2,014,357	172 14	40,653	3·79	— 1,974,244	— 168·35
Pulse	47,502	2·24	39,500	3·32	930	0·09	— 37,570	— 3·23
Gram	12,513	0 48	13,474	0 81	27	..	— 13,447	— 0·81
Javar and bajra ..	1,130	0 03	198	0 01	801	0 04	+ 603	+ 0·03
Other grains	125	0 01	262	0·02	140,714	13 30	+ 140,712	+ 13·28
Total, Grain and pulse	3,268,081	249 91	3,067,387	176·16	182,943	17·26	— 1,884,448	— 158·90

The prohibition on the export of rice and pulse, which was introduced during the previous year, continued in force throughout the year under review and accounted for the considerable reduction in shipments of these articles. The export of 39,905 cwt. of rice to Ceylon represented a consignment of Burma rice, of which shipment from Tuticorin was allowed under permit from the Director of Civil Supplies and the Food Stuffs Commissioner. The increase of 140,712 cwt. of other grains was due to larger shipments of *ragi* to Ceylon owing to scarcity in that colony. The prohibition on the export of this article was in force from July to November 1919. Foreign Exports.

33. Spices—

Spices	1918–14.		1918–19.		1919–20.		Increase or decrease in 1919–20 as compared with 1918–19.	
	Lb.	Rupees Lakhs.	Lb.	Rupees Lakhs.	Lb.	Rupees Lakhs.	Lb.	Rupees Lakhs.
Pepper	22,005,780	35 63	3,642,720	10·32	7,014,180	25 84	+ 3,171,770	+ 15·52
Chillies	10,120,117	13 65	7,811,681	25 35	4,250,607	13 56	— 3,561,054	— 9 19
Cardamoms	1,08,492	2·55	23,509	0 67	819,129	5 22	+ 295,640	+ 4·03
Ginger	4,378,721	6 44	785,313	1 36	1,193,471	3 36	+ 395,028	+ 1·50
Other sorts ..	186,923	0 73	30,115	0·17	881,213	1·24	+ 851,136	+ 0 97
Total ..	37,440,102	63 16	12,676,338	44·05	13,210,599	59 21	+ 534,783	+ 15 16

Exports of *spices* improved by 5 per cent in quantity and 30 per cent in value. Shipments of *pepper*, of which the production and prices were about the same as last year, expanded by 82 per cent in quantity and nearly 100 per cent in value and were consigned to the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the United States of America, which took Rs. 10·52, 7·98, 6·43 and 4·60 lakhs respectively as compared with Rs. 5·20, 0·02, 0·19 and 7·55 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease in the case of shipments to the United States of America was due to a smaller demand on account of the accumulation of stocks in the previous year.

Exports of *cardamoms* and *ginger* also showed a considerable improvement, the former amounting to ten times the quantity shipped in the previous year owing to the increased shipment to the United Kingdom, and the latter expanding by 50 per cent with the greater demand from the United Kingdom and Australia. The decrease of 45 per cent in the quantity and 38 per cent in the value of *chillies* exported was due to the restrictions imposed in November 1918 on shipments to foreign countries having continued in force till November 1919. The average price per lb. of chillies rose from As. 5–2 to As. 5–9.

34. Sugar—The exports of *unrefined sugar*, which accounted for 55 per cent of the total exports under sugar, amounted to 248,577 cwt. valued at Rs. 33 lakhs against 80,493 cwt. valued at Rs. 7·19 lakhs. Of the total quantity shipped, 193,397 cwt. were cane jaggery and the remainder palmyra jaggery. The area under sugar cane cultivation decreased by 26 per cent owing to the abnormally low rainfall in 1918, but the outturn was 8 per cent above the yield of last year. Exports to the United Kingdom, which took no share in the trade in 1918–19, amounted to Rs. 21·32 lakhs, and those to Ceylon rose from Rs. 5·62 lakhs to Rs. 10·98 lakhs. The exports to the United Kingdom supplied a demand for cheap jaggery as a substitute for high priced crude sugar used in distilleries and breweries. The average value of jaggery was Rs. 13–4 per cwt. against Rs. 8–15 in the previous year. The local price of cane jaggery, which was Rs. 30 per candy of 500 lb. during March 1919, rose to Rs. 50 in May, Rs. 70 in October, and to Rs. 90 during January and February 1920. Since the beginning of March prices have taken a downward course and ruled at Rs. 70 during that month.

35. Tea—A satisfactory increase in the acreage and production of tea was followed by an expansion of 9 per cent both in the quantity and value of exports from 27·06 million lb. valued at Rs 185·23 lakhs to 29·45 million lb. valued at Rs. 202·74 lakhs. Of this value, shipments to the United Kingdom accounted for

Foreign Exports.

Rs. 189·60 lakhs as compared with Rs. 175·80 lakhs in the preceding year, the increase being due chiefly to the heavy demands following on the removal of all import restrictions in the United Kingdom. Exports to Ceylon, which is a distributing centre for Russia and other countries, expanded from Rs. 7·87 lakhs to Rs. 11·12 lakhs. Canada and the United States of America, to which there were no shipments in the previous year, took Rs. 1·08 lakhs and Rs. 0·78 lakh respectively.

36. Coffee—An interesting feature of the trade during the year was that although the production was 50 per cent less than in the previous season, exports rose from 155,930 cwt. to 233,479 cwt., or by 50 per cent in quantity and from Rs. 83·40 lakhs to Rs. 146·72 lakhs, or by 76 per cent in value as a result of better shipping facilities, the removal of the restrictions on export with effect from the 1st February 1919, and the steady demand from both European and Asiatic markets. The average value advanced from Rs. 53–7 to Rs. 62–13 per cwt. Exports to the United Kingdom and France improved from 55,771 and 20,072 cwt. to 69,383 and 70,211 cwt., and those to Greece and the Persian Gulf ports from 32,720 and 6,490 cwt. to 57,924 and 14,142 cwt., while shipments to Australia and Ceylon declined from 13,615 and 15,562 cwt. to 4,578 and 12,536 cwt.

37. Tobacco—Total exports expanded by 5·06 million lb. to 7·02 million lb., the value rising by Rs. 17 lakhs to Rs. 29·16 lakhs. The trade in *leaf tobacco* amounted to 6·85 million lb. valued at Rs. 26·74 lakhs. The shares of the United Kingdom, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, were Rs. 14·79, 7·36 and 4·38 lakhs respectively against Rs. 1·24, 6·09 and 3·10 lakhs in the previous year. Shipments of *cigars* amounted to 132,752 lb. valued at Rs. 2·34 lakhs against 152,584 lb. valued at Rs. 1·29 lakhs. The United Kingdom took high grade cigars amounting to 60,264 lb. against 15,569 lb. in 1918–19. The Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States together took 55,608 lb. against 133,270 lb.

II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

The total value of exports under this head increased from Rs. 651 lakhs to Rs. 1,308 lakhs, or by 100 per cent.

38. Hides and skins, raw.—As usual the share of this Presidency in the exports of *raw hides* has been trifling, the total exports amounting to only 1,852 cwt., valued at Rs. 0·58 lakh. Exports of *raw skins*, which amounted in the pre-war year to only 27,932 cwt., improved from 75,844 cwt. in 1918–19 to 81,161 cwt. in 1919–20, or by 7 per cent in quantity and from Rs. 110·16 lakhs to Rs. 192·73 lakhs, or 76 per cent in value. Shipments of *goat skins* amounted to 66,735 cwt. valued at Rs. 175·10 lakhs, and of *sheep skins* to 14,425 cwt., valued at Rs. 17·63 lakhs. The United States of America continued to be the best customer for raw skins, her share of the trade, stimulated by high prices and the increased demand for Indian skins for chrome leather tanning and glacé kid, advancing from Rs. 66·23 lakhs in 1918–19 to Rs. 134·77 lakhs, or nearly treble the value of exports in 1909–10 which were the highest recorded in the quinquennium preceding the war. A notable improvement also occurred in the exports to the United Kingdom, which rose in value from Rs. 8·60 lakhs to Rs. 30·75 lakhs. Owing to the great strides which have been made in the production of upper leather, including glacé kid, in the United Kingdom, a strong demand for supplies of raw skins at reasonable prices has arisen and local exporters are therefore likely to find a more profitable market in the United Kingdom in future. Of other countries participating in the trade, France has increased her share from Rs. 0·28 lakh to Rs. 0·82 lakhs while that of Australia and Japan, which served as temporary outlets for the surplus supplies available owing to the restriction on the tanning of skins during the war, declined from Rs. 24·83 and 8·57 lakhs to Rs. 21·53 and 0·05 lakhs. The fluctuation in prices is well illustrated in the quotations for wet salted goat skins—Bezwadas—which rose from Rs. 310/370 per 100 skins in April 1919, to Rs. 400/450 at the end of August,

and to Rs. 540/546 towards the end of November. In the succeeding months, prices ranged on an average between Rs. 420 and Rs. 520 with an alternate rise and fall and the closing price was Rs. 480/490. In the case of sheep skins, prices were steadier, varying from Rs. 200/225 from the month of August, rising to Rs. 235/240 in February and closing at Rs. 175/180 per 100 skins. It is noteworthy that the export trade in raw skins does not appear to have been affected by the duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* which was imposed with effect from the 11th September 1919 on all shipments from British India, subject to a rebate of two-thirds of the duty in the case of exports to the United Kingdom and British possessions including Mandatory territories, upon production of evidence that the hides or skins have been tanned therein. **Foreign Exports.**

39. Metallic ores.—Exports amounted to 7,105 tons valued at Rs. 1·80 lakhs, against 12,990 tons valued at Rs. 4·25 lakhs. Exports of *chromite (chrome iron ore)* declined from 12,740 tons to 2,550 tons, owing to the cessation of the demand for munition purposes. Shipments of *manganese ore* improved from 50 tons to 4,555 tons.

40. Oils.—The progressive increase during recent years noticed in last year's review was maintained in 1919-20, the total value of exports amounting to Rs. 100·10 lakhs.

Animal oils (principally fish oil) improved from 124,542 gallons valued at Rs. 0·99 lakh to 202,315 gallons valued at Rs. 1·36 lakhs, the industry on the West Coast showing rapid development. Under essential oils, exports of *lemon grass oil* from South Malabar showed a remarkable recovery from 13,350 gallons valued at Rs. 2·36 lakhs to 29,803 gallons valued at Rs. 9·20 lakhs, two-thirds of which were distributed nearly equally between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, 5,322 gallons of the remainder going to France. Owing to the increased demand, the price rose enormously, the average per gallon being Rs. 30-14 against Rs. 17-10 in 1918-19. Exports of *sandalwood oil* declined from 225 gallons to 157 gallons, the Mysore State continuing to send its output to Bombay for shipment.

Under *vegetable oils*, exports of *coconut oil*, representing 90 per cent of the total, amounted to 3·01 million gallons valued at Rs. 85·76 lakhs against 3·89 million gallons valued at Rs 69·70 lakhs, a decline in quantity and a rise in value of 23 per cent. The deficiency in the volume of oil exported is more than counterbalanced by an increase in the shipments of copra, the raw material from which the oil is extracted. The rise in prices was partly due to the heavy local demands for domestic purposes and for the numerous soap factories which have recently sprung up on the West Coast and adjoining districts. The average declared value per gallon rose from Rs. 1-13 to Rs. 2-14. The close of the year was, however, marked by a decline in prices owing to a weakening in the demand, both foreign and local, which resulted in little business and no exports being effected in the month of March. The total shipments to the United Kingdom declined from 3·40 million gallons to 2·67 million gallons in quantity but the value advanced from Rs. 61·76 lakhs to Rs. 77·28 lakhs. Exports to the United States of America, which were suspended during the two previous years, were resumed after the removal of the restrictions on exports to that country and amounted to 291,665 gallons valued at Rs. 7·23 lakhs. There were no exports to Canada, against one consignment of the value of Rs. 5·94 lakhs in the previous year.

With the elimination of shipments to the United Kingdom for the Air Ministry, there was a considerable falling off in the export of *castor oil* which amounted to only 28,884 gallons valued at Rs. 1·12 lakhs as compared with 559,881 gallons valued at Rs. 13·40 lakhs in 1918-19. Shipments to the United Kingdom were worth only 0·23 lakh, owing to the accumulation of stocks in the previous year. High prices caused by a shortage in production adversely affected exports to foreign countries.

Shipments of *groundnut oil* amounted to 22,730 gallons, or about 1/12th of the exports of the previous year, which mainly consisted of supplies sent to the United Kingdom for the Food Controller. This decline in the exports of oil is set off by an increase in shipments of groundnuts.

Foreign Exports.

41. Seeds.—

Seeds.	1913-14.		1918-19.		1919-20.		Increase or decrease in 1919-20 compared with 1918-19.	
	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.
Groundnuts—								
To France	3,587,007	309·93	..	..	884,644	143·98	+ 884,644	+ 143·98
„ Italy	80,009	4·35	..	..	185,328	31·29	+ 185,328	+ 31·29
„ United Kingdom	201	0·02	6	..	203,167	22·27	+ 203,161	+ 22·27
„ Belgium	114,956	10·25	..	..	98,251	13·78	+ 98,251	+ 13·78
„ Holland	..	..	..	..	18,910	3·18	+ 18,910	+ 3·18
„ Straits Settlements	1,077	0·08	182,284	9·18	12,452	2·32	— 119,842	— 7·18
„ Austria-Hungary	140,624	13·24	..	..	4,718	0·78	+ 4,718	+ 0·78
„ Spain	..	..	..	..	2,000	0·53	+ 2,000	+ 0·53
„ Egypt	41,677	3·39	..	..	218	0·02	+ 218	+ 0·02
„ Germany	97,192	8·12	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ other countries	6,019	0·37	36,278	2·72	3,541	0·71	— 32,735	— 2·01
Total	3,968,302	347·49	168,578	11·87	1,108,6 8	241·47	+1,240,058	+ 229·60
Copra or coconut kernal—								
To United Kingdom	6,972	1·38	..	..	168,723	20 88	+ 138,753	+ 20·39
„ Belgium	160,814	28 72	..	..	2,901	1 88	+ 2,901	+ 1 88
„ France	68,213	13·72	..	..	3,060	0 27	+ 3,060	+ 0·27
„ United States	.....	..	..	..	1,000	0·24	+ 1,000	+ 0·24
„ Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Holland	16,747	3·27	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Germany	378,797	68 83	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Russia	72,837	14·71	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ other countries	15,940	2 01	13	..	74	0·01	+ 61	+ 0 01
Total	721,728	156·48	13	..	146,878	31·39	+ 146,865	+ 31·36
Gingelly (Sesamum) (Til or Jingli)—								
To France	18,863	1·54	..	..	42,641	8 65	+ 42,641	+ 8·25
„ Ceylon	20,606	2 14	18,295	1 18	6,872	0·23	— 11,423	— 0·28
„ Austria-Hungary	17,822	1 59	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ other countries	11,117	1·09	2 812	0·03	3,038	1 01	— 9,414	+ 0 82
Total	68,411	6·34	19,807	0 17	52,551	10 86	+ 32,834	+ 9·69
Cotton—								
To United Kingdom	42,177	3·57	..	..	84,284	7 12	+ 84,284	+ 7·12
„ Ceylon	40,181	3·89	20,571	1·20	18,738	1 28	— 1,833	+ 0·08
„ other countries	1,484	0·30	3,073	0·03	3,201	0·19	+ 128	+ 0·16
Total	83,832	7 76	91,844	1·23	104,221	8 50	+ 12,377	+ 7·28
Essential oil seeds	33,234	3·23	48,328	5 29	44,748	6 30	— 4,580	+ 1·01
Castor—								
To United Kingdom	71,898	5 67	320,271	25 87	12,844	1 86	— 307,427	— 23·01
„ Italy	16,366	1·13	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ United States	42,988	3·08	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ France	80,587	2·17	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Other countries	26,428	1 86	216	0·03	116	0·04	— 100	+ 0·01
Total	238,067	13 80	320,487	25 90	12,960	1·90	— 307,527	— 23 93
Other sorts	77,819	8 34	1,570	0 20	4,193	0·74	+ 2,623	+ 0·49
Total, Seeds	5,179 282	552 90	480,121	53·76	1,371,910	301·21	+1,231,789	+ 247·47

The general revival of trade was most marked in the case of exports of *seeds* which advanced in quantity from 24,008 tons in 1918-19 to 83,595 tons, and in value from Rs. 53·74 lakhs to Rs. 301·21 lakhs, as a result of the removal of all restrictions and the disappearance of the necessity for economising space by effecting shipment of less bulky oil products. The improvement would have been more pronounced had it not been for the unwillingness of exporters in the latter portion of the year to part with stocks except at high prices which buyers, especially in France and Italy, were unable to accept in view of the unfavourable rates of exchange.

Groundnuts.—About 80 per cent of the total trade in seeds consisted of *groundnuts* amounting in quantity to 70,431 tons valued at Rs. 211·47 lakhs as compared with 3,429 tons valued at Rs. 11·87 lakhs in the previous year. The preponderating share (67 per cent) of exports was taken by France, while the appropriations by Italy and the United Kingdom amounted to 13 and 9 per cent respectively. The resumption of the European trade was responsible to a certain extent for the decline in the exports to the Straits Settlements. The general recovery in the foreign export trade, though satisfactory as compared with the position in recent years, is still 54 per cent below the level of exports in the pre-war year. The *area* under groundnut cultivation increased by 18 per cent compared with the final area last year and the

estimated yield (655,000 tons) by 48 per cent. *Prices* ruled very high during the year and were in fact double the rates in the pre-war year. At the beginning of April 1919 the local price was Rs. 74 f.o.b for a candy of 500 lb. which rose to Rs. 108 at the end of July but declined to Rs. 68 at the end of October, owing to the high level of exchange. It then rose again to Rs. 89 at the beginning of February owing to a strong demand from Calcutta and Bombay and fell afterwards owing to exchange difficulties, the closing price for the year being Rs. 71–8. *Freights* per ton from Madras to Marseilles (which receives nearly four-fifths of the total exports) were £8–5–0 in January 1920 against £16, £12–5–0 and £8 in the same month of 1918, 1917 and 1916 respectively. Quotations in January 1919 were nominal owing to the scarcity of tonnage. **Foreign Exports.**

Exports coastwise amounted to 19,023 tons against 15,176 tons. The total quantity both foreign and coasting shipped at the port of Madras was 62,285 tons as compared with 18,841 tons in 1918–19. Exports from Pondicherry amounted to 29,097 tons against 5,849 tons in 1918–19.

Copra or coconut kernel.—Exports of copra, which in 1918–19, owing to the difficulty of securing freight, consisted of a single shipment of 13 cwt. to the Bahrein Islands, amounted in the year under review to 7,344 tons, of which the United Kingdom took 93 per cent. Belgium, France and the United States of America, to which there were no shipments in the previous year, received 500, 54 and 50 tons respectively.

Sesamum (til or jinjili).—The increase in the cultivation of jinjili by 43 per cent and in the outturn by 54 per cent was reflected in the figures of exports, which have trebled in quantity and increased by 500 per cent in value, as compared with the previous year's shipments.

Cotton seeds.—Exports quadrupled in quantity owing to a heavy demand from the United Kingdom for cotton seed oil for edible purposes, probably in consequence of the high prices of Egyptian and American cotton seeds; the value increased by Rs. 7·24 lakhs to Rs. 8·50 lakhs.

Essential oil seeds.—Exports declined by 9 per cent in quantity owing to smaller shipments of *coriander* seed to Ceylon and increased in value by nearly 20 per cent owing to high prices.

Castor seed.—Exports amounted to 538 tons valued at Rs. 1·90 lakhs, representing a decrease of 95 per cent in quantity and 94 per cent in value. The abnormal increase in the exports of castor seed during the war was due to the heavy demands made by the Air Ministry to meet the requirements for lubricating oil for aeroplane engines; and when these demands ceased, the inevitable decline in the quantity and value of shipments, shown by the figures for the trade of the year, occurred. The local price of castor seed, which was Rs. 25 per bag of 164 lb. at the beginning of April 1919, rose to Rs. 28 in the middle of July but has since declined and stood at Rs. 21 at the close of the year.

42. Textile materials.—The total value under this head improved from Rs. 128·22 lakhs to Rs. 457·98 lakhs.

Cotton, raw.—

Cotton, raw.	1913-14		1918-19.		1919-20.		Increase or decrease in 1919-20 compared with 1918-19.	
	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.
To Japan	887,632	125·75	50,917	15 66	326,113	954·48	+ 274 806	+ 178·82
,, United Kingdom ..	112,852	45·17	5,625	7 93	76,893	59 25	+ 70 362	+ 51·33
,, Italy	50,344	19 18	922	0 65	46,965	32 71	+ 46 038	+ 32·06
,, Belgium	139,510	57·17	..	..	11,360	28 31	+ 47 360	+ 28 11
,, China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	5,056	1·88	4,500	4·50	31,683	22 97	+ 27 183	+ 18 17
,, France	27,426	9·94	2,587	2 91	11,039	7·36	+ 1,098	+ 4 42
,, Hongkong	1,111	0 15	..	..	6,715	4 69	+ 6 715	+ 4·80
,, Spain	5,365	2·82	..	..	5,850	8·73	+ 5,850	+ 8·73
,, Germany	47,742	22·44	..	..	6,317	3·05	+ 6,317	+ 3·05
,, Indo China (including Cochin China, etc.)	..	..	4,509	4·33	3,695	2·89	— 814	— 1·46
,, Ceylon	2,433	0·75	2,459	0·74	2,321	3·65	— 6,338	+ 2 41
,, Switzerland ..	..	..	..	..	2,496	1 57	+ 2,496	+ 1·57
,, other countries ..	58,396	12·22	..	..	2,540	1·96	+ 2,540	+ 1·96
Total ..	326,670	256·66	110,617	103 73	552,087	425·84	+ 401,160	+ 317·84

Foreign Exports. Exports of *raw cotton* amounted to 593,037 cwt. valued at Rs. 425·39 lakhs, representing 32 per cent of the total value of raw materials and 12 per cent of the total value of merchandise exported from the Madras Presidency The estimated area under cultivation in the Presidency increased in 1918–19 by 15 per cent to 3,118,000 acres and the yield, of which the exportable surplus was available for shipment in the year under review, was calculated at 633,000 bales representing an increase of 41 per cent. This bumper harvest placed the Presidency in a favourable position to meet the demand from foreign markets and accounted for a four-fold increase in the quantity and a three-fold increase in the value of exports as compared with the figures of the previous year. The volume of exports was the highest recorded since 1914–15 and 193,033 cwt short of the quantity exported in the pre-war year The keen demand for Indian cotton from European countries and Japan was due to the unprecedentedly high prices ruling during the year for American and Egyptian cotton, the available surplus of the American crop being restricted by increased consumption in that country. It has been estimated that 60 per cent of the American crop is now consumed there as compared with 37 per cent about 25 years ago. The spot price of middling American cotton at Liverpool, which was 16·9*d.* at the beginning of April 1919, rose to 20 *d.* at the beginning of October, to 25*d.* at the end of that month and to 31·2*d.* at the beginning of January 1920, but declined to 28·9*d.* on the 23rd of the same month. After rising again to 31·8*d.* about the 20th of February a further drop occurred, the closing price being quoted at 28·6*d.* The rise in the price of Egyptian cotton was not so marked, though by February 1920 values had advanced nearly 100 per cent on the rates ruling in July 1919. Of the 593,037 cwt. shipped from Madras ports, Japan absorbed 60 per cent, the United Kingdom 18 per cent, Italy 7·75 per cent, Belgium nearly 7 per cent and China 5 per cent. Among other European countries participating to the extent of less than 5 per cent of the trade, it is of interest to note that 5,117 cwt. went to Germany and 1,064 cwt. to Austria-Hungary. An analysis of the quantities of the different varieties of cotton exported shows that Tinnevellys as usual claimed the largest share (74 per cent), whilst Northerns and Westerns shipped at Madras port accounted for 25 per cent. Shipments from Coconada amounted to 2,732 cwt. or 0·4 per cent. The decline during the year in the price of Indian cotton caused by the accumulation of stocks after the record output in 1918–19 is well illustrated in the local quotations for Westerns—the f.o.b. rate per candy of 500 lb. in March 1920 being Rs 255 as compared with Rs. 317 in April 1919. This depreciation in value, coupled with the abnormally high prices of food crops and scarcity of fodder in the south, led to a reduction of 27 per cent in the area under cultivation in 1919–20. The yield, of which the exportable surplus will be available for shipment during the current year, has been estimated at 413,000 bales, representing a decrease of 35 per cent compared with last year's harvest. The restricted output is not, however, likely to affect the volume of exports in the current year, as considerable stocks were carried over from the previous season.

Hemp, raw.—Exports declined from 2,301 tons to 902 tons and the value from Rs. 10·44 lakhs to Rs. 4·33 lakhs. The United Kingdom absorbed almost the whole of the shipments.

Jute, raw.—Exports of Bimlipatam jute increased from 2,376 tons valued at Rs. 9·11 lakhs to 5,911 tons valued at Rs. 23·46 lakhs—a quantity which is 75 per cent below the exports in the pre-war year. The increased exports to the United Kingdom were due to the relaxation of the prohibition on exports in February 1919.

43 Wood and timber.—The total value improved by Rs. 7·93 lakhs as a result of larger shipments of *sandalwood* which rose from Rs. 0·43 lakh to Rs. 7·03 lakhs. The United Kingdom, which had no share in the trade in the previous year, took Rs. 3·65 lakhs' worth of sandalwood and the United States of America accounted for Rs. 3·38 lakhs as compared with Rs. 0·42 lakh in 1918–19.

44. Miscellaneous.—Exports of *raw rubber* declined by 27 per cent in volume and 39 per cent in value and amounted to 68,312 cwt. valued at Rs. 122·20 lakhs and were distributed as follows :—to the United Kingdom Rs. 67·29 lakhs, Ceylon Rs. 33·89 lakhs, the United States Rs. 20·60 lakhs and Canada Rs. 0·08 lakh against Rs. 128·34, 62·24, 1·09 and 3·97 lakhs respectively in 1918–19. The decrease in quantity was due to abnormal shipments during the last five months of 1918–19 from the large accumulated stocks of the preceding year and in value to the depreciation in rupee values caused by the higher rate of sterling exchange ruling during the

second half of the year. The increase in the case of shipments to the United States was due to the removal of all restrictions and to more tonnage being available. Foreign Exports.

Fibre for brushes and brooms consisting chiefly of palmyra fibre shipped from Cocanada, Tuticorin and Cochin amounted to Rs. 39·82 lakhs as against Rs. 11·81 lakhs in 1918–19, the chief consumers being the United Kingdom and Belgium to the extent of Rs. 28·17 and 5·36 lakhs respectively.

Exports of *manures* amounted to Rs. 61·96 lakhs against Rs. 28·24 lakhs. Shipments of *bones* amounted to Rs. 8·38 lakhs, *fish manure and guano* to Rs. 45·70 lakhs and other kinds to Rs. 4·87 lakhs. Ceylon took manures to the value of Rs. 54·14 lakhs, the Straits Settlements Rs. 5·26 lakhs, Japan Rs. 3·20 lakhs and Belgium Rs. 1·12 lakhs. The increase is due to the big demand resulting from the shortage and high cost of chemical manures.

The quantity of *mica* exported rose from 405 tons to 443 tons in quantity and the value from Rs. 8·33 lakhs to Rs. 8·47 lakhs. Shipments were confined to the United Kingdom.

III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

The total value under this head increased from Rs. 1,078·48 lakhs to Rs. 1,556·23 lakhs, or by 44 per cent.

45. Chemicals, drugs and medicines.—There is not much variation under chemicals, the value of which amounted to Rs. 0·15 lakh. Under drugs and medicines, exports of *cinchona bark* were confined to the United Kingdom and increased by over 600 per cent in quantity and 700 per cent in value to 198,506 lb. valued at Rs. 0·84 lakh. Consignments of *nux vomica* to the United Kingdom and the United States of America improved from 1,465 tons valued at Rs. 2·95 lakhs to 2,142 tons valued at Rs. 5·57 lakhs. Exports of *senna*, comprising shipments to the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France valued at Rs. 7·60, 6·99 and 1·75 lakhs, amounted to 47,389 cwt. valued at Rs. 17·41 lakhs, representing an increase of over 400 per cent in quantity and 700 per cent in value as compared with the previous year.

46. Dyes and colours.—Exports of *dyeing and tanning substances* improved from Rs. 37·74 lakhs to Rs. 41·92 lakhs, and consisted chiefly of shipments of *indigo* amounting to 607 tons valued at Rs. 37·73 lakhs as compared with 612 tons valued at Rs. 32·25 lakhs in the previous year. The quantity exported, though less than half that shipped in 1915–16, is still considerably in excess of the average shipments (1,926 cwt.) of the last two pre-war years. The future course of the trade will be watched with interest in view of the keen competition of the synthetic substitute with natural indigo which will arise when supplies of the former are freely obtainable from Germany in addition to those from the United Kingdom. Japan, the principal consuming country, increased her share of the trade from Rs. 23·82 lakhs to Rs. 28·02 lakhs. The value of shipments to Egypt also advanced from Rs. 3·21 lakhs to Rs. 9·42 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to only Rs. 0·21 lakh as compared with Rs. 3·53 lakhs in 1918–19 and Rs. 89·93 lakhs in 1915–16.

Exports of *myrabolams* improved from Rs. 0·45 lakh to Rs. 1·72 lakhs, the United Kingdom being the chief consumer. Shipments of *turmeric* slightly improved from Rs. 4·70 lakhs to Rs. 4·74 lakhs, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and the United States being the principal importers.

47. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather.—Exports of *tanned hides and skins*, which are much the most important items of merchandise shipped from the Presidency, accounted for 28 per cent of the total value of the export trade and amounted to 457,201 cwt. valued at Rs. 968·62 lakhs against 477,059 cwt. valued at Rs. 744·96 lakhs. The slight decline in quantity is of no significance as the volume of exports in the previous year was swollen by considerable shipments of tanned hides on Government account. Exports of *tanned hides* amounted to 575,023 cwt. valued at Rs. 559·43 lakhs, which, though less by 18 per cent and 15 per cent than the corresponding figures of the preceding year, represent a very substantial improvement on the average quantity (152,118 cwt) and value (Rs. 12·06 lakhs) of exports in the quinquennium ending 1913–14 when normal conditions prevailed. 91 per cent of the total value of the trade was with the United Kingdom and 8 per cent with the United States of America to which shipments were restricted in

Foreign Exports.

previous years. Two-thirds of the total exports of tanned hides to the United Kingdom were shipped in the first six months of the year and included considerable quantities representing the balance of stock accumulated under the Government Purchase Scheme.

With the removal of the prohibition on the tanning and export of skins, the trade in *tanned skins* showed a great improvement—the quantity increasing from 19,268 cwt. to 82,178 cwt. and the value from Rs 87·95 lakhs to Rs. 409·19 lakhs. As compared, however, with the average exports in the last five pre-war years, the quantity is 31,412 cwt. less, though the value is Rs. 180·96 lakhs more, than the corresponding figures for that period. The rise in value is due to the record prices realized owing to the heavy demands to make good the deficiency caused by the prohibitions on export during the war. The largest share of the trade was taken, as in the case of hides, by the United Kingdom and was valued at Rs. 313·04 lakhs, or 76 per cent of the total. The value of shipments to the United States of America, which took the largest share of exports of raw skins, amounted to Rs. 61·70 lakhs, or 15 per cent. Shipments to Japan, consisting chiefly of tanned sheep skins, were valued at Rs. 24·58 lakhs. The following table shows in detail the quantity and average declared value per lb. of the different kinds of hides and skins during the past two years, and in 1913–14.

Tanned hides and skins.	1913–14.			1918–19.			1919–20.		
	Cwt.	Rupees in lakhs.	Rate per lb.	Cwt.	Rupees in lakhs.	Rate per lb.	Cwt.	Rupees in lakhs.	Rate per lb.
			As. A.			As. A.			As. A.
Hides, tanned or dressed—									
Cow hides	128,161	113·31	0 12	419,987	646·38	1 8	338,874	497·01	1 8
Buffalo hides	14,051	9·92	0 10	7,481	9·28	0 10	23,823	32·03	0 15
Calf leave	4,792	3·83	0 14	7,301	10·59	1 6	13,920	20·29	2 2
Other hides	27	0·02	0 10	9	0·01	1 2	..	..	..
Total, Hides ..	142,162	120·08	0 13	434,791	667·01	1 4	375,033	550·13	1 6
Skins, tanned or dressed—									
Goat skins	59,370	131·29	1 16	9,556	21·93	4 0	75,385	153·42	3 6
Sheep skins	41,372	85·70	1 12	16,707	56·99	5 16	44,938	207·69	4 1
Other skins	..	..	..	3	0·02	2 9	1	0·01	1 13
Total, Skins ..	100,742	216·99	1 14	26,266	97·95	4 1	82,178	409·19	9 7

48. Yarns and textile fabrics.—A remarkable growth in trade is reflected in the export of *cotton twist and yarn* which expanded from 478,310 lb. valued at Rs. 5·82 lakhs to 7,046,096 lb. valued at Rs. 100·51 lakhs. As compared with the figures for 1913–14, the quantity shows an increase of 26 per cent and the value of 223 per cent. The average declared value per lb. rose from As. 9 in 1913–14 and Rs. 1–8 in 1918–19 to Rs. 1–7 in 1919–20. The shipments were mostly to China which, owing to the depletion of stocks caused by the decline in shipments in previous years, absorbed goods to the value of Rs. 96·96 lakhs against Rs 2·90 lakhs. More than 74 per cent of the shipments consisted of grey counts Nos 11 to 20. Exports of *cotton piece-goods* improved from 29·45 million yards, valued at Rs. 167·10 lakhs to 34·04 million yards valued at Rs. 210·74 lakhs—an increase of 15 per cent in quantity and 26 per cent in value. As Government contracts ceased after the close of the war, large quantities of piece-goods were available for export. Exports of *coloured, printed or dyed* piece-goods, representing 94 per cent of cotton piece-goods, advanced from Rs 162·43 lakhs to Rs. 200·50 lakhs. The Straits Settlements were supplied to the value of Rs. 129·68 lakhs, Ceylon Rs 58·09 lakhs, the Federated Malay States Rs 2·78 lakhs, Java Rs. 2·34 lakhs, Siam Rs. 2·13 lakhs and Sumatra Rs. 2·09 lakhs. About 70 per cent of the coloured piece-goods were *lungis and saris*. Exports of *grey* goods amounted to 1,980,782 yards valued at Rs 9·57 lakhs as compared with 670,583 yards valued at Rs. 3·40 lakhs and were distributed between the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. The export trade in Madras *handkerchiefs* made in hand-looms improved from Rs 5·02 lakhs to Rs. 15·88 lakhs, of which practically the whole went to the United Kingdom. The exports of *woollen goods* improved from Rs. 2·60 lakhs to Rs. 3·61 lakhs in consequence of larger shipments of carpets and rugs to the United Kingdom.

49. Miscellaneous.—Exports of *coir manufactures* consisting of coir yarn and matting amounted to Rs. 37·49 lakhs against Rs. 28·46 lakhs in 1918–19. Supplies to the United Kingdom, the United States and France improved from Rs. 15·87, 0·91 and 0·60 lakhs to Rs. 70·88, 9·24 and 5·69 lakhs. Exports to Belgium, which took no goods in 1918–19, amounted to Rs. 4·37 lakhs. **Foreign Exports.**

Oil cakes to the value of Rs 62·05 lakhs were exported as against Rs. 62·48 lakhs in the previous year. Groundnut cake amounted to Rs. 32·26 lakhs, sesamum cake Rs. 26·41 lakhs and castor cake Rs. 3·31 lakhs. Ceylon took all the sesamum and castor cake and Rs. 26·74 lakhs' worth of groundnut cake. The United Kingdom, Java and the Straits Settlements respectively took Rs. 2·77, 1·60 and 1·24 lakhs' worth of groundnut cake.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.

50. Animals, living.—The value of *living animals* shipped from this Presidency to foreign countries increased from Rs. 18 35 lakhs to Rs. 25·40 lakhs. Exports were divided amongst Ceylon (Rs. 18·32 lakhs), the Straits Settlements (Rs. 3·30 lakhs), the Federated Malay States (Rs. 1·17 lakhs) and Brazil (1·27 lakhs). Three horses, 14,212 cattle (of which 675 went to Sumatra, 543 to Brazil and 96 to Java) and 74,448 sheep and goats were exported.

51. Articles exported by post increased from Rs. 44 lakhs to Rs. 47·05 lakhs.

RE-EXPORTS.

52. The total value of re-exports amounted to Rs. 48·50 lakhs against Rs. 40·30 lakhs. Cotton piece-goods sent to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States were valued at Rs. 15·27 lakhs, and articles by post Rs. 22·53 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

53. The total value of *Government stores* imported and exported amounted to Rs. 45·18 lakhs and Rs. 2·76 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 127·15 lakhs and Rs. 0·55 lakh, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 81·97 lakhs under *imports* was caused by reduced imports of woollen goods (— Rs. 62·67 lakhs), apparel (— Rs. 11·49 lakhs), chemicals (— Rs. 10·66 lakhs), cotton goods (— Rs 4·65 lakhs), leather (— Rs. 1·53 lakhs) and glassware (— Rs. 1·37 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by larger imports of metals (+ Rs. 3·41 lakhs), arms and ammunition (+ Rs 3·12 lakhs), instruments (+ Rs 1·22 lakhs), and drugs and medicines. Larger exports of apparel and arms and ammunition were responsible for an increase of 2·41 lakhs under exports.

54— TREASURE.

Gold.—Owing to the import of gold coin and bullion on private account being prohibited by Government of India Notification No. 1469-F, dated 29th June 1917, no commercial transactions were recorded, though gold valued at Rs. 10·85 lakhs was imported in contravention of the prohibition and acquired by Government under the Gold (Import) Act XXII of 1917. Eighty-one per cent of the gold was brought by passengers from the Straits Settlements and the rest from Ceylon. There were no imports of gold on Government account and no *exports* on either private or Government account.

Silver.—As the prohibition in force from July 1917 on imports of silver bullion and coin (other than Government of India rupees) was not removed until 2nd February 1920, *imports* of silver on private account consisted only of Government of India rupees from the Straits Settlements amounting to Rs. 79,594 against Rs. 177 in 1918–19. There were no imports on Government account which in the previous year amounted to 6 lakhs of rupees from Ceylon. *Exports* consisted only of 30 lakhs of Government of India rupees shipped to Ceylon under licence owing to the prohibition on other exports of silver bullion and coin having continued in force.

Foreign Trade.

55 SHIPPING—FOREIGN TRADE.

		1918–14.		1918–19		1919–20		Increase or decrease in 1919–20 compared with 1918–19.	
		Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Entered— With cargoes	British	691	1,460 286	768	658,849	695	807,989	— 73	+ 299,018
	British Indian	71	8,003	131	12,915	122	18,070	— 9	+ 2,157
	Foreign	113	473,218	8	10,617	29	11,508	+ 17	+ 33,891
	Native craft	255	10,878	606	13,740	159	5,304	— 47	— 1,836
	Total	1,130	1,947,384	1,113	694,149	995	843,341	— 118	+ 333,195
In ballast	British	110	119 002	62	98,161	35	66,779	— 33	+ 37,618
	British Indian	98	11,032	62	9,107	63	7,849	— 19	— 858
	Foreign	6	14,238	1	1,881	2	20,913	+ 8	+ 19,018
	Native craft	317	12,552	230	10,081	143	14,981	— 93	+ 4,000
	Total	436	156,819	350	67,010	281	108,748	— 137	+ 59,838
Total, Entered		1,566	2,053,203	1,463	692,359	1,276	1,076,089	— 249	+ 384,033
Cleared— With cargoes	British	780	1,682 802	844	593,189	696	853,235	— 148	+ 260,046
	British Indian	100	12,111	228	20,748	168	21,012	— 60	+ 266
	Foreign	328	378,397	17	42,538	38	61,432	+ 21	+ 18,697
	Native craft	487	62,937	452	46,883	352	41,541	— 100	— 5,341
	Total	1,695	2,117,247	1,487	2,04,302	1,236	1,040,770	— 261	+ 283,471
In ballast	British	125	140 701	5	3,125	14	19,213	+ 9	+ 17,188
	British Indian	17	2,389	10	630	36	6,519	+ 26	+ 5,889
	Foreign	1	1,055	1	1,070	3	6,771	+ 2	+ 5,701
	Native craft	18	2,411	51	2,520	60	3,067	+ 1	+ 539
	Total	191	150,751	67	6,565	109	33,624	+ 38	+ 27,269
Total, Cleared		1,886	2,270,118	1,554	209,867	1,345	1,074,394	— 226	+ 303,740
Grand Total		3,252	4,323,354	3,017	1,502,716	2,623	2,150,483	— 474	+ 647,773

The effect of the release of considerable tonnage from employment on military transport is to be seen in the increase of 43 per cent in the total amount of tonnage (2·16 million tons) available during the year for the carriage of ordinary merchandise, but there was a reduction in the total number of vessels entered and cleared from 3,002 in 1918–19 to 2,588 in the year under review. The average tonnage per vessel accordingly advanced from 491 to 830 tons, which is, however, still far short of the average tonnage in 1913–14, viz., 1,520 tons. Excluding the ferry steamers plying daily between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar the average tonnage of British vessels, entering and clearing, was 2,466, and that of foreign vessels 2,239. British vessels accounted for 57 per cent of the whole tonnage and British Indian and native craft for 5 per cent. The tonnage of foreign vessels improved from 4 to 8 per cent. Out of 73 foreign vessels (entries and clearances combined), 15 were Norwegian, 14 Japanese, 11 Dutch, 11 Italian, 8 French, 7 Greek, 5 American, 1 Swedish and 1 Russian. The number of native *craft* engaged in foreign trade declined from 924 to 682 and their tonnage from 75,891 to 61,133.

Freights.—Though the freight position in regard to shipments to the United Kingdom was on the whole much easier than in the preceding year, the large amount of space requisitioned for Government cargo, consisting chiefly of tanned hides, greatly limited the accommodation for commercial cargo during the first half of the year under review. When, however, the last shipment of hides was effected at the end of September, a keen competition arose for the extra space offering. The general decline in freight charges, which set in after the signing of the armistice in November 1918, continued, and the quotations for shipments to the *United Kingdom* stood at 110/120 *s.* per 50 cubic feet for April, May and June 1919. For July and August the rates advanced by 20 *s* and a similar rise occurred towards the end of September. Rates remained at this level for October but were increased by 30 *s.* in November. The quotations for December and succeeding months, however were the same as those for September and October. Owing to lack of freight, there were no quotations for *French ports* up to October, but, with an improvement in the situation towards the end of November, the rates for groundnut kernels to Marseilles were 160 *s* per 20 cwt: in the following month, rates fell to 165 *s* and remained at this level for the rest of the year. Rates to New York, which stood at 100 *s.* per 50 cubic feet at the beginning of the year, rose gradually to 160 *s.* in September and advanced to 210 *s.* in October and 220 *s* in December; towards the end of January 1920, however, rates fell to 175 *s.* and remained at this level for February and March. The future course of freights generally will be watched with interest in

view of the progressive increase in the supply of the world's tonnage and the improvement in the position as regards congestion at the large ports in the United Kingdom and some other countries. Foreign Trade.

56. DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

Countries	Imports.			Exports.			Total of imports and exports			Percentage which the total of one country bears to the whole.	
	1918-19	1919-20	1919-20	1918-19.	1919-20.	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	Increase or decrease in 1919-20.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.		
British Empire—											
United Kingdom ..	1,114·08	952·39	714·47	948·08	1,981·08	1,617·98	1,816·88	2,933·86	+ 449·05	33·29	40·18
Ceylon	81·17	188·31	97·05	481·8	518·41	425·1	662·97	706·72	— 137·49	18·16	19·63
Straits Settlements	69·00	201·01	142·19	126·34	186·20	108·69	287·20	387·21	+ 99·72	10·01	9·05
Federated Malay States	0·12	0·51	0·84	14·38	16·61	27·58	15·19	26·87	+ 11·68	0·42	0·67
New South Wales ..	0·61	0·4	1·38	3·59	24·24	14·67	24·05	15·54	— 8·51	0·67	0·38
Victoria	0·86	0·71	0·04	4·10	13·14	0·40	21·87	12·47	— 9·40	0·61	0·29
Egypt	0·42	0·02	0·76	6·52	7·9	10·5	7·94	10·8	+ 2·86	0·22	0·25
Hongkong	1·16	0·14	2·72	1·38	0·94	5·8	3·04	0·68	+ 5·59	0·09	0·13
Bahrain Islands ..	..	..	..	0·44	2·20	0·61	2·96	0·61	+ 0·45	0·04	0·02
Natal	1·17	1·71	4·24	5·76	5·57	2·71	10·58	7·13	— 3·45	0·29	0·16
Canada	..	1·02	3·24	31·3	18·8	0·1	31·71	0·42	— 12·29	0·44	0·11
Aden and Dependencies	0·14	0·03	0·09	1·04	1·3	0·02	1·17	0·31	— 0·40	0·04	0·02
Mauritius and Dependencies	1·47	..	0·67	51·03	1·04	0·6	1·03	0·61	— 0·42	0·02	0·01
Western Australia ..	10·28	0·01	0·05	0·46	0·23	0·31	0·24	0·37	+ 0·13	0·01	0·01
Other British Possessions	0·51	0·28	0·3	0·41	4·84	3·24	0·14	4·86	— 0·42	0·14	0·16
Total, British Empire ..	1,289·56	979·32	1,091·30	1,392·64	2,892·50	2,331·11	2,088·49	3,872·47	+ 783·98	35·25	37·37
Foreign countries—											
Enemy—											
France	48·18	36·18	— 11·30	428·11	17·10	256·58	33·56	267·92	+ 234·06	0·86	0·17
Italy	2·28	0·36	0·78	42·19	0·60	75·69	0·65	18·46	+ 73·81	0·02	1·56
Belgium ..	64·44	..	0·42	138·93	..	69·12	..	49·32	+ 49·32	..	1·24
Greece	..	..	..	..	36·70	64·66	16·70	31·48	+ 31·78	0·62	0·70
Holland	9·03	0·17	3·63	34·76	..	2·46	0·17	3·81	+ 3·64	..	0·13
Sweden	31·09	2·19	9·77	2·76	..	0·83	4·39	3·62	— 1·37	0·18	0·16
Spain	0·20	0·59	1·13	4·51	..	4·61	0·59	0·44	+ 4·05	0·02	0·11
Switzerland	2·71	0·83	1·18	..	0·17	3·43	0·68	4·61	+ 3·93	0·04	0·13
Germany	65·12	..	..	247·23	..	3·6	..	3·6	— 3·6	..	0·01
Norway	2·61	16·31	2·72	0·34	1·24	0·47	17·96	1·73	— 16·23	0·69	0·06
Austro-Hungary ..	22·56	..	0·10	89·04	..	1·73	..	1·73	+ 1·73	..	0·06
Portugal	0·16	0·03	0·04	0·8	0·01	..	0·24	0·01	— 0·23	..	..
Russia	0·07	..	..	18·74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	0·07	0·12	0·01	0·1	0·10	0·01	0·56	0·02	— 0·54	0·01	..
Total, Europe ..	257·81	60·81	30·16	916·87	37·91	466·97	18·93	417·94	+ 397·26	0·15	0·70
Asia—											
Japan	13·59	21·28	36·31	139·83	124·43	227·39	296·71	345·20	+ 267·89	0·41	7·08
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Hainan).	5·03	16·41	22·23	23·89	0·49	120·37	24·82	345·10	+ 118·28	0·69	0·08
Java	44·18	1·05	0·01	2·49	13·89	6·92	12·67	16·15	— 3·41	0·45	0·29
Mint	0·13	1·05	6·41	0·18	0·40	3·69	1·41	5·6	+ 6·13	0·01	0·26
Turkey (Asiatic) ..	1·29	3·83	1·79	4·19	5·8	3·61	9·70	7·45	+ 3·05	0·14	0·18
Persian (Dutch) ..	..	..	0·84	..	..	..	..	6·87	+ 6·87	..	0·18
Arabia (excluding Aden).	0·73	0·09	0·24	0·87	3·82	0·82	3·61	3·79	+ 3·66	0·12	0·13
Persia	0·61	..	1·25	1·18	0·46	0·48	4·46	0·73	— 0·37	0·13	0·03
Indo-China, etc. ..	..	..	..	0·6	4·83	2·03	0·53	3·38	— 1·15	0·12	0·07
Siam	0·02	0·13	0·19	3·41	0·05	0·89	4·01	0·18	— 1·23	0·11	0·06
Other countries ..	0·03	..	0·04	2·12	0·21	1·27	5·15	1·14	— 4·01	0·04	0·03
Total, Asia ..	65·61	38·43	69·91	189·46	180·67	377·16	369·66	740·00	+ 392·34	7·8	21·47
Africa—											
Reunion	0·02	0·03	0·03	0·13	..	..	0·03	0·01	+ 0·01	..	..
Other countries ..	0·01	..	..	0·10	0·41	0·11	0·41	0·4	+ 0·01	0·01	0·01
Total, Africa ..	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·23	0·41	0·41	0·44	0·01	+ 0·02	0·01	0·01
America—											
United States ..	45·74	71·84	218·01	73·45	121·30	307·83	188·13	532·67	+ 344·76	3·17	15·38
Other countries ..	..	..	..	..	0·31	1·33	0·24	1·24	+ 1·00	0·01	..
Total, America ..	45·74	72·34	218·01	73·45	121·61	309·16	188·37	533·91	+ 345·54	3·18	15·38
Total, Foreign countries.	369·19	200·32	338·39	1,180·01	631·62	1,553·70	631·60	1,570·31	+ 938·71	14·72	37·93
Grand Total ..	1,658·75	1,179·64	1,429·69	2,572·65	3,524·12	3,884·81	2,720·09	5,442·78	+ 1,722·69	100·00	100·00

Foreign Trade.

The British Empire.—Trade with the British Empire advanced by 9 per cent from Rs. 5,069·42 lakhs to Rs. 5,532·17 lakhs, representing 64 per cent of the aggregate trade of the Presidency, as compared with 63 per cent in 1913–14 and 85 per cent in 1918–19. With the return of trade to its normal channels, and the removal of the control and restrictions on the export of commodities of national importance, it was not to be expected that the pre-eminence of the Empire trade could be maintained at the level it reached in the previous year. The value of *imports* rose from Rs. 976·82 lakhs to Rs. 1,001·30 lakhs, or by 2 per cent, and that of *exports* from Rs. 2,642·60 lakhs to Rs. 2,931·17 lakhs, or by 11 per cent. Trade with other countries improved by Rs. 1,088·71 lakhs, or 195 per cent, made up of Rs. 136·43 lakhs under imports and Rs. 902·28 lakhs under exports.

United Kingdom.—Trade with the *United Kingdom* represented 43 per cent of the total trade, compared with 53 per cent in 1913–19, and expanded by Rs. 446 lakhs, or 23 per cent. Under *imports*, 56 per cent came from the United Kingdom against 55 per cent in 1913–19 and the value increased from Rs. 652·38 lakhs to Rs. 744·47 lakhs, or by 14 per cent. The chief items contributing to this improvement were metals, railway plant and rolling stock, cotton manufactures, machinery and hardware. Among articles showing a decline, the most noticeable were cotton twist and yarn, chemicals and arms and ammunition. Exports represented 45 per cent of the total exports compared with 53 per cent in 1918–19, and expanded by Rs. 353·94 lakhs, or by 28 per cent, as a result of an improvement in business in all the principal commodities, except tanned hides, raw rubber, raw hemp, and metals and ores which declined by Rs. 135·37, 61·05, 6·17 and 2·77 lakhs, respectively.

British Possessions: *Ceylon*, while retaining the largest combined trade for British Possessions, accounted for only 10·65 per cent of the grand total trade of the Presidency against 18·18 per cent in the previous year. *Imports* declined by Rs. 11·15 lakhs, or 10 per cent, owing to smaller purchases of copra and betelnuts. *Exports* fell by as much as Rs. 121·28 lakhs, or 22 per cent, as a result of a contraction in shipments of grain and pulse, raw rubber, spices and raw cotton. The share of the *Straits Settlements* in the total trade declined from 10·74 per cent to 6·95 per cent. A considerable reduction in the receipts of sugar by Rs. 73·13 lakhs was chiefly responsible for the decrease of Rs. 58·93 lakhs in the value of the *import* trade, while larger shipments of cotton manufactures, tanned skins, living animals and raw tobacco more than compensated for the decline under groundnuts, grain and pulse and articles by post, and raised the value of *exports* by Rs. 12·36 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 12·84 lakhs in the figures for the *Federated Malay States* was brought about by larger shipments of cotton piece-goods to that country. Transactions with *New South Wales* and *Victoria* were reduced by Rs. 6·16 lakhs and Rs. 9·40 lakhs respectively, owing to smaller shipments of raw skins and coffee and also, in the latter case, to imports of horses having ceased after the war. There was an increase of Rs. 5·55 lakhs in the trade with *Hongkong* and of Rs. 5·45 lakhs in that with the *Bahrein islands*, which was caused by larger shipments of raw cotton and coffee respectively. The decline of Rs. 11·29 lakhs in the figures for *Canada* was due to the cessation of shipments of coconut oil and raw rubber.

Foreign countries in Europe.—The figures of trade with these countries exhibit a remarkable recovery—the total value increasing by Rs. 397·25 lakhs and raising the percentage share of the aggregate trade from 2·18 in 1918–19 to 9·70 in the year under review. The improvement is confined to *exports* which expanded by Rs. 409·46 lakhs, to Rs. 446·97 lakhs. The largest share of this trade was with *France* which purchased goods valued at Rs. 258·56 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 17·17 lakhs, in the previous year. The increase in trade was most marked under shipments of oil-seeds, coffee, spices, raw skins, coir manufactures and raw cotton. Larger shipments of raw cotton, groundnuts, pepper and sesamum seeds accounted for an increase of Rs. 73·80 lakhs, in the value of exports to *Italy*. The resumption of trade with *Belgium* led to a renewal of exports to that country, consisting of raw cotton, groundnuts, palmyra fibre, coir manufactures, copra, oils and bone manure, valued at Rs. 60·12 lakhs. The marked advance in shipments to *Greece* was due to larger purchases of coffee, and the improvement in exports to other countries in Europe was the result of increased consumption of raw cotton and groundnuts. The decrease in the value of *imports* from the continent was due chiefly to a reduction in the receipts of printing paper from *Norway* and *Sweden*, and of gold and silver

thread from *France*. Business with *Belgium* revived and imports, consisting chiefly of iron and steel and glass sheet and plate, amounted to Rs. 6·45 lakhs. Imports from other European countries showed a slight improvement. There were no imports from *Germany* and those from *Austria-Hungary* were valued at Rs. 10,000 only. Foreign Trade.

America.—Interchanges with *America*, which were practically confined to the *United States*, expanded by 186 per cent to Rs. 534·20 lakhs, representing 10·90 per cent of the total trade, which is more than double her share in 1918–19 and nearly four times as much as that in 1913–14. Imports rose by Rs. 152·20 lakhs, or 209 per cent, in consequence of larger arrivals of mineral oils, motor vehicles, machinery, hardware, metals and instruments. Exports were augmented by Rs. 195·63 lakhs, or 172 per cent, owing to increased shipments of raw skins, tanned hides, tanned skins, raw rubber, oils, coir manufactures, drugs and medicines and sandalwood.

Asia.—Trade with non-British *Asiatic ports* rose by Rs. 293·56 lakhs, or 110 per cent, and represented 11 per cent of the aggregate. The share of *Japan* advanced by 86 per cent to Rs. 363·70 lakhs, or 7·42 per cent of the total, as compared with 3·63 per cent in 1913–14 and 5·46 per cent in 1918–19. The improvement was confined to the *export trade*, which expanded by Rs. 192·96 lakhs, or 143 per cent, to which raw cotton contributed Rs. 175·63 lakhs, tanned sheep skins Rs. 13·97 lakhs, and indigo Rs. 4·20 lakhs. *Imports* receded by Rs. 24·97 lakhs, or 41 per cent, owing to an appreciable restriction of business in paper and paste board, metals, cotton piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn. There was an increase of Rs. 118·25 lakhs in the figures for *China*, which was caused by larger imports of raw silk and larger exports of cotton twist and yarn and raw cotton. Imports from *Java* rose by Rs. 5·57 lakhs, as a result of larger receipts of molasses, while exports to Java declined by Rs. 8·98 lakhs in consequence of reduced shipments of groundnut oil-cake. Transactions with *Siam* increased by Rs. 6·53 lakhs due to larger imports of teak-wood and larger shipments of coloured piece goods.

Africa.—Trade with *Africa*, excluding Egypt, improved from Rs. 0·41 lakh to Rs. 0·51 lakh.

COASTING TRADE. Coasting Trade.

57. The aggregate value of the coasting trade improved from Rs. 1,836 lakhs to Rs. 2,223 lakhs, or by 21 per cent, Rs. 2,203 lakhs representing private merchandise and Rs. 20 lakhs Government stores.

The following table shows the distribution of the coasting trade in private merchandise only:—

		1913-14.	1918-19.	1919-20	Increase or Decrease in 1919-20 compared with 1918-19.
		Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
Bengal	Imports	348·80	472·89	738·81	+ 325·92
	Exports	109·72	118·10	178·64	+ 60·54
	Total	458·52	591·09	917·45	+ 326·46
Bombay	Imports	273·82	227·59	311·95	+ 84·36
	Exports	193·03	306·79	682·26	+ 135·47
	Total	466·85	534·38	994·21	+ 219·83
British ports within the Presidency.	Imports	97·84	222·42	166·51	— 55·91
	Exports	94·18	220·38	153·93	— 66·45
	Total	192·02	442·80	320·44	— 122·36
Burma	Imports	114·53	88·26	194·94	+ 86·68
	Exports	107·06	74·06	88·76	+ 13·70
	Total	222·19	162·32	283·70	+ 100·38
Sind	Imports	52·77	19·14	32·61	+ 13·47
	Exports	17·21	24·33	24·34	+ 0·01
	Total	70·04	43·47	57·31	+ 13·84

Coasting Trade.

		1913-14.	1918-19.	1919-20	Increase or decrease in 1919-'20 compared with 1918-19.
		Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
Bihar and Orissa	Imports ...	0·69	..	..	..
	Exports ...	...	...	..	..
	Total ...	0·69	..	..	..
Non-British Indian ports.	Imports ...	6·13	13·15	19·43	+ 6·28
	Exports ...	28·17	37·43	33·10	+ 0·94
	Total ...	34·30	43·58	47·64	+ 4·64
Total ...	Imports ...	869·15	952·28	1,450·67	+ 498·61
	Exports ...	818·85	849·06	753·17	— 195·89
	Total ...	1,401·94	1,813·13	2,203·84	+ 302·72

Imports of Indian merchandise improved from Rs. 818·80 lakhs to Rs. 1,279·65 lakhs, or by 51 per cent, and those of foreign merchandise from Rs. 103·56 lakhs to Rs. 171·02 lakhs, or 65 per cent. Exports of Indian and foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 731·16 lakhs and Rs. 21·01 lakhs against Rs. 845·07 and Rs. 12·99 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

Burma.—The increase of Rs. 359·02 lakhs in the *imports* from Burma was due to larger receipts of grain and pulse by Rs. 317·01 lakhs, mineral oils by Rs. 25·82 lakhs and teak wood by Rs. 8·03 lakhs, but imports of raw and tanned hides declined by Rs. 20·95 lakhs. *Exports* to Burma improved by Rs. 60·41 lakhs. The chief articles contributing to the increase were cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 45·37), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 10·23 lakhs), coconut oil (+ Rs. 7·17 lakhs), provisions (+ Rs. 2·06 lakhs), tallow (+ Rs. 1·9s lakhs), coir manufactures (+ Rs. 1·37 lakhs), coffee (+ Rs. 1·42 lakhs), tanned skins (+ Rs. 1·0s lakhs), but exports of groundnut oil declined by Rs. 8·70 lakhs.

Bombay.—*Imports* from Bombay advanced by Rs. 94·34 lakhs, as a result of larger arrivals of grain and pulse (+ Rs. 32·06 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 26·34 lakhs), metals (+ Rs. 10·27 lakhs), seeds (+ Rs. 7·62 lakhs), sugar (+ Rs. 4·40 lakhs), matches (+ Rs. 2·19 lakhs), glassware (+ Rs. 2·17 lakhs), chillies (+ Rs. 1·75 lakhs), dried fruits (+ Rs. 1·68 lakhs), hardware (+ Rs. 1·50 lakhs), raw cotton (+ Rs. 1·47 lakhs), provisions (+ Rs. 1·45 lakhs), jute gunny bags (+ Rs. 1·37 lakhs), and earthenware (+ Rs. 1·36 lakhs), but imports of cotton twist and yarn declined by Rs. 3·08 lakhs. The decrease of Rs. 114·47 lakhs in the *exports* to Bombay was caused by a reduction in the shipments of raw cotton by Rs. 74·11 lakhs, pepper by Rs. 19·94 lakhs, coffee by Rs. 13·65 lakhs, timber by Rs. 13·92 lakhs, raw and manufactured coir by Rs. 5·48 lakhs, ginger by Rs. 2·25 lakhs, rice by Rs. 2·18 lakhs, partly counterbalanced by increased shipments of cocoanuts by Rs. 7·97 lakhs, coconut oil by Rs. 5·94 lakhs, groundnut oil by Rs. 3·89 lakhs, groundnuts by Rs. 3·45 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn by Rs. 2·61 lakhs and copra by Rs. 2·12 lakhs.

Bengal.—Larger imports of grain and pulse (+ Rs. 61·06 lakhs), jute gunny bags (+ Rs. 2·43 lakhs) and coal (+ Rs. 1·68 lakhs), partly set off by smaller imports of cotton twist and yarn (— Rs. 4·97 lakhs) and jute gunny cloth (— Rs. 1·67 lakhs) resulted in a net increase of Rs. 85·68 lakhs in the *imports* from Bengal, while the increase of Rs. 13·70 lakhs under *exports* to that province was brought about by heavier shipments of groundnuts (+ Rs. 28·37 lakhs) and cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 3·47 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by reduced shipments of raw cotton (— Rs. 14·85 lakhs), raw goat skins (— Rs. 3·44 lakhs) and sugar (— Rs. 1·74 lakhs).

Sind.—Larger arrivals of grain and pulse were responsible for the increase of Rs. 16·48 lakhs in the *imports* from Sind, while the *exports* to that province do not show much variation and amounted to Rs. 24·73 lakhs.

Other ports.—The increase of Rs. 3·70 lakhs in the *imports* from Non-British Indian ports was caused by larger imports of coffee from Goa and building materials

from Kathiawar. The *exports* do not show much variation, larger shipments of timber, oilcake and betelnuts to Kathiawar having been set off by smaller shipments of rice to Goa.

Shipping.—The number of entries from coasting ports declined from 16,601 to 16,167, but their tonnage rose from 2,001,627 to 2,961,863 tons. The number of clearances to coasting ports was 16,062 of 2,958,700 tons against 18,282 of 1,890,459 tons. The total number of vessels which entered and cleared was 32,229, and of these, 2,628 were British, 417 British Indian, 111 foreign and 29,073 native craft against 1,255, 362, 58 and 31,847 respectively in the previous year. Of the entries and clearances of native craft, 43 were British, 28,697 British Indian and 933 foreign, against 55, 30, 995 and 807 in 1918–19. Eighty-five vessels aggregating 10,152 tons were built and registered during the year, mainly at the ports of Cocanada, Calicut and Mangalore against 155 vessels of 21,361 tons in the previous year.

TRADE OF IMPORTANT PORTS.

58. The following table shows the total foreign and coasting trade (excluding Government transactions), and the comparative importance of the principal ports in the Madras Presidency :—

Ports	1918–19.	1919–20.			1919–20.			Percentage of the trade of whole Presidency for 1919–20
	Total trade.	Foreign trade.	Coasting trade.	Total trade.	Foreign trade.	Coasting trade.	Total trade.	
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	
1. Madras	2,342·89	2,069·31	939·16	3,008·47	2,804·51	845·73	3,650·25	51·33
2. Tuticorin	943·81	403·82	727·48	1,131·30	813·31	325·00	1,088·32	14·92
3. Cochin	701·06	209·08	286·70	495·78	383·83	382·42	716·25	10·13
4. Calicut	269·79	110·51	289·88	400·39	102·83	317·45	420·28	5·91
5. Mangalore	208·84	47·16	246·99	294·15	104·06	243·83	347·89	4·93
6. Dhanushkodi	0·16	314·97	0·06	315·03	256·50	..	256·50	3·60
7. Negapatam	216·47	121·03	24·16	145·19	88·54	41·46	130·00	1·79
8. Cuddalore	160·38	23·81	23·61	47·42	93·00	37·03	130·03	1·71
9. Cocanada	271·97	15·03	23·78	40·81	70·44	38·21	109·65	1·53
10. Tellicherry	130·61	13·04	28·17	41·22	25·93	70·02	95·95	1·33
11. Pedgaram	44·00	..	30·44	30·44	..	94·22	94·22	0·99
12. Malpe	16·84	0·32	29·41	30·86	0·24	23·85	24·09	0·34
13. Cannanore	43·16	0·19	23·73	23·33	0·00	28·22	28·10	0·40
14. Vizagapatam	49·13	4·15	0·61	6·76	25·70	2·00	27·70	0·38
15. Kalaikkarupatnam ..	20·63	2·77	23·81	26·58	0·78	23·08	23·86	0·33
16. Coondapoor	17·31	..	11·97	11·97	0·03	16·48	16·51	0·23
17. Farahat	33·26	0·16	6·91	12·08	1·38	12·66	13·94	0·20
18. Ipoh Patam	75·48	2·58	1·90	6·48	13·10	6·44	13·54	0·19
19. Porto Nova	41·87	3·60	0·24	4·26	0·84	0·20	0·10	0·15
20. Other ports	126·88	27·58	160·28	192·83	5·31	80·40	88·81	1·26
Total ..	5,150·24	3,601·01	1,810·31	5,411·32	3,844·16	3,262·89	7,107·12	100·00

The relative importance of the trade of the outports remained much the same as in the previous year except that Dhanushkodi and Calicut, which held the fourth and sixth rank, have changed places. All the ports except Dhanushkodi and Negapatam showed increased trade.

Chief Port (Fort St. George).—The value of the sea-borne trade on private account at the port of Madras, representing 51 per cent of the trade of the whole Presidency compared with 48 per cent in the previous year and 41 per cent in 1913–14 amounted to Rs. 3,654·25 lakhs against Rs. 2,609·06 lakhs in 1918–19, an increase of Rs. 1,045·19 lakhs, or 40 per cent.

Foreign trade.—Foreign trade increased from Rs. 2,069·31 lakhs to Rs. 2,804·51 lakhs, or by 35 per cent. *Imports* increased by 14 per cent, from Rs. 938·11 lakhs to Rs. 1,074·89 lakhs of which Rs. 8·03 lakhs represented the value of gold acquired under the Gold (Import) Act of 1917. The increase was due to larger receipts of oils, mainly mineral oils, (+Rs. 66·74 lakhs), metals (+Rs. 5·18 lakhs), machinery (+Rs. 39·39 lakhs), motor vehicles (+ Rs. 34·03 lakhs), railway plant and rolling stock (+ Rs. 29·85 lakhs), hardware (+ Rs. 18·59 lakhs, cotton manufactures (+ Rs. 15·57 lakhs), instruments (+ Rs. 8·08 lakhs), cement (+ Rs. 6·67 lakhs), wood and timber (+ Rs. 4·57 lakhs), provisions and oilman's stores (+ Rs. 4·39

lakhs), paints and painters' materials (+ Rs. 4·17 lakhs), dyeing and tanning substances (+ Rs. 3·97 lakhs), glassware (+ Rs. 3·69 lakhs), liquors (+ Rs. 3·23 lakhs), drugs and medicines (+ Rs. 3·18 lakhs), silk, raw and manufactured (+ Rs. 2·70 lakhs), matches (+ Rs. 2·67 lakhs), cycles and accessories (+ Rs. 2·52 lakhs), rubber manufactures, apparel and carriages. On the other hand, there were decreases under sugar (— Rs. 69·19 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (— Rs. 42·58 lakhs), paper and paste board (— Rs. 31·07 lakhs), chemicals (— Rs. 12·97 lakhs), tobacco (— Rs. 7·27 lakhs), living animals (— Rs. 6·61 lakhs), arms and ammunition (— Rs. 4·33 lakhs), spices (— Rs. 4·33 lakhs), soap (— Rs. 5·07 lakhs), belting for machinery (— Rs. 2·72 lakhs), and seeds (— Rs. 2·14 lakhs).

Exports expanded from Rs. 1,131·20 lakhs to Rs. 1,733·62 lakhs, or 53 per cent. The increase was contributed chiefly by tanned skins (+ Rs. 312·09 lakhs), oil seeds (+ Rs. 123·11 lakhs), raw cotton (+ Rs. 102·91 lakhs), and raw skins (+ Rs. 97·10 lakhs). Other articles which showed improvement were cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 41·45 lakhs), cotton handkerchiefs (+ Rs. 10·85 lakhs), dyeing and tanning substances (+ Rs. 8·50 lakhs), building materials (+ Rs. 6·13 lakhs), manures (+ Rs. 5·85 lakhs), unwrought leather (+ Rs. 3·72 lakhs), woollen manufactures (+ Rs. 2·46 lakhs), raw silk (+ Rs. 2·29 lakhs), fruits and vegetables (+ Rs. 2·16 lakhs), palmyra fibre (+ Rs. 2 lakhs), provisions, spices, tobacco, sugar and horns. There were, however, decreased shipments under tanned hides (— Rs. 83·61 lakhs), oils (— Rs. 12·97 lakhs), coffee (— Rs. 7·90 lakhs), oil cakes (— Rs. 7·57 lakhs), tea (— Rs. 6·86 lakhs), raw hemp (— Rs. 6·43 lakhs), coir, raw and manufactured (— Rs. 4·09 lakhs), metals (— Rs. 2·25 lakhs), and articles by post (— Rs. 2·22 lakhs).

Government transactions declined from Rs. 125·87 lakhs to Rs. 47·88 lakhs, or by 62 per cent. *Imports* declined from Rs. 125·70 lakhs to Rs. 45·15 lakhs, while *exports* advanced from Rs. 0·17 lakh to Rs. 2·73 lakhs.

Coasting trade.—The total private trade improved from Rs. 539·75 lakhs to Rs. 845·74 lakhs, or by 57 per cent. *Imports* advanced from Rs. 422·68 lakhs to Rs. 644·43 lakhs, or by 52 per cent, due chiefly to increased imports (+ Rs. 251·63 lakhs) of grain and pulse mostly from Burma and Bengal. Other articles showing increases were sugar (+ Rs. 40·71 lakhs), mineral oils (+ Rs. 9·52 lakhs), teak-wood and cutch, while a deficiency in receipts was recorded under raw cotton (— Rs. 44·12 lakhs), raw hides (— Rs. 15·94 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (— Rs. 12·90 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 5·47 lakhs), tanned hides (— Rs. 5·10 lakhs), jinjili seeds, metals and provisions.

Exports improved from Rs. 117·07 lakhs to Rs. 201·31 lakhs, or by 72 per cent, the net result of increased shipments of cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 46·87 lakhs), groundnuts (+ Rs. 26·93 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 14·95 lakhs), raw cotton (+ Rs. 3·86 lakhs), provisions (+ Rs. 3·79 lakhs), and of a falling off in exports of oils (— Rs. 3·79 lakhs), raw skins (— Rs. 3·44 lakhs), grain and pulse, jinjili seed, sugar and tobacco.

Government transactions had a set-back from Rs. 22·22 lakhs to Rs. 17·87 lakhs. *Imports* declined from Rs. 8·01 lakhs to Rs. 6·13 lakhs and *exports* from Rs. 14·21 lakhs to Rs. 11·54 lakhs.

Shipping.—The number of vessels entering increased from 406 aggregating 680,044 tons to 504 of 1,160,552 tons and the number clearing from 394 of 663,753 tons to 496 of 1,147,275 tons. The average tonnage per vessel was 2,308 against 1,680 in 1918–19.

Tuticorin.—In spite of the alternative route to Ceylon offered via Dhanushkodi, Tuticorin still maintains its place at the head of the outports. The total trade rose from Rs. 830·54 lakhs to Rs. 1,066·52 lakhs, or by 28 per cent.

Foreign trade improved from Rs. 553·05 lakhs to Rs. 843·52 lakhs, or by 52 per cent. *Imports* declined by Rs. 16·41 lakhs to Rs. 89·37 lakhs, owing to smaller arrivals of cotton twist and yarn (— Rs. 29 lakhs), metals (— Rs. 4·08 lakhs), betel nuts (— Rs. 3·76 lakhs) and belting for machinery (— Rs. 2·68 lakhs), set off by increased receipts of kerosene oil (+ Rs. 11·66 lakhs), raw silk (+ Rs. 4·84 lakhs), machinery (+ Rs. 2·73 lakhs) and cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 2·27 lakhs). *Exports*

expanded by Rs. 306·87 lakhs, or 69 per cent, to Rs. 754·15 lakhs, as a result of larger shipments of raw cotton (+ Rs. 213·81 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 94·26 lakhs), semna (+ Rs. 15·49 lakhs), ragi (+ Rs 12·07 lakhs), tea (+ Rs. 10·14 lakhs), Government of India rupees (+ Rs 5 lakhs), palmyra fibre (+ Rs. 4·90 lakhs), oil cakes (+ Rs 4·55 lakhs), living animals (+ Rs. 3·88 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 2·41 lakhs), and manures (+ Rs. 2·03 lakhs), but shipments of raw rubber, rice and spices declined by Rs. 27·90, Rs. 23·63 and Rs. 5·90 lakhs respectively.

Coasting trade declined from Rs. 277 49 lakhs to Rs. 223·00 lakhs, or by 19 per cent. *Imports* advanced from Rs. 96·53 lakhs to Rs. 177·72 lakhs as more grain and pulse (+ Rs. 81·51 lakhs) and provisions were received, but imports of cotton twist and yarn and salt were less by Rs. 4 05 lakhs and 2·19 lakhs. *Exports* receded by Rs. 135 87 lakhs to Rs. 45·23 lakhs in consequence of smaller shipments of raw cotton (— Rs. 127·14 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (— Rs. 3·72 lakhs), grain and pulse (— Rs. 2·83 lakhs) and salt.

Shipping.—During the year, 1,516 vessels entered at Tuticorin with an average tonnage of 295 compared with 1,796 vessels in 1918–19.

Cochin.—The trade of Cochin showed an all round improvement and amounted to Rs 745·75 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 189 lakhs, or 34 per cent. The expansion was most marked in the case of *foreign trade*, which advanced by 42 per cent to Rs. 383·83 lakhs, comprising imports and exports valued at Rs. 29·76 lakhs and Rs 353 57 lakhs respectively, as compared with Rs. 9·41 lakhs and Rs. 260·39 lakhs in the previous year. The increase under *imports* was contributed by kerosene oil (+ Rs. 3 60 lakhs), wood manufactures (+ Rs. 2·64 lakhs), hardware, cotton piece goods, cement and machinery. The development under *exports* was due to increased shipments of raw and manufactured coir (+ Rs. 56·23 lakhs), copra (+ Rs. 23·72 lakhs), coconut oil (+ Rs. 23·85 lakhs), manures (+ Rs. 6·43 lakhs), spices (+ Rs. 3·96 lakhs), tea (+ Rs. 2·66 lakhs), and the only headings under which a decrease was registered were raw rubber (— Rs. 84·25 lakhs) and wood manufactures (— Rs. 2·75 lakhs).

Coasting trade improved from Rs. 286 76 lakhs to Rs. 362·42 lakhs, of which *imports* accounted for Rs 200·16 lakhs, representing an advance of Rs. 70·69 lakhs, due to larger receipts of grain and pulse (+ Rs. 42·73 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 11·48 lakhs), mineral oils (+ Rs. 3·73 lakhs), sugar (+ Rs. 2·63 lakhs), manures (+ Rs. 2·43 lakhs) and matches. *Exports* advanced by Rs. 4·97 lakhs to Rs. 162·27 lakhs due to increased shipments of oils (+ Rs. 19·74 lakhs), copra (+ Rs. 3·46 lakhs), set off by a decline in transactions under spices (— Rs. 9·86 lakhs), grain and pulse (— Rs. 4·93 lakhs) and coir (— Rs. 3·96 lakhs).

Shipping.—One thousand one hundred and ninety-eight vessels with a tonnage of 312,921 entered against 1,587 vessels of 181,033 tons in the previous year.

Calicut.—The total trade amounting to Rs. 364·98 lakhs exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 108·99 lakhs, or 40 per cent. *Foreign trade* developed from Rs. 119·51 lakhs to Rs 192·53 lakhs. *Imports* improved by Rs. 20·85 lakhs, larger receipts of kerosene oil (+ Rs. 14·26 lakhs), metals and hardware being responsible for the increase. *Exports* expanded by Rs. 52·37 lakhs, which was chiefly contributed by coir (+ Rs. 15·14 lakhs), manures (+ Rs. 14·07 lakhs), tea (+ Rs. 10·41 lakhs), coffee (+ Rs. 3·93 lakhs), spices (+ Rs. 7·29 lakhs), sandalwood (+ Rs. 6·21 lakhs) and copra (+ Rs 2·50 lakhs); but shipments of raw rubber declined by Rs. 14·34 lakhs.

Coasting trade rose from Rs. 141·68 lakhs to Rs. 172·45 lakhs, *imports* showing an increase of Rs. 41·06 lakhs, mainly under grain and pulse (+ Rs. 37·83 lakhs) and manures (+ Rs. 3·55 lakhs) and *exports* a decline of Rs 10·23 lakhs as a net result of reduced shipments of timber (— Rs. 7·29 lakhs), copra (— Rs. 6·14 lakhs), grain and pulse (— Rs. 4·90 lakhs) and spices (— Rs 3·60 lakhs) and increased exports of oils (+ Rs. 3 78 lakhs) and coconuts (+ Rs. 2 51 lakhs).

Shipping.—In 1919–20, 2,285 vessels aggregating 326,572 tons entered, compared with 2,403 vessels of 197,477 tons.

Mangalore.—The total trade improved from Rs. 294·09 lakhs to Rs. 317·39 lakhs, or 18 per cent.

Foreign trade rose by Rs. 56·96 lakhs to Rs. 104·06 lakhs, the increase being shared by both imports and exports to the extent of Rs. 1·56 lakhs and Rs. 55·40 lakhs respectively. The advance in the former case was due to larger receipts of kerosene oil, while the notable improvement under *exports* was brought about by increased shipments of coffee and pepper.

Coasting trade declined by Rs. 3·16 lakhs to Rs. 243·83 lakhs. *Imports* increased by Rs. 34·51 lakhs as a result of larger arrivals of cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 10·02 lakhs), manures (+ Rs. 5·45 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 5·24 lakhs), grain and pulse (+ Rs. 2·52 lakhs) and copra, raw cotton and spices, while *exports* declined by Rs. 37·67 lakhs in consequence of reduced shipments of coffee (— Rs. 18·81 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 14·32 lakhs), spices (— Rs. 8·44 lakhs) and grain and pulse (— Rs. 2·58 lakhs).

Shipping.—The average tonnage of 2,148 vessels entering was 86 tons, against 44 tons in the previous year when 2,813 vessels entered.

Dhanushkodi.—The trade of Dhanushkodi, the whole of which represented foreign trade, had a further set-back from Rs. 315·03 lakhs to Rs. 256·50 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 58·53 lakhs, or 19 per cent; Rs. 4·68 lakhs being under imports and Rs. 53·85 lakhs under exports. The fall in *imports* was chiefly attributable to smaller receipts of copra (— Rs. 7·95 lakhs), and apparel (— Rs. 4·85 lakhs), while raw skins improved by Rs. 5·19 lakhs. The decline under *exports* occurs mainly under rice (— Rs. 101·64 lakhs), raw skins (— Rs. 14·64 lakhs) and sugar (— Rs. 3·20 lakhs), but this was partly counterbalanced by larger shipments of Government of India rupees (+ Rs. 25 lakhs), coloured piece-goods (+ Rs. 16·84 lakhs), articles by post (+ Rs. 12·89 lakhs), oil-cakes (+ Rs. 4·87 lakhs), manures (+ Rs. 4·26 lakhs) and provisions (+ Rs. 3·86 lakhs).

Shipping.—The daily ferry steamers (average tonnage 263) form the chief vehicle of trade by sea from Dhanushkodi and altogether 518 vessels entered as compared with 583 in 1918–19.

Negapatam.—The total value of the trade of this port amounted to Rs. 128 lakhs against Rs. 160·19 lakhs in 1918–19, a decrease of Rs. 32·19 lakhs, or 20 per cent, which is the net result of a decline of Rs. 34·49 lakhs under *foreign trade* and an advance of Rs. 2·30 lakhs in the *coasting trade*. Imports from *foreign countries* receded by Rs. 6·70 lakhs, mainly owing to smaller receipts of sugar, betelnuts and seeds. The marked decline in exports by Rs. 27·79 lakhs was due to contractions in shipments of rice (— Rs. 18·58 lakhs), articles by post (— Rs. 10·56 lakhs) and coloured piece goods, and fruits and vegetables set off by increased shipments of living animals, provisions, oil seeds and tobacco. The improvement in the *coasting trade* noticed above was due to larger receipts of grain and pulse.

Shipping.—The number of vessels that entered at Negapatam declined from 370 to 239, but their tonnage rose from 176,590 to 209,198.

Cuddalore.—The notable expansion in the total trade of this port by Rs. 69·24 lakhs to Rs. 122·69 lakhs was due chiefly to the great improvement in the *foreign trade* which rose by Rs. 65·72 lakhs to Rs. 95·66 lakhs. The increase was shared by both imports and exports to the extent of Rs. 2·05 lakhs and Rs. 63·70 lakhs respectively. The advance in the former case was due to larger receipts of sugar and the marked improvement under *exports* was caused by heavier shipments of groundnuts (+ Rs. 69·73 lakhs) set off by reduced transactions under oil cakes (— Rs. 2·37 lakhs) and coloured piece-goods (— Rs. 2·82 lakhs).

Coasting trade improved from Rs. 23·51 lakhs to Rs. 27·03 lakhs as a result of larger imports of grain and pulse and smaller shipments of groundnut oil.

Shipping.—Ninety-eight vessels with an average tonnage of 1,493 entered compared with 128 vessels of 913 tons per vessel in 1918–19.

Cocanada.—The trade of Cocanada, which has been declining since 1914-15, recovered and amounted to Rs. 109·65 lakhs against Rs. 49·84 lakhs in 1918-19.

Foreign trade rose by Rs. 60·86 lakhs to Rs. 76·44 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 18·48 lakhs under *imports* was contributed chiefly by kerosene oil (+ Rs. 12·66 lakhs) and sugar (+ Rs. 3·38 lakhs) and that of Rs. 41·88 lakhs under *exports* was the result of larger shipments of fibre for brushes and brooms (+ Rs. 17·91 lakhs), tobacco (+ Rs. 13·22 lakhs), seeds (+ Rs. 2·12 lakhs) and sugar (+ Rs. 6·16 lakhs), but shipments of oils, and grain and pulse declined by Rs. 4·99 and 2·57 lakhs respectively. There was not much variation under *coasting trade* which amounted to Rs. 33·21 lakhs, larger imports of mineral oils having been counterbalanced by smaller shipments of grain and pulse and sesamum seeds.

Shipping.—The number of vessels entering increased from 144 to 158 and their average tonnage from 840 to 1,405.

Tellicherry.—*Foreign trade* improved from Rs. 13·06 to Rs. 35·32 lakhs, larger shipments of coffee, pepper and tea having contributed to the increase. There was not much variation under *coasting trade* which amounted to Rs. 29·01 lakhs.

Other ports.—The increase of Rs. 8·41 lakhs in the trade of *Badagara* was brought about by larger imports of grain and pulse and larger shipments of copra coastwise. Increased shipments of raw jute and sugar to foreign countries raised the trade of *Bimlipatam* and *Vizagapatam* by Rs. 7·66 and 21·52 lakhs respectively. The trade of *Cannanore* went up by Rs. 4·01 lakhs on account of larger receipts of cotton twist and yarn and sugar coastwise. *Porto Novo* supplied more groundnuts and less rice to foreign countries and its trade improved by Rs. 4·84 lakhs.

ADMINISTRATION.

59. Receipts.—The following table shows the detailed customs revenue of the several ports and Land Customs stations for the past three years:—

	1917-18			1918-19.			1919-20.		
	Import duty	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Madras (Chief Port)	77,07,012	31,930	4,02,178	70,81,019	20,261	7,15,050	80,19,230	4,58,422	9,84,268
Outports—									
Dharmakhedi ..	9,37,800	5,19,610	860	9,62,547	2,91,767	4,5.5	4,60,348	1,247	65,534
Tuticorin ..	3,26,765	1,00,011	2,350	3,01,885	1,44,138	2,961	3,43,805	70,012	15,221
Negapatam ..	1,84,826	83,021	2,676	2,36,048	60,420	5,410	1,44,316	3,895	10,070
Cochin ..	1,87,941	13,746	5,282	2,09,008	80,118	6,570	2,24,115	38,502	9,823
Calicut ..	83,320	67,065	3,902	82,364	76,121	6,182	1,26,648	1,09,239	5,854
Cuddalore ..	25 667	512	4,770	72,106	257	3,885	98,091	4	6,258
Mangalore ..	6,602	17,715	1,756	6,019	6,337	1,774	23,147	351	4,128
Coconada ..	40,276	89,313	1,130	6,468	10,117	1,418	6,07,138	1,0.6	6,123
Tellicherry ..	1,197	400	105	492	1,041	214	1,334	2,893	150
Masulipatam ..	116	28,512	160	85	1,441	99	176	5	50
Other ports ..	48,837	1,04,203	6,745	49,764	70,216	1,07,716	32,639	215	1,69,858
Total, Outports ..	17,28,226	10,24,730	33 868	16,04,450	7,06,348	1,48,206	16,90,851	2,45,621	2,84,163
Land Customs ..	9 54,791	83,965	31,780	2,13,811	53,197	4,175	5,62 837	6,695	9,388
Grand total ..	99,49,979	11,39,640	5,17,810	91,99,280	7,79,806	8,77,431	1,03,72,918	7,10,738	12,77,824

The total revenue receipts for the Presidency rose from Rs 1,08,30,799 to Rs. 1,27,82,250, or by 18 per cent.

Chief Port (Fort St. George).—The duty collected on imports at Madras rose by Rs. 10,38,207, or 13 per cent, the increase being mainly under petroleum (+ Rs. 9·11 lakhs), liquors (+ Rs 4·07 lakhs), metals (+ Rs. 3·29 lakhs), cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (+ Rs. 2·03 lakhs) and cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 1·32 lakhs), counterbalanced by decreases under sugar (— Rs. 10 93 lakhs), and tobacco (— Rs. 1·41 lakhs). The export duty on raw hides and skins,

which was imposed with effect from 11th September 1919, realized Rs. 4,70,425. Excise duty on cotton manufactures amounted to Rs. 6,12,169 against Rs. 6,50,213 in the previous year and formed 61 per cent of the miscellaneous receipts.

Outports.—The increase of Rs. 3,95,121 under import duty was due to larger collections at Cocanada (+ Rs. 2,91,647), Cochin (+ Rs. 1,60,507), Calicut (+ Rs. 1,04,264), Tuticorin (+ Rs. 64,925), Cuddalore (+ Rs. 25,383) and Mangalore (+ Rs. 14,114), but there were smaller collections at Dhanushkodi (— Rs. 1,12,241), due to smaller imports of copra, and Negapatam (— Rs. 60,813). The decrease of Rs. 4,84,727 under export duty was due to smaller collections at Dhanushkodi (— Rs. 2,76,820), Tuticorin (— Rs. 74,124), Negapatam (— Rs. 56,850), as a result of the embargo on exports of rice to foreign ports being maintained throughout the year.

Land Customs.—Receipts at the Land Customs stations rose from Rs. 5,51,733 to Rs. 5,12,930. Receipts at the Pondicherry frontier increased from Rs. 2,46,293 to Rs. 3,34,541, owing to larger imports of cotton piece-goods and iron bars, and those at the Karikal frontier increased from Rs. 1,00,064 to Rs. 1,75,219 due to larger imports of kerosene oil. The Mahé frontier accounted for Rs. 2,370 against Rs. 5,872 in the previous year, the decrease being due partly to the new arrangements mentioned in paragraph 67 below.

60. Disbursements.—The total disbursements on account of customs for the whole Presidency were Rs. 7,72,311 as compared with Rs. 6,97,012 in 1918–19.

Establishment charges and contingencies at the Chief Port accounted for Rs. 2,47,610, the corresponding figures for the Outports and Land Customs stations being Rs. 2,53,224. Disbursements under 'Refunds and drawbacks' for the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 2,71,477 as compared with Rs. 2,49,305 in 1918–19.

61. Customs offences.—The number of cases dealt with under the Sea Customs Act during the year was 1,186 against 1,177 in the previous year. 709 cases occurred at Madras and 477 at the out-ports. Penalties realised Rs. 3,84,610 against Rs. 23,250 in 1918–19, the increase being mainly due to the heavy penalties imposed for infringements of the prohibition on the importation of gold. These infringements related chiefly to the smuggling of gold by passengers from the Straits and Ceylon. Considerable ingenuity was shown by some of the smugglers: boxes with false bottoms, or with circular holes drilled in the sides, hollow bamboos built into cane deck chairs, tins containing biscuits, kerosene tins filled with ghi, fishpasta and sauce, and large baskets of mangosteens, were some of the contrivances used. Gold coins were also concealed on passengers by being sewn into quilted vests and along the inner seams of trousers and in the soles of boots. In one case at Dhanushkodi an attempt was made to smuggle an appreciable quantity of gold in bags of betelnuts.

Eighty-one cases of smuggling were detected at the Chief Port, the acquisition value of the gold seized amounting to Rs. 7,23,000. There were also 16 cases at Dhanushkodi, 11 at Tuticorin, and 5, 3 and 1 at Pamban, Negapatam and Cuddalore respectively, the aggregate value in the 38 cases being about Rs. 1·25 lakhs. Heavy penalties were imposed in the majority of these cases, and the gold was taken over on behalf of Government under the Gold (Import) Act XXII of 1917. A certain amount of gold was also declared by passengers, payments for which at the prescribed acquisition rates amounted to about Rs. 2,38,000.

Orders on a large number of cases of gold smuggling across the frontiers of Pondicherry and Karikal were pending at the close of the year.

62. Appeals.—Twenty-eight appeals were preferred under the Sea Customs Act during the year under review, twenty to the Board of Revenue and eight to the Collector of Customs. Nineteen out of the twenty appeals to the Board were dismissed and the penalty was reduced in the other case. In four of the cases dealt with by the Collector the orders of the Assistant Collector were reversed.

63. The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.—There were 246 infringements of the Act as against 226 in 1918–19, of which Madras accounts for 223 and the outports the remainder.

The usual classification of the cases is appended.

Class of case	I	II	III	IV	Total.
	Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed with nominal penalty.	Passed with a heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated, subject to due application for redemption.	
B. Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—					
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	27	5	71	64	167
(2) as between two foreign countries	..	..	..	1	1
C. Application of trade description that is false in other respects, viz.—					
(1) as to the material of which the goods were composed.	..	..	2	1	3
(2) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright.	..	..	..	3	3
D. Length not properly stamped on piece-goods	1	3	37	31	72
Total ..	28	8	110	100	246

Of the 168 cases under B, 77 cases related to Japanese goods, including umbrellas, cotton shirts, hair pins, electric lamp shades, emery cloth, ties, writing ink, drawing instruments, cycle accessories, tooth brushes and toilet soap. In all these cases, the goods were passed after the removal or qualification of the offending marks, and in most instances, on payment of substantial penalties. There were also 88 cases under this class relating to American goods, including motor accessories, electric bulbs, iron wood screws, bolts and nuts, saw blades, shovels, injectors, boxwood rules, refrigerators, pumps, paper, perfumery and patent medicines. The goods were either passed with a warning, or on payment of suitable penalties, and, where possible, after qualification of the offending marks.

Of the cases falling under C, three relate to non-qualification of the percentage of reduction in respect of white zinc and lead, and the remaining three to importations of copyright and proscribed books.

The classification by countries of the cases under class D gives:—

United Kingdom	53
Japan	12
Germany	1
America	1

Correct marking was required in all but four cases. The 18 cases at the outports do not need comment.

Penalties for infringements of this Act during the year totalled Rs. 4,745 against Rs. 5,358 in 1918–19.

64. Cotton Duties Act.—The total production of yarn in the Presidency during the year under review amounted to 44,346,265 lb., or 1,559,124 lb. more than the previous year's outturn, an increase of 3·6 per cent.

The quantity of cloth produced decreased from 15,974,554 lb. in 1918–19 to 14,250,850 lb., or by 10·7 per cent due chiefly, to the manufacture of khaki—which is a heavy cloth—for Government having considerably diminished. The Mills in Madras City produced 11,400,253 lb., or 79·9 per cent of the total.

The Excise duty collected during the year amounted to Rs. 7·67 lakhs, which shows an increase of 2·54 per cent over the previous year's figures.

The amount of drawback paid on account of shipments to foreign countries was Rs. 1,706 compared with Rs. 624–4–0 in 1918–19.

65. Documents.—There was an increase of nearly one per cent in the total number of documents dealt with during the year. These comprised 32,378 bills of entry, 58,747 shipping bills, 18,155 import manifests and 18,783 export manifests, against 24,258 bills of entry, 61,831 shipping bills, 20,492 import manifests, and

20,583 export manifests, respectively, in the previous year. The number of documents amended was 2,776 and the amount of fees realized was Rs. 4,162 against 2,299 and Rs. 2,350 respectively in 1918–19. The number of bonds executed for goods warehoused during the year was 259 compared with 205 in the previous year.

66. Statistical publications.—The sale proceeds of statistical publications amounted to Rs. 9,301 against Rs. 3,279 in the previous year. The increase was due to the daily lists and other statements being published throughout the year whereas in 1918–19, as a result of the war, they appeared only for a part of the year. The cost incurred in preparing them (excluding the monthly statements of imports and exports for the Chief Port and the Supplement for out-ports which are printed at the Government Press) was Rs. 5,662.

67. Administration.—During the year under review, Narasapur in the Kistna district was opened to foreign trade under section 11 of the Sea Customs Act. Gunjam and Sonnapur in the Ganjam district, Purupalem in the Kistna district, Morethota, Gangadipalem, Ipurupalem, Motupalli and Itamukkala in the Guntur district and Theethandathanam in Ramnad were opened as ports for the carrying on of coasting trade with Customs ports under section 12 of the Act. Itamukkala and Theethandathanam are sub-ports attached to Kottapatam and Tondi respectively.

The ports in the Presidency now number 53, nearly all of which were inspected during the year, the exceptions being a few unimportant places.

The Customs chauki's around the French territory of Mahé were abolished with effect from 1st January 1920, and the Customs establishment there was withdrawn, an agreement with the French Government having been entered into for safeguarding the British Customs revenue on foreign imported goods.

The following Acts affecting the Customs department were passed during the year under review :—

The Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, XIII of 1910.
The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, XIX of 1919.
The Indian Arms (Amendment) Act, XX of 1919.
The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, VII of 1920
The Import and Export of Goods (Amendment) Act, XIII of 1920

68. Establishment.—Mr. F. Buckney, Assistant Collector, proceeded on leave for one year from 5th August 1919. The other Assistant Collectors in charge of the various departments were Messrs. F. W. Singleton, H. H. Graves and A. E. Ramsbotham, the last-named being appointed temporarily as an additional Assistant Collector with effect from the 1st December 1919.

Mr. F. S. Punnett held charge of the office of Collector of Customs, Madras, until his retirement on the 2nd August 1919, when I relieved him.

H. H. HOOD,
Collector of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Madras, 31st May 1920.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

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DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE MONTH OF

APRIL 1920.

Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madras

Presidency for the month of April 1920.

Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madras

Presidency for the month of April 1920—*contd.*

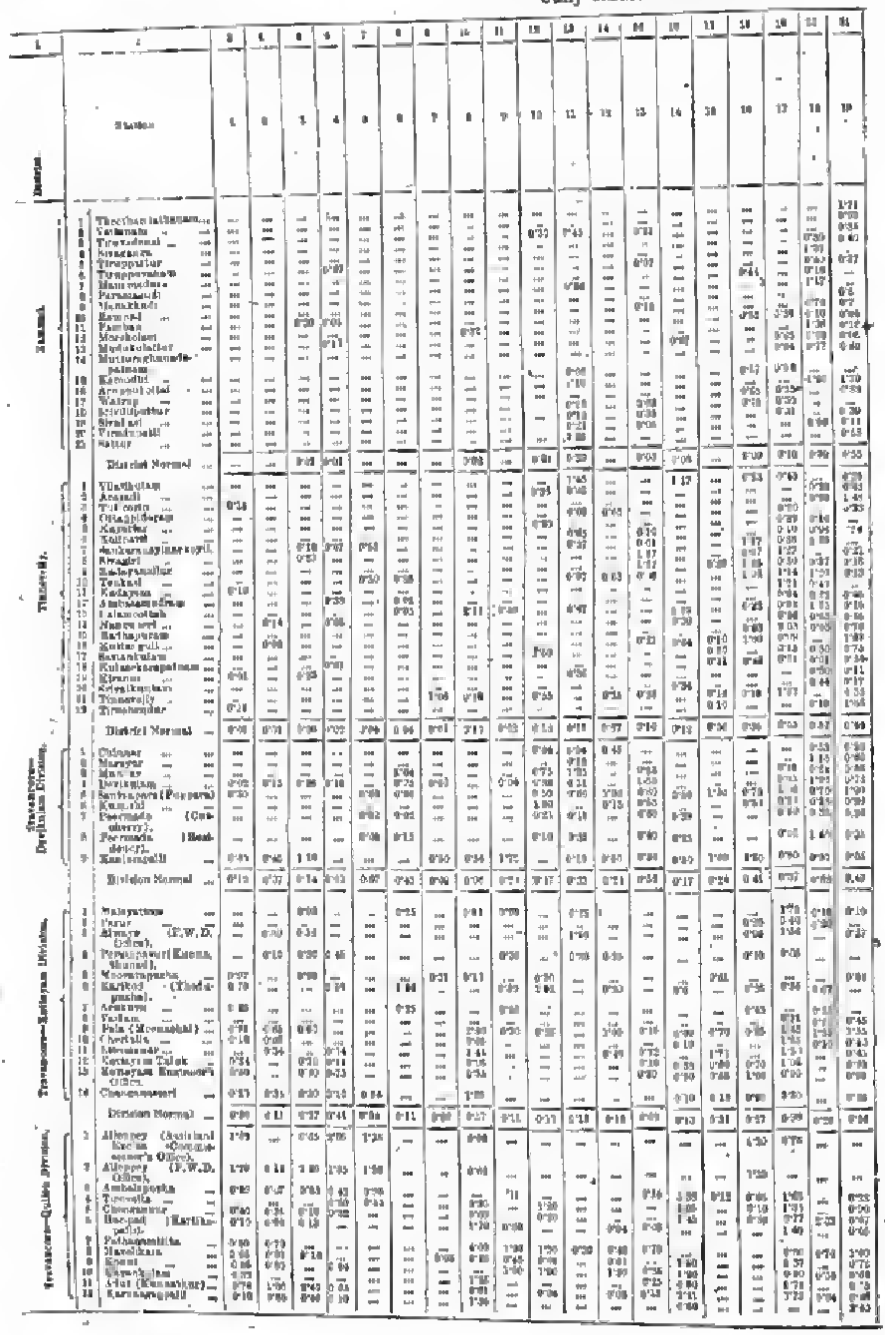
	Stations.	Rainfall from 1st to 15th.	Rainfall from 16th to end.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Normal number of rainy days in the month.
	Gantur	0·36	0·19	0·55	0·54	0·19	2	2
	Masulipatam	0·19	0·00	0·19	0·11	0·19	1	0
	Sattenapalle	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Repalle	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Bapatla	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Ongole	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Kandukur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Nellore	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Sullurpeta	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Venkatagiri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Gudur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Kaspa	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Tripletcherry	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Cuddapah	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Tada	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Madras	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Madras.							
	Madras	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Saidapet	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Poonamallee	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Tiruvallur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Chingleput	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Conjeeveram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Cheyyar	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Arkonam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Vellore	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Wallajah	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Arni	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Polur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Chetpet	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Tiruvannamalai	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Cuddalore	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Chidambaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Vriddhachalam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Tindivanam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Gingee	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Tirukoilur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Ulundurpet	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Attur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Salem	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Namakkal	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Rasipuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Tiruchengodu	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Karur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Erode	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Coimbatore	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Pollachi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Palghat	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Ootacamund	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Kotagiri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Coonoor	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Mettupalaiyam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Trichinopoly	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Musiri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Karur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Perambalur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Ariyalur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Tanjore	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Kumbakonam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Mayavaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Negapatam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Vedaranyam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Tiruvarur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Nannilam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Pattukottai	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Peravurani	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Adirampattinam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Trichinopoly	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Manamadura	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Uttapalli	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Periakulam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Bodinayakanur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Cumbum	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Theni	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Dindigul	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Palni	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Aravakurichi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Karur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Periyakulam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Madura	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Tirumangalam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Usilampatti	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Melur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Madura	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Dindigul	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Periyakulam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Bodinayakanur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Cumbum	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Theni	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Dindigul	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Palni	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Aravakurichi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Karur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Periyakulam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Madura	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Tirumangalam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Usilampatti	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	Melur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
	**Madura

Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madras

District.		Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
South Arcot (cont.)	9	Manamadu (Porto Novo)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01
	10	Chidambaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15
	11	Mayavaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12	Nannilam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90
	13	Tiruvadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·15
	14	Vriddhachalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Kallakurchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04
	16	Dharmapuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17	Tirukkoilur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·23
		District Normal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·23
Tanjore	1	Shyali	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01
	2	Nidamangalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20
	3	Tiruturaipundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03
	4	Mannargudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Papanasam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04
	6	Kumbakonam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32
	7	Papanasam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45
	8	Valangiman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13
	9	Tiruvarur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01
	10	Nannilam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Tiruturaipundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03
	12	Mannargudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13	Tiruthuraipundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14	Muthupet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15
	15	Nannilam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Nannilam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17	Pattukkottai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18	Kumbakonam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46
	19	Tirumalai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·10
	20	Tirukkattupalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	1·65
	21	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	Pattukkottai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24	Adirampattam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·20	...	...	...	0·10	0·01	...
	25	Kattumannarkoil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26	Aranthangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Normal	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	0·10	0·25	0·08	0·02	...	...	...	0	0·03	0·18
Trichinopoly	1	Manji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·07
	2	Turaiyur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·05	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	1·15
	3	Uppiliyapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	1·07
	4	Kulittalai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25
	5	Perambalur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	1·85
	6	Ariyalur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	1·21
	7	Jayankondasholapuram	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·14
	8	Lalgudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·67
	9	Vaiyampatti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50
	10	Kulittalai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20
	11	Manapparai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40
	12	Lalgudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60
	13	Karur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05
	14	Kulittalai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	1·70
	15	Karur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·11	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·74
	16	Aravakurichi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·15	0·05	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·80
	17	Thathiengarpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Normal	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·25	0·02	0·09	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·75
Pudukkottai State	1	Pudukkottai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·45
	2	Alangudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·67
	3	Kunnandarkoil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·40
	4	Kolattur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·10	0·44
	5	Tirumayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·01	1·62
	6	Viralimalai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35
	7	Kulattur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35
	8	Gandarvakottai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70
	9	Alangudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70
	10	Annavasal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·07
	11	Panangudi (Nemakkottai)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·05
		District Normal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·03	...	...	0·01	...	...	0·02	0·02	1·15
Madura	1	Nattam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10
	2	Melur	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10
	3	Chinnamanur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·05	0·02	0·07
	4	Bodinayakkanur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·03
	5	Periyakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...
	6	Uthamapalayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·03	0·01	0·01	0·01	...	...	...	0·03
	7	Cumbum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·03	0·01	1·00	...	...	0·34	0·13	0·47
	8	Bodinayakkanur	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·01	0·01	...	0·14	0·24	0·14	0·53
	9	Periyakulam	...	...	...	...	2·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·05	0·03	0·03	...	0·24	0·24	0·10	0·75
	10	Kodaikanal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	0·03	0·14	0·18
	11	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·01	0·01	...	...	0·03	0·03	0·18
	12	Vadipatti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	0·03	0·03	0·18
	13	Nilakkottai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·15	0·35	...	0·01	...	...	0·03	0·03	1·57
	14	Usilampatti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·01	...	...	0·03	0·03	0·27
	15	Vadipatti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·01	...	...	0·03	0·03	0·22
	16	Palni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	0·01	...	...	0·03	0·03	0·48
		District Normal	...	...	...	0·03	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·35	0·08	0·05	0·01	...	0·01	0·03	0·01	0·01	0·46
	10	Kannanur	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·04	0·01	0·05	0·01	...	...	0·01	0·03	0·03	0·31
		District Normal	...	...	0·03	0·03	0·03	0	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·03	0·01	0·03	0·01	...	0·01	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·45

Presidency for the month of April 1920—cont.

Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madras



Presidency for the month of April 1920—*contd.*

29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	Stations.	District.

Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madras

Presidency for the month of April 1920—*cont.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |

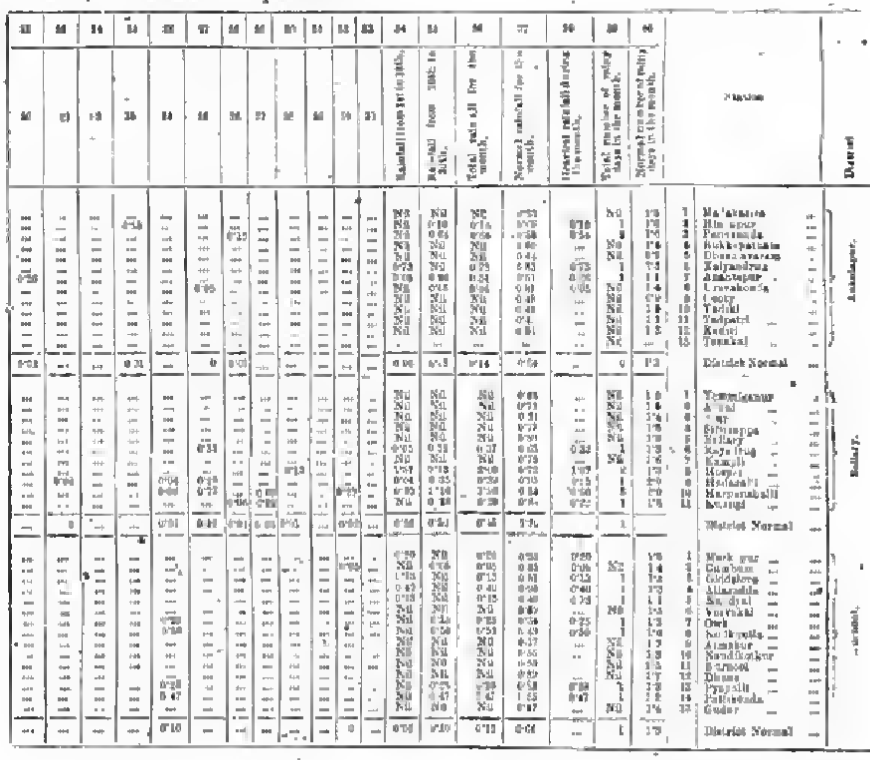
Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madras

Presidency for the month of April 1920—*cont.*

Station.	District.
Nandyal	Kurnool
Nandikotkur	
Pattikonda	
Adoni	
Yemmiganur	
Kurnool	
Gudur	
Venkatagiri	Nellore
Kovur	
Nellore	
Kavali	
Udayagiri	
Kanigiri	
Markapur	
Giddalur	
Cumbum	
Ongole	
Bapatla	Kistna
Tenali	
Repalle	
Vuyyuru	
Kaikalur	
Gudivada	
Masulipatam	
Nandigama	
Jaggayyapeta	
Tiruvuru	
Kothagudem	
Bhadrachalam	
Narasaraopet	Kistna
Sattenapalle	
Vinukonda	
Gurazala	
Macherla	
Dachepalle	
Palnad	
Guntur	
Tenali	
Bapatla	
Repalle	
Vuyyuru	
Kaikalur	
Gudivada	
Masulipatam	
Nandigama	
Jaggayyapeta	
Tiruvuru	
Kothagudem	
Bhadrachalam	
Narasaraopet

Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madras

Presidency for the month of April 1920—*contd.*



P. R. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR,
Offg. Meteorologist, Madras.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 25.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1920. [Price : 6 *pies*.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19TH JUNE 1920.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 19th June 1920.—Rainfall very heavy West Coast; moderate Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna and (the) Hills; fair Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput and Chittoor; light elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally. Harvested paddy and dry crops, outturn generally fair. Sowings of paddy and dry crops progressing. Water and pasture insufficient in parts. Fodder available. Prices generally steady. Prospects fair.

BOARD OF REVENUE—
(R.S., SUR., L. REV. & AGRL.),
MADRAS, *22nd June 1920.*

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Secretary.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Rambilikonda reservoir 43·60 feet Surada 58·65 feet. Sowings of paddy and ragi and transplantation of sugarcane, ragi and paddy in progress Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi and paddy; outturn not reported. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair but rain needed in parts.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowings of ragi, cumbu, groundnut, gingelly, sugarcane and korra and transplantation of ragi, cumbu and cholam proceeding in parts. Standing crops thriving. Harvested paddy, gingelly and ragi; outturn fair Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Godavari 2·60 feet below anicut. Ploughing, raising seed-beds, sowing and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Kistna 0·70 foot above anicut. Manuring, raising seed-beds and sowing of gingelly in progress. Standing crops are withering for want of rain. Harvests nil. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available except in one taluk. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk Prospects generally fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient in three taluks and parts of another. Ploughing; manuring, raising seed-beds and sowings of cholam, cumbu and maize in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair but cholam is withering in small areas of one taluk for want of rain. Harvests nil. Pasture insufficient in parts; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in three taluks. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects normal except in parts of one upland taluk where scarcity of employment makes the outlook less favourable.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Tungabhadra 2·43 feet below sill. Sunkesala average discharge 21·4 cusecs. Ploughing. Standing crops nil. Harvests nil. Pasture nil; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and manuring, sowing of cholam, castor and gingelly commencing. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy—outturn fair. Pasture nil; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in one village of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient under tanks and sales in parts of five taluks and one division. Ploughing for sowing of ragi, cholam, korra, castor, gingelly and cumbu; planting of sugarcane; transplantation of ragi and weeding of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton and korra—outturn fair; tobacco, poor to fair. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of five taluks and disease (unspecified) in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of cumbu, ragi and castor and weeding and transplantation of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, korra, tobacco and gingelly—outturn fair to normal. Pasture insufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest and anthrax prevail in three villages of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in two taluks. No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anicuts. Supply at the Kanigiri reservoir and Sangam delta adequate. Ploughing and manuring; sowing of ragi progressing in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy—outturn fair to bumper; cholam and cumbu—outturn fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in parts; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but diarrhœa prevails in one village of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing, sowing and weeding of gingelly and transplantation of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi and chillies—outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in two villages of one taluk and in four villages of one division and sore throat in two villages of another taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient, but ragi not available in one taluk. Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water supply insufficient in six taluks and in parts of another. Ploughing; manuring; sowing of paddy, gingelly, groundnut, indigo and cumbu; planting of sugarcane; weeding of gingelly and transplantation of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut, indigo and gingelly—outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one village of one taluk and in a few villages of another. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in four taluks. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, cumbu and cholam, weeding of paddy and transplanting of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, gingelly, chillies and groundnut—outturn poor to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts of two taluks and two divisions; fodder available except in one taluk and one division. Condition of cattle generally good except in one division and two taluks where rinderpest prevails and black-quarter also in the former. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in parts of one division. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cumbu, ragi, gingelly and groundnut and transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, and gingelly—outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder dear. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except under wells in parts of six taluks and Cauvery channels. Ploughing; sowing of cumbu, cholam, ground-nut, ragi, gingelly and paddy proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and gingelly; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good; but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except under seven wells and tanks. Six feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Ploughing; sowing of cholam, ragi, cumbu, garlic, coriander, samai, and castor proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, cholam, cumbu, cotton; outturn normal; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in three taluks. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Discharge over the anicut—report not received. Ploughing; sowing of cumbu, paddy and cholam and transplanting of ragi, paddy, cumbu and sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, tobacco, paddy, sugarcane, cholam and gingelly; outturn normal. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Discharge over the grand anicut—report not received. No discharge over the lower anicut in the Coleroon northern and southern branches. Ploughing; manuring and sowing of paddy progressing in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, gingelly, chillies and tobacco; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of four taluks and two divisions. Ploughing; manuring and sowing of cumbu and cholam and transplantation of ragi and paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam and cumbu; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient except in two divisions and one taluk. Ploughing. Standing crops poor to good. Harvested paddy and chillies, outturn poor to fair; cotton fair; cholam and gingelly; outturn not reported. Pasture sufficient except in two divisions; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Freshes in Tambraparni; flow over all anicuts except Srivaikuntam. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and transplantation of paddy, chillies and ragi proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and gingelly; outturn fair; cotton—poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplantation of first crop proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvest nil. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good except in one taluk where anthrax prevails. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing and transplantation of first crop proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvests, nil. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Sowing continues. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Manuring, weeding and pruning; sowing and transplantation proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but rinderpest prevails in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19TH JUNE 1920.

District.	Rainfall in inches. In the week. 1920.	Rainfall in inches. In the week. Average of 25 years ending 1918.	Rainfall in inches. Up to the end of the week from 1st April. 1920.	Rainfall in inches. Up to the end of the week from 1st April. Average of 25 years ending 1918.	Prices in Seers (or 80 Tolas) per Rupee. Rice. Average for June.*	Rice. Last week.	Rice. This week.	Ragi. Average for June.*	Ragi. Last week.	Ragi. This week.	Cholam. Average for June.*	Cholam. Last week.	Cholam. This week.	Cumbu. Average for June.*	Cumbu. Last week.	Cumbu. This week.	District.	
Ganjam	2·0	1·6	7·4	7·0	9·4	4·8	4·3	14·6	6·7	6·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ganjam	Circars.
Vizagapatam A.	1·1	1·7	7·7	8·1	8·1	4·4	4·4	14·3	7·0	7·0	..	8·6	8·6	13·7	8·0	8·0	Vizagapatam	
Vizagapatam L.	1·4	2·4	6·4	8·5														
Godavari	1·0	1·8	5·9	5·6	6·6	4·0(a)	6·0	14·5	(a)7·6	7·4	14·4	6·8	6·6	..	8·1	8·3	Godavari	
Kistna	1·5	1·3	4·8	6·0	6·4	4·7	4·7	14·1	6·7	6·7	11·8	6·2	6·2	..	7·8	7·8	Kistna	
Guntur	0·8	0·8	4·8	5·5	8·1	4·0	4·0	..	6·7	6·8	12·6	(a)6·7	5·8	13·7	5·4	5·4	Guntur	
Kurnool	0·9	0·7	3·2	3·3	8·0	4·5	4·2	..	8·3	6·3	15·6	4·4	6·3	12·7	8·2	8·3	Kurnool	Deccan.
Bellary	0·6	0·3	2·4	4·7	7·2	4·0	4·0	..	7·2	7·1	13·9	6·5	6·5	..	..	..	Bellary	
Anantapur	0·4	0·5	1·7	3·8	6·3	4·6	4·5	18·3	8·8	8·8	14·1	7·1	7·1	14·0	8·3	8·0	Anantapur	
Cuddapah	0·9	0·8	2·4	3·7	7·8	4·1	4·1	15·1	7·1	7·0	14·1	6·7	6·7	13·6	8·2	8·2	Cuddapah	
Nellore	0·3	0·6	2·5	2·3	6·4	4·3	4·3	14·3	6·0	5·8	16·4	5·8	5·8	13·0	5·4	5·4	Nellore	Carnatic.
Chingleput	0·5	0·3	1·8	2·3	5·0	5·2	5·8	11·8	6·2	5·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput	
Madras	0·1	0·6	1·5	4·0	7·3	4·5	4·5	12·9	6·7	5·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras	
South Arcot	0·1	0·4	3·2	3·6	8·2	4·9	4·9	12·5	6·8	6·7	..	..	..	11·1	8·2	8·2	South Arcot	
Chittoor	0·8	0·6	2·8	4·4	8·0	5·0	5·0	14·4	6·6	6·6	..	..	..	13·7	6·3	6·3	Chittoor	Central.
North Arcot	0·4	0·4	3·2	3·5	8·4	5·0 (a)	5·1	13·3	8·2	8·1	..	..	..	13·7	6·2	8·1	North Arcot	
Salem	0·4	0·6	4·2	7·5	7·8	4·8	4·5	14·0	7·4	7·3	12·9	7·2	7·1	12·5	6·6	6·8	Salem	
Coimbatore	0·1	0·6	4·6	6·7	7·3	4·2	4·2	12·8	6·8	6·7	11·8	6·8	6·1	11·3	5·5	6·5	Coimbatore	
Trichinopoly	0·1	0·4	6·6	6·0	7·6	4·3	4·3	13·8	8·2	8·2	13·4	6·7	6·7	11·7	6·9	6·9	Trichinopoly	
Tanjore	0·1	0·4	4·1	6·1	7·6	4·9	4·8	13·6	7·1	7·1	..	..	..	..	8·2	8·2	Tanjore	South.
Madura	0·2	0·3	2·5	5·2	7·9	4·2	4·0	13·1	6·2	6·3	11·4	6·5	7·4	10·7	5·2	5·5	Madura	
Ramnad	0·1	0·2	5·1	4·2	7·6	5·1	4·1	13·0	8·2	8·4	13·2	6·2	8·4	11·1	8·6	8·6	Ramnad	
Tinnevelly	0·3	0·3	3·8	3·7	8·0	4·8	4·8	13·0	6·5	6·6	14·0	7·2	7·3	10·7	8·9	8·6	Tinnevelly	
Malabar	11·3	9·6	61·4	28·0	7·6	4·4(a)	4·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar	West Coast.
South Kanara	11·8	11·7	39·7	23·1	8·5	6·0	5·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Kanara	
Travancore	5·4	3·7	21·6	15·3	..	4·8	4·8	..	5·0	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Travancore	
Cochin	10·8	†5·6	28·9	†20·0	..	4·2	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cochin	
Hills..The Nilgiris	1·9	3·0	13·5	13·8	7·2	4·2	4·2	12·8	6·4	6·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris	Hills.

A = Agency. L = Littoral. * Average of the 15 years ending 1918-19. † Average of 20 years (a) Revised figure

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 25.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1920. [Price, 2 annas.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Octacamund, June 22, 1920.

No. 446.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Mouudra Jayadas Garu, M.R.Ry. Tanjore Khambaram Pillai Avargal and M.R.Ry. Kumaraja Mannaru Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu to be members of the Guntur District Board.

No. 447.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Vadlamani Somayajulu Pantulu Garu to be a member of the Koraput District Board.

No. 448.—Under sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment by election of M.R.Ry. Vennalaganti Krishnaswami Rao Pantulu Garu as President of the Kavali Taluk Board in the Nellore district.

No. 449.—In exercise of the power vested in him by clause (*f*) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Muhammad Sad-ul-lah Badshah Sahib Bahader to be a councillor of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 450.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Annamalai Moopan Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Srirangam.

No. 451.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Vellaya Kodumban Virabhadra Kodumban Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Srivilliputtur.

No. 452.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Servakara Samban Muniyandi Samban Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tinnevelly.

No. 453.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Vellore Ramaswami Pillai Seniraselu Pillai Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vellore.

No. 454.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Podugu Narasimham Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vizianagram.

No. 455.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment by election of M.R.Ry. M. Suryaprakasa Rao Pantulu Garu as chairman of the municipality of Ellore.

No. 456.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment by election of M. R. Ry. Kurur Munisawami Nayuda Krishnaswami Nayuda Garu as Chairman of the municipality of Vellore.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 457.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of ·0108 of an acre of land in S. No. 183-L of Kullur village, Kumbakonam taluk, Tanjore district, published on page 962 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th November 1918, as required for a road from Kullur to Kalumbarum.

No. 458.—Under sub-section (1) of section 106 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that vaccination shall be compulsory throughout the Chittoor district from and after the 1st July 1920.

No. 459.—Under section 4 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council hereby declares his intention to constitute as a municipality the union of Sholavandan situated within the boundaries specified below.

Any objections or suggestions which may be made in respect of such constitution, by any person interested therein, should be submitted in writing to the Government within six weeks from the date of publication of this notification in the *Madura District Gazette*.

BOUNDARIES OF THE PROPOSED SHOLAVANDAN MUNICIPALITY.

North.—A line drawn from the khandam stone on the north-west corner of S. No. 24 of Mollipallam village eastwards along the northern boundary of the same field to its north-eastern corner—from that point along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 26 and 31 to the north-west corner of S. No. 31—from that point along the eastern boundary of S. No. 31, southwards to the next demarcation stone—from that point eastwards along the northern boundary of S. Nos. 502 and 36 to the north-eastern corner of S. No. 36—from that point across the Vaigai river to meet the northwest corner of S. No. 108 of Pottai village—from that point along the northern boundary of S. Nos. 108, 103 and 81 to meet the theodolite stone on the north-east corner of S. No. 91, then from the above theodolite station southwards along the boundary between S. No. 91 of Pottai and S. Nos. 704 and 705 of Sholavandan village—from that point eastward along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 94/1 and 93 of Pottai village and S. Nos. 707 and 708 of Sholavandan village—from that point southwards along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 708, 709 and 710 of Sholavandan to the south-east corner of S. No. 710 of the same village—from that point eastwards along the northern boundary of the Theour channel S. Nos. 82 and 81 of Solaikurichi village to meet the theodolite stone on the north-east corner of S. No. 81 of the same village—from that point across the South Indian rail road to the khandam stone on the north-west corner of S. No. 465 of Sholavandan village and then eastwards along the northern boundary of S. No. 465 to a length of 4½ chains—from that point southwards to meet the field stone at the junction of Andipatti and Rishabam roads on the north-east corner of S. No. 462 of Sholavandan—from that point along the northern and eastern boundaries of S. No. 492 to the field stone on the north-west corner of S. No. 444—from that point along the northern boundary of S. No. 444 to its north-east corner—from that point southwards across the rail road S. No. 442 until it meets south-east corner of the same fields—from that point northwards along the western boundary of the same field to the north-east corner of S. No. 466—from that point southwards along the southern boundary of S. No. 466 until it meets the boundary offset stone on the south-west corner of the same field.

East.—A line drawn southwards from the last mentioned point along the eastern boundary of S. No. 60 Theour channal of Solaikurichi village until it meets the field stone at the junction of S. Nos. 80, 78 and 138 of Solaikurichi—from that point southwards to the south-east corner of S. No. 80—from that point westwards along the southern boundary of S. No. 80 until it meets the north-west corner of S. No. 133—from that point southwards along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 132 and 128 until it meets the south-east corner of S. No. 128—from that point southwards along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 126-B of Solaikurichi village until it meets the south-east corner of the same field—from that point westwards along the southern boundary of S. No. 126-B to the north-east corner of S. No. 121—from that point southwards along the eastern boundary of S. No. 121 until it meets the north-west corner of S. No. 120—from that point eastwards along the northern boundary of S. No. 101 Dindigul-Madura road until it meets the south-east corner of the same field—from that point southwards along the eastern boundaries of S. Nos. 101 and 114 of Solaikurichi village and S. Nos. 736, 737 and 738 of Sholavandan village until it meets the theodolite stone on the south-east corner of S. No. 738 of Sholavandan.

South.—A line drawn eastwards from the last-mentioned theodolite stone along the southern boundary of S. Nos. 738, 735 and 734 of Sholavandan until it reaches the khandam stone on the southern side of S. No. 734—from that point northwards along the western boundary of S. No. 734 until it meets the north-western corner of the same field—from that point eastwards to the next khandam stone—from that khandam stone northwards along the

eastern boundary of S. Nos. 731, 730 and 729 until it meets the north-west corner of S. No. 729—from that point westward across the Vaigai river until it meets the north-eastern corner of S. No. 2 of Tenkarai village—from that point southwards along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 2 and 3 of the same village until it meets the khandam stone on the north-east corner of S. No. 3—from that point westwards along the southern boundary of S. Nos. 3 and 4 until it meets the field stone at the junction of the three fields S. Nos. 4, 158 and 160—from that point northwards along the western boundary of S. No. 4 until it meets the hand stone between S. Nos. 4 and 158—from that point southwards until it meets the khandam stone at the junction of the three fields S. Nos. 158, 157 and 4—from that point westwards along the southern boundary of S. Nos. 4, 5 and 8 until it meets the south-west corner of S. No. 8—from that point northwards along the western boundary of S. Nos. 8 and 14 to the north-east corner of S. No. 15—from that point westwards along the southern boundary of S. Nos. 14 and 506 until it meets the field stone at the junction of S. Nos. 24, 25, 506 and 508.

West.—A line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the western boundary of the channel poramboke S. No. 506 to the theodolite station at the north-west corner of the same field—from that point northwards along the western boundary of S. No. 10 of Tenkarai village to the theodolite stone at the junction of the three villages No. 41 Kovil Tenkarai, No. 42 Tenkarai and No. 40 Mullipallam—from that point northwards along the western boundary of S. Nos. 5 and 6 of Kovil Tenkarai until it meets the theodolite stone on the north-west corner of S. No. 6 of Kovil Tenkarai—from that point eastwards along the northern boundary of S. No. 6 until it meets the theodolite stone on the north-west corner of S. No. 5 of Kovil Tenkarai—from that point northwards along the western boundary of S. No. 13 of Mullipallam to the next khandam offset stone—from that point westwards along the southern boundary of S. No. 22 of Mullipallam to the khandam stone on the south-west corner of the same field—from that point northwards along the western boundary of S. Nos. 16 and 19 to the field stone at the junction of S. Nos. 17, 18 and 19—from that point southwards and then westward along the southern boundary of S. No. 18 until it meets the field stone at the junction of S. Nos. 17, 18 and 96—from that point northwards along the western boundary of S. No. 18 until it meets the field stone at the junction of S. Nos. 94, 95 and 18—from that point northwards along the western boundary of S. No. 18 to the field stone at the junction of S. Nos. 94, 18 and 24—from that point westwards along the southern boundary of S. No. 24 to the south-west corner of the same field and from that point northwards along the western boundary of S. No. 24 to the starting point.

No. 460.—Under sub-section (3) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards published on pages 802—821 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th November 1915, as subsequently modified:—

Alterations.

(1) *For* rule 6 *substitute* the following:—

6 Any person is entitled to have his name entered in the electoral register of a circle if he is

(*a*) registered as a pattadar or inamdar of land on ryotwari or inam tenure within the taluk board area of an annual rental value as calculated under section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, which is not less than the amount specified against the taluk board in column 6 of the schedule to these rules; or

(*b*) a person who holds, as a registered lessee under a ryotwari pattadar or inamdar, land within the taluk board area of an annual rental value as calculated under section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, which is not less than the amount specified against the taluk board in column 6 of the schedule to these rules; or

(*c*) a landholder as defined in section 3 (5) of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908, holding an estate situated within the taluk board area bearing an annual rental value as calculated under section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, which is not less than the amount specified as the qualification for the board in column 6 of the schedule to these rules; or

(*d*) a ryot as defined in section 3 (15) of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908 or a tenant under a landholder as defined in section 3 (5) of that Act the annual rental value of whose holding within the taluk board area as evidenced by his patta or lease is not less than the amount specified in column 6 of the schedule to these rules or a person registered jointly with the proprietor under section 14 of the Malabar Land Registration Act of 1895 as amended by Act I of 1920 as the occupant of land of the annual rental value of a like amount; or

(*e*) a person assessed to income-tax; or

(*f*) the permanent headman of a village included within the electoral circle; or

(*g*) a non-official member of the panchayat of a union included within the electoral circle; or

(*h*) a graduate of an University in His Majesty's dominions; or

(*i*) a retired or a pensioned officer, commissioned or non-commissioned of the Army residing within the electoral circle;

provided (1) that he

(i) if claiming qualification under clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) was possessed of those qualifications at the close of the fasli preceding the calendar year to which the electoral roll applies; or

(ii) if claiming qualification under clause (*c*) was possessed of the qualification and resident in the electoral circle during the financial year preceding the calendar year to which the electoral roll applies; or

(iii) if claiming qualification under clause (*b*) or (*c*) has been resident in the electoral circle since the beginning of the calendar year previous to that to which the electoral roll applies; and

(2) that all payments due to Government for the previous year in respect of the qualifications prescribed under clauses (*a*), (*c*) or (*e*) have been paid.

Explanation.—A person shall be deemed to have made the payment required if he has paid the prescribed tax as sole mortgagee, tenant, guardian or executor or as sole administrator or trustee, not being the Administrator-General or the Official Trustee.

(2) (*a*) In rule 7 (*b*) *for* the words 'in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*)' *substitute* 'in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*e*)'.

(*b*) In the explanation to rule 7 *for* 'clause (*b*)' *substitute* 'clause (*c*)'.

(3) In rule 10, (*a*) in clause (1) *for* the words 'clauses (*c*) and (*g*) of rule 6' and 'clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of rule 6' *substitute* 'clauses (*d*) and (*h*) of rule 6' and 'clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of rule 6' respectively.

(*b*) in clause (2) *for* the words 'clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) (*e*) and (*f*) of rule 6' *substitute* 'clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*e*) (*f*) and (*g*) of rule 6'.

(4) *substitute* the figure '10' *for* the figure '30' occurring in column 6 of the schedule to the rules.

No. 461.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 230 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and in modification of the notification No. 301 published at page 196 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th May 1919, the Governor in Council hereby directs that, with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the district gazette, the Bezwada municipality shall be divided into ten wards and that the elective seats shall be distributed among them as shown in the following schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Name and boundaries of wards.	Number of elective seats.
WARD No. I—*North*.—A line drawn along the northern boundaries of T.S. Nos. 3913, 3915, 3923; thence along the foot of and north of the hill T.S. No. 3834 to the south-west corner of T.S. No. 3826, thence along the northern boundaries of T.S. No. 3826 to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 3825.	2
East.—A line drawn southwards along the western boundaries of Tadepalli toll-gate road and Brahman street comprising of T.S. Nos. 3825, 3893, 3901, 3792, 3680; thence crossing T.S. No. 3681 along the western boundary of T.S. Nos. 3849, 3855, 3318, 3243, 3194, 3098 and 3068, thence a line produced in the same direction to meet the southern municipal limits.	
South.—The southern municipal limits intercepted between the eastern and western boundary lines of the ward.	
West.—A line drawn along the western boundary of T.S. No. 3930 southwards to meet the southern boundary and northwards along the western boundaries of T.S. Nos. 3822, 3823 (Hyderabad road), 3925, 3324, 3919, 3918, 3817 and 3914.	
WARD No. II—*North*.—A line drawn from the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 3187 across the Brahman street and along the southern boundary of Kanuriyati street comprising of T.S. Nos. 2916, 2829 and 3714 up to the junction of Bazaar street at the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 2716.	4
East.—A line drawn southwards from the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 2715 along the western boundary of Bazaar street comprising of T.S. Nos. 2930, 3836 and 3026 up to the junction of Hyderabad road; thence crossing Hyderabad road T.S. No. 3070 and the eastern delta main canal in the same direction to meet the southern municipal limits.	
South.—The southern municipal limits intercepted between the eastern and western boundary lines of the ward.	
West.—The eastern boundary of ward No. I up to north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 3187 in Brahman street.	
WARD No. III—*North*.—A line drawn from the north-western corner and along the northern boundary of T.S. Nos. 3880 and 3683.	7
East.—A line drawn from the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 3883 along the western boundary of Bazaar street comprising of T.S. No. 3862; thence crossing T.S. No. 3861 along the western boundaries of T.S. Nos. 2793 and 2713 up to the junction of Kanuriyati street to meet the north-eastern corner of ward No. II.	
South.—The northern boundary of ward No. II.	
West.—The eastern boundary of ward No. I commencing from the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 3187 northwards up to the starting point.	
WARD No. IV.—*North*.—A line drawn from the north-western corner of T.S. No. 3825 along the northern boundaries of T.S. Nos. 3825 and 3640 (diluviated hill corresponding to old survey No. 262) so far as north-western corner of T.S. No. 1462.	1

Name and boundaries of wards.	Number of elective seats.
East.—A line drawn from the north-west corner of T.S. No. 1452 southwards along the toe of the hill T.S. No. 3910 up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 3781; thence along the western boundary of T.S. No. 3781 and south-eastern boundary of T.S. No. 3800 and along the western boundary of New Purasheri road comprising of T.S. Nos. 2168, 2427 and 1728 up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 2388 (Drain street).	
South.—A line drawn westwards along the northern boundary of drain street T.S. No. 2388, thence crossing T.S. No. 2641 along the northern boundary of 2644; thence crossing T.S. No. 2665 along the northern boundary of T.S. No. 2675; thence crossing T.S. No. 2654 along the northern boundary of 2491 produced to meet the western side of Bazaar street T.S. No. 2395.	
West.—The eastern boundary of ward No. III northwards from the southern boundary of this ward, the northern boundary of ward No. III and the eastern boundary of ward No. I from the north-western corner of ward No. III northwards to meet the starting point.	
WARD No. V—*North.*—The southern boundary of ward No. IV and also the eastern boundary of the same from the south to the north up to the south-western corner of T.S. No. 3792; thence a line drawn eastwards along the northern boundary of the road along the toe of the hill T.S. No. 1716 produced to meet the eastern limit of railway approach road in T.S. No. 1448.	2
East.—A line drawn along the eastern limits of the railway approach road running through T.S. Nos. 1448, 1433, 1430, up to the north-western corner of 1130; thence along the eastern boundary of T.S. No. 1744 till it meets the southern boundary of convent road T.S. No. 1742 produced.	
South.—A line drawn from the southern end of the eastern boundary westwards along the southern limits of convent road and Hanamakondavari street comprising of T.S. Nos. 1745, 2231, 2197 up to the south-west corner of T.S. No. 2118 (Bazaar street).	
West.—The eastern boundary of ward No. III along bazaar street up to the drain street to meet the starting point.	
WARD No. VI—*North.*—The southern boundary of ward No. V from the west to east up to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 2128 (Dhobi street).	2
East.—A line drawn along the western boundary of Dhobi street T.S. No. 2126 from the north-western corner of T.S. No. 2126; thence crossing T.S. No. 2133 (Kandulavari street) along the western limits of T.S. No. 2100; thence crossing T.S. No. 2085 (Fakir Takiya street) along the western limit of T.S. No. 2023; thence crossing T.S. No. 1835 (Sivalayam street) eastwards along the southern boundary of T.S. No. 1883 up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1631; thence southwards along the western limits of mutam street comprising of T.S. Nos. 1850, 1819; thence a line drawn in the same direction crossing the Hyderabad road T.S. No. 1818 and the main canal of the eastern delta along the eastern limit of the girder bridge to meet the southern municipal limits.	
South.—The southern municipal limits intercepted between the eastern and western boundaries of the ward.	
West.—Eastern boundary of ward No. II.	
WARD No. VII—*North.*—The southern boundary of ward No. V from the north-western corner of dhobi street (T.S. No. 2128) eastwards.	1
East.—A line drawn southwards along the eastern limits of railway approach road T.S. Nos. 1744, 1788, 1806 and 1803 from the north-eastern corner of ward No. V to meet the railway line at the level crossing in T.S. No. 1429; thence a line produced southwards to meet the southern municipal limits.	
South.—The southern municipal limits intercepted between the eastern and western boundaries of the ward.	
West.—The eastern boundary of ward No. VI.	
WARD No. VIII—*North.*—A line drawn along the northern boundaries of T.S. Nos. 1452, 1, 2, 4, 3, 5, 16 and 17.	2
East.—A line drawn from the eastern corner of T.S. No. 17 along the eastern boundaries of T.S. Nos. 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 38, 40, 47, 48, 49, 53 and 54.	
South.—The southern limits of the Ryves canal comprising of T.S. Nos. 84, 895, 1856 and 1245 to meet the eastern boundary of ward No. VII at the level crossing in T.S. No. 1429.	
West.—The eastern boundary of ward No. VII northward from the level crossing (T.S. No. 1199) the eastern boundary of ward No. V the northern boundary of ward No. V up to south-western corner of T.S. No. 3791 and the eastern boundary of ward No. IV from the south-western corner of T.S. No. 3792 northwards to meet the starting point.	
WARD No. IX—*North.*—The southern boundary of ward No. VIII.	1
East.—A line drawn from the north eastern corner of T.S. No. 84 along the eastern boundary of T.S. Nos. 55, 58, 59, 62, 63, 67, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74, 75 (hill) 80 and 81 (hill).	
South.—A line drawn along the southern and western boundary of T.S. No. 81 up to the north eastern corner of 79; thence a line drawn westwards along the northern boundary of quarry road comprising of T.S. Nos. 77, 31, 88 thence	

Name and boundaries of wards.	Number of elective seats.
crossing Polimera road T.S. No. 223 along the northern boundary of T.S. Nos 224, 226, 202, 195; thence crossing T.S. No 1070 along the northern boundary 1123; thence crossing T.S. No. 1128 along the northern boundary of T.S. Nos. 1107 and 1204 to meet the Ryves canal.	
Ward No. X.—*North.*—The southern boundary of ward No. VIII from the railway level crossing up to the junction of quarry road and Ryves canal and the southern boundary of ward No IX	2
East.—A line drawn along the eastern boundary of T. S Nos. 84 and 93 up to the north-east corner of 94; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of revenue Survey Nos. 41 and 42 across 47 along the northern boundary of 55 of Mogalrajapuram village; thence southwards along the eastern boundary of 65 across No 76 Bandar road at mileage 10/8 along the eastern boundary of 86, 85 and 23; thence westwards along the southern boundary of revenue Survey Nos. 83, 87, 91 and 92 to join the tram line; thence southwards along the eastern boundary of T.S. No. 142 (Bandar canal) 109 and 110; thence westwards along the southern boundary of 110 and 131 and thence southwards along the eastern boundary of T.S. No. 112 and 123 to the river; thence an imaginary line produced in the same direction to meet the southern boundary.	
South.—An imaginary line in the Kistna river interrupted by the eastern and western boundaries of the ward.	
West.—The eastern boundary of ward No. VII from the southern limit northwards along the railway line up to the level crossing in T S. No. 1128.	
	15

No. 462.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of all previous notifications so far as they relate to the local fund taluk of Puttur, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the portions of the South Kanara district specified in the annexed schedule shall be taluks for the purposes of the Act and to direct that the provisions of the Act regarding taluk boards shall come into force in the said taluks from 1st August 1920, when the existing taluk board of Puttur will be dissolved and further that all properties at present vested in this board shall from the said date vest in the new Uppinangadi and Kasaragod Taluk Boards so far as they lie within their respective jurisdictions.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the aforesaid Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, from 1st August 1920, the maximum number of members to be appointed for the new taluk boards and the number of such members to be appointed by election shall, for the time being, be as shown in the annexed schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Local fund taluks.	Revenue taluks in the local fund taluks.	Maximum number of members.	Number of members to be elected.
Uppinangadi	Uppinangadi	15	12
Kasaragod	Kasaragod	15	10

No. 463.—Under section 145 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following alterations which it is proposed to make in Schedule I to the rules framed under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Act for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards published under notification No 850 on page 434 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th August 1916. Any objections or suggestions that persons interested may desire to make in respect of the draft alterations should reach Government on or before 1st August 1920.—

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT BOARD

Number of electoral circles, and specification of area included in the electoral circles.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.
Uppinangadi Taluk Board.	
Puttur firka	3
Saliya firka	1
Uppinangadi firka	2
Belthangadi firka	3
	10

Number of electoral circles, and specification of area included in the electoral circles.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.
Kasaragod Taluk Board.	
Kasaragod firka	3
Bandrag firka	2
Bekal firka	3
Manjeshwar firka	4
	12

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 484.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·45 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for laying out a road from Tenkarai to Ustukuli in Tenkarai village, Nilakkottai taluk, Madura district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Nilakkottai is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Nilakkottai and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Nilakkottai taluk, Tenkarai village.

	Acres.
Dry, S. No 12-4, belonging to pattadar and enjoyer 161, Kanniappa Mudaliyar, bounded on the north by S. No 12-3 ; east by S. No. 13-1 ; south by S. No 12-5 ; west by S. No. 12-4	0·04
Dry, S. No. 12-5, belonging to pattadars Perla Venkateswara Ayyar and Sri. Ramaswami Ayyar owner and enjoyer Krishna Ayyangar, bounded on the north by S. No. 12-4 , east by S. No. 13-1 , south by S. No 12-6 , west by S. No 12-5	0·01
Wet, S. No. 12-1, belonging to pattadar and enjoyer S Sankara Ayyar, bounded on the north by S. No. 10 ; east by S. No. 13-1 ; south by S. No. 14 B , west by S No. 14-1	0·21
Wet, S. No 10-1, belonging to pattadar and enjoyer Minammal, bounded on the north by S. No. 17 ; east by S. No. 10 1 ; south by S No. 10 ; west by S No. 10-1	0·17
Wet, S. No 17, belonging to owner and occupier Irathina Pakiri, bounded on the north by S. No 14-6; east by S. No. 17 , south by S. No. 10-1, west by S. No. 17	0·27
Wet, S. No. 10 2, belonging to pattadar O. V. Venkatarami Ayyar; owner and occupier Palaniyappa Mudaliyar, bounded on the north and east by S No 12e, south by S No. 125-2 ; west by S No. 12-2 ..	0·12
Wet, S. No. 125-3, belonging to pattadar and enjoyer Kaval Paramanandi Servai bounded on the north by S No. 12-2 , east by S No 125 3 , south by S. No 125-3 , west by S. No. 124-3	0 21
Wet, S. No. 124-3, belonging to pattadar and enjoyer Perla Venkatesvara Ayyar, bounded on the north by S. No 124-2 ; east and south by S. No. 124-4 ; west by S. No. 129-2	0·09
Wet, S. No. 129-4, belonging to pattadar and enjoyer Kaval Paramanandi Servai, bounded on the north and east by S No. 129-4 , south by S No. 130-2 ; west by S No. 125-4	0 22
Wet, S No 130-1, belonging to pattadar and enjoyer Kaval Paramanandi Servai, bounded on the north by S No 125-4 ; east by S. No 130-2 ; south by S. No. 133 ; west by S. No. 130-1	0·16
Wet, S. No. 130 2, belonging to Saipid Mohammad Bukhil Sahib, bounded on the north by S. No. 129-4 ; east by S. No. 130-2 , south by S. No. 132-1 ; west by S. No. 130-1	0·20
Wet, S No 134-4, belonging to pattadar and enjoyer 101 of Subba Ayyar and 60 Gopala Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by S No 133 , north by S. No. 134-1 ; west by S No 134-4	0·21
Wet, S. No. 134-5, belonging to pattadar and enjoyer 20. Ramaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by S. 134-4 , east by S. No. 134-6 , south by S No. 134-5 ; west by S No 135-4	0·08
Wet, S No. 135-5, belonging to 108, Mr. Ibrahim Rawuttar, Shamsuddin Rawuttar, Mohammad Ghanttar, Syedbuh Ammal, Sarvani Ammal and Sahibara Ammal, bounded on the north by S No. 135 4 ; east by S. No. 135-6 ; south by S No 135-6 ; west by S. No. 135-6	0·05
Wet, S. No. 136-6, belonging to pattadar and enjoyer N Nirgnana Ayyar, bounded on the north by S. No. 135-5 ; east by S No 136 6 , south by S. No 135-7 ; west by S No 135-6	0 05
Wet, S. No. 135-7, belonging to pattadar Lakshmi Ammal, enjoyer and occupier Lakshmana Ayyar, bounded on the north by S. No. 134-6 ; east by S. No. 135 7 ; south by S. No. 137-6, west by S. No. 135-7 ..	0·06
Wet, S No. 137-6, belonging to pattadar Sevanitha Krishnaswami (God), enjoyer and occupier Srinivasa Ayyangar, bounded on the north by S. No. 135-7 ; east by S. No. 137-7 ; south by S. No. 139-9 , west by S No. 137-6	0·23
Wet, S. No 137-7, belonging to pattadar and enjoyer S Venkatarama Ayyar, bounded on the north by S. No 137-6 , east by S. No 137-7 , south by S. No 137-8 ; west by S No 137-6	0·04
Wet, S. No. 137 8, belonging to pattadar and enjoyer S Subba Ayyar, bounded on the north by S. No. 137-8 , east by S No. 137 8 ; south by S. No. 139 9 , west by S No. 137-8	0·07
Dry, S. No. 138-7, belonging to pattadars and enjoyers Nallandi and Velleyan, bounded on the north by S. Nos 137-8 and 137-8 , east and south by S. No. 137-8 ; west by S. No. 138-7	0 01
Wet, S. No. 138-5, belonging to (1) Vannappan, (2) Muthuvaruserrai, (3) Sarvaikarai (minor), guardian mother Angammal, (4) Vannappan, (5) Palaniyandi, (6) Sonthiyan, (7) Ko rthan, (8) Pagaiveilli, (9) Muthuvelli, (10) Perumperuppan, (11) Periakruppan, (12) Muttuva and (..3) Pagaiveilli ; nos. (1), (2), (4), (6), (7), (8) and (10) are patagdars and enjoyers ; rest pattadars and not enjoyers, bounded on the north by S No. 138-9 ; east by S No. 138-6 ; south by S. No. 140 . west by S No. 134-5	0·13
Wet, S. No 138-9, belonging to pattadar and enjoyer Sivaramakrishna Ayyar, bounded on the north by S. No. 137-6 , east by S. No. 138-9 ; south by S. No. 138-8 ; west by S. No. 137-6	0·02
Total ..	2·45

No. 485.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·13 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a slaughter-house at Ramachan irapuram, Godavari district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Ramachandrapuram is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Ramachandrapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Ramachandrapuram taluk, Ramachandrapuram village.

	Acres.
Government, wet, S. No 236-I, belonging to Tanuka Venkanna and Chelamayya, bounded on the north by No. 236 I , east by No. 237-1 D ; south by No. 250 , west by No 236 I	0 05
Government, wet, S. No. 237 2 D, belonging to Marbayana Punamma, bounded on the north by No. 237-2 D ; east by No. 237-2 C ; south by No 237-3 A ; west by No. 234-2	0·03
Government, wet, S. No. 237 2 C, belonging to Kompella Seshayya, bounded on the north by No 237-2 C ; east by No. 248 , south by No. 237-2 B , west by No. 237-2 D	0 05
Total ..	0·13

No. 466.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 4,850 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a cart stand at Sikkotra; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No 82 Karuppur village.

	Ac. cs.
Iram, dry, Part of S.F. No. 6-F, belonging to Swaminatha Vandayar, bounded on the north by S. No. 1; east by S. No. 6-G; south and west by S. No. 6-F	4,850

No. 467.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·24 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for burial ground at Meshakeri in the Salem district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sankari, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sankari, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Salem district, Omalur taluk, Meshakeri village.

	Acs.
Kyetwari, dry, S. No. 688-2-B, belonging to pattadars (1) pathai, (2) Muhammad Ismal Meera Rawuttar and (3) Kadir Hasan Rawuttar—enjoyer, Peri Piyan alias Pathai, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 688 2-A patta land; south by S. No. 688 ither and S. No. 700 tank poramboke; west by S. No. 700 tank poramboke	2·24

No. 468.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 4,980 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the municipal office compound; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayaveram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayaveram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mayaveram taluk, Pattamangalam village.

	Ac. cs.
T.S. No. 633, belonging to landowner Sri Mayuranathaswami temple by trustee—Ambalavana Pandaramsandhi of Thirnedathuru mutt, owner of the building Manjakilachi, wife of Ayyadurai Pillai, Mayuranathaswami north street, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 633-B; east by T.S. No. 631-A, south by T.S. No. 634, west by T.S. No. 635	4,368
T.S. No. 631-A, belonging to Sri Mayuranathaswami by trustee Ambalavana Pandaramsandhi, bounded on the north by No. 633-B, east by No. 633; south by No. 634; west by No. 632	302
T.S. No. 633-B, belonging to Sri Mayuranathaswami by trustee Ambalavana Pandaramsandhi, bounded on the north by No. 636, east by No. 639; south by Nos 631-A and 632, west by No. 635	1,872
Total ..	6,542

No. 469.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 613 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a blind lane in Goripalayam village, Madura municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Madura is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Madura taluk, Tallakulam village.

	Ac. cs.
Ayan, dry, Town Survey No. 1233, belonging to Parthi Marbani Ammal, bounded on the north by Town Survey No. 1238, east by Town Survey No. 1237; south by Town Survey No. 1219, west by Town Survey No. 1221	613

No. 470.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·13 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, to stack road metals, etc., in Cannanore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Malabar district, Chirakkal taluk, Cannanore village.

	Acres.
Cowpad, dry, S. No. 685, belonging to pattadar under Government Ollyath Kuchi Kuttali, bounded on the north by S. No. 681; east by S. Nos 640 and 643, south by S. No. 644; west by S. No. 669	0·13

No. 471.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 7,813 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a choultry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, Negore village.

	Sq. ft.
Eyotwari, poramboke, nattam (house site), T. S. No. 2119, belonging to Saiyid Abdulla Moulana Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 1698, east by No. 2132, south by No. 2117; west by No. 2115	2,556
Eyotwari, poramboke, nattam (house site), T. S. No. 2120, belonging to Saiyid Abdulla Moulana Sahib, bounded on the north by Nos. 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125 and 1698; east by Nos. 2126 and 2131; south by No. 2117, west by No. 2115	4,717
Eyotwari poramboke nattam (house site) T. S. No. 2121, belonging to Saiyid Abdulla Moulana Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 1698, east by No. 2122, south and west by No. 2120	225
Eyotwari, poramboke, nattam (house site) T. S. No. 2122, belonging to Saiyid Abdulla Moulana Sahib, bounded on the south by No. 1698, east by No. 2123, south by No. 2121, west by No. 2121	225
Eyotwari, poramboke, nattam (house site, T. S. No. 2123, belonging to Saiyid Abdulla Moulana Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 1698, east by No. 2124, south by No. 2122, west by No. 2122	120
Eyotwari, poramboke nattam (house site), T. S. No. 2124, belonging to Saiyid Abdulla Moulana Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 1698, east by No. 2125, south by No. 2123, west by No. 2122	120
Eyotwari, poramboke, nattam (house site), T. S. No. 2125, belonging to Saiyid Abdulla Moulana Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 1698, east by No. 1696, south by No. 2126, west by No. 2124	196
Total	7,813

No. 472.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 4,340 square feet be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Tirunageswaram road and for the formation of a footpath; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 78 Uller village.

	Sq. ft.
Eyotwari, dry, T. S. No. 1070 and R.S. No. 433-A, belonging to Rajagopal Asari Appavoo Asari, Subrahmanya Asari, Amirthalinga Asari, Gopalaswami Nayakar, Abba Bakkeram Ravuttar, Asana Ravuttar and Subrahmanya Asari, son of Chinnaswami Asari, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1070; east and south by road, west by T.S. No. 1071	123
Eyotwari, dry, T.S. No. 1071 and R.S. No. 433-A, belonging to Rajagopal Asari, Appavoo Asari, Subrahmanya Asari, Amirthalinga Asari, Gopalaswami Nayakar, Abba Bakkeram Ravuttar, Asana Ravuttar and Subrahmanya Asari son of Chinnaswami Asari, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1071, east by T.S. No. 1070, south by road, west by T.S. No. 1072	84
Eyotwari, dry, T.S. No. 1072 and R.S. No. 433-A, belonging to Kuppuswami Chetti and Swaminathan Chetti, bounded on the south by T.S. No. 1072, east by T.S. No. 1071, south by road, west by T.S. No. 1073	119
Eyotwari, dry, T.S. No. 1073 and R.S. No. 433-A, belonging to Kuppuswami Chetti and Swaminathan Chetti, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1072, east by T.S. No. 1074; south by road west by T.S. No. 1074	76
Eyotwari, dry, T.S. No. 1074 and R.S. No. 433-A, belonging to Kuppuswami Chetti and Swaminathan Chetti, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1074, east by T.S. No. 1073, south by road; west by T.S. No. 1077	79
Eyotwari, dry, T.S. No. 1077 and R.S. No. 433-A, belonging to Ratnaval Velar, Govindaswami Velar, Nallal Pillai, Chandana Velar, Muneeswamia Velar, Ranga-swami Velar, Pythilinga Velar, Arunachala Velar, Kanthaswami Velar and Natesa Pillai, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1077: east by T.S. No. 1074, south by road; west by T.S. No. 1078	134
Eyotwari, dry, T.S. No. 1078 and R.S. No. 433-A, belonging to Perumaal Nayakar, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1079; east by T.S. No. 1077; south by road; west by S. No. 1078	26
Religious service room dry land, T.S. No. 1148 and R.S. No. 436-A, belonging to Roman Catholic Church represented by Priest Rev. Father Laplace, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1148, east and south by road, west by T.S. No. 1148	84
Religious service room dry land, T.S. No. 1149 and R.S. No. 436-A, belonging to Roman Catholic Church represented by Priest Rev. Father Laplace, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1149, east by T.S. No. 1148, south and west by road	1,820
Religious service room dry land, T.S. No. 1150 and R.S. No. 436-A, belonging to Roman Catholic Church represented by Priest Rev. Father Laplace, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1151, east by T.S. No. 1149, south by road, west by S. Nos. 1150 and 1150	216
Religious service room dry land, T.S. No. 1150 and R.S. No. 436-A, belonging to Roman Catholic Church represented by Priest Rev. Father Laplace, bounded on the north by T.S. Nos. 1153 to 1159, east by T.S. No. 1154, south by road west by T.S. No. 1160	1,815
Religious service room dry land, T.S. No. 1163 and R.S. No. 436-A, belonging to Roman Catholic Church represented by Priest Rev. Father Laplace, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1164, east by T.S. No. 1167, south and west by road	48
Total	4,340

No. 473.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·020 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a well at Kumarapatti (Ramnad); and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Ramnad district, Sivaganga taluk, Kumarapatti village.

	Cents.
Nathare poramboke, belonging to Pichan Ambalam and Subban Ambalam, bounded on the north, east, south and west by land belonging to Pichan Ambalam and Subban Ambalam	1·020

No. 474.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·18 of an acre, be the same little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a Board Mappila school, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Malabar district, Kurumbranad taluk, Quilandy (Kavilkandy) village.

	Acs.
Kyotwari, occupied dry, part of S. No. 9-20, belonging to Singaling ondara; Ummar Umenthanmantakath Thithi Umma and Ummar Ommatho umenthakath Ahamad Abdulla, occupant, Ummar Umenthummanthakath Pocyankutty, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 9-10 part; south by S. No. 9 and 4; west by S. No. 3 77	0-18

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Medical.)

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Ootacamund, June 17, 1920.

No. 75.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Donovan, I.M.S., has been granted an extension of leave till 31st December 1920.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, June 22, 1920.

No. 25-*P.*—In modification of Notification No. 24-P., published on pages 285–286 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th June 1920, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published :—

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Anantapur—					
Dharmavaram.	Perur	Dharmapuram.	Dharapuram Municipality.	Palni.	Palni Municipality.
Arcot, North—					
Vellore.	Ambur. Sanakuppam.	Erode ..	Erode Municipality.		
Bellary—				Periyakulam.	Chinnamanur. Kombai.
Hadagalli.	Hagari Bommanahalli. Hampasagaram. Hologandi. Morigeri.	Palladam.	Tirupur Municipality		
		Pollachi ..	Sinna Nagamam.	Malabar—	
Kudligi.	Hunisha.	Udamalpet	Udamalpet Municipality.	Kothayam	Tellicherry Municipality.
				Palghat..	Palghat Municipality.
Coimbatore—					
Avanashi.	Karumadai.	Guntur—		The Nilgiris—	
Coimbatore.	Chettipalayam. Marudur, hamlet of Ramanathapuram village in the Coimbatore Municipality. Coimbatore Municipality. Pammandi. Sundakkamuttur. Uppilipalayam.	Repalle	Kanagala. Peddavaram.	Coonoor	Coonoor Municipality Kotagiri. Wellington Cantonment.
		Madura—	—	Coonoor	
		Dindigul	Dindigul Municipality.	Salem—	
		Nilakkottai.	Orattettu Shanmanadan.	Hosur ..	Bilagondapalli. Kuppatti. Mugalur. Pampalli

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. MYSORE.

The whole State.

II. BOMBAY.

1. *Northern Division*—
   (a) District—Thana.
   (b) Town and port—Bombay.
2. *Central Division*—
   Districts—Nasik, Poona, Satara, and East and West Khandesh.
   Town—Poona.
3. *Southern Division*—
   (a) Districts—Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolaba.
   (b) Town—Hubli.
4. *Sind*—
   Town and port—Karachi.
5. *Political Charge*—
   States and Agencies—Cutch State, Kathiawar Agency, Kolhapur, Mundra Port, Southern Mahratta Country and Savanur State.

III. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(a) Districts—Bhagalpur, Champaran, Darbhanga, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Santal Parganas, Saran and Shahabad.
(b) Towns—Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Gaya and Patna.

IV. THE PUNJAB.

(a) Districts—Attock, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Hissar, Hoshiarpur, Jhelum, Karnal, Lahore Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Pilibhit, Rai Bareli, Rawalpindi, Rohtak, Shahapura, Sialkot, Unao and Jhang.
(b) States—Jind and Patiala.

V. BURMA.

(a) Districts—Bassein, Hanthawaddy, Henzada, Ingale, Katha, Lower Chindwin, Magwe, Mandalay, Meiktila, Minbu, Myaungmya, Myingyan, Pegu, Prome, Pyawbe, Sagaing, Sandoway, Shwebo, Tharrawaddy, Thaton, Toungoo, Upper Chindwin, Myitkyina and Yamethin.
(b) Towns and ports—Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein and Rangoon.
(c) States—Southern Shan State.

VI. THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(a) Districts—Allahabad, Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Benares, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Jaunpore, Mirzapur, Partabgarh, and Sultanpur.
(b) Town—Cawnpore City.

VII. THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(a) Districts—Akola, Amraoti, Balaghat, Bead, Bhandara, Chanda, Chhindwara, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nagpur, Narsinghpur, Saugor, Seoni, Wardha and Yeotmal.
(b) Towns—Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

VIII. THE HYDERABAD STATE

The whole State.

IX. CENTRAL INDIA.

(a) Town—Bhopal.
(b) States—Rajgarh, Bhopal, Gwalior, Narsingarh Rajgarh and Rewa.
(c) Districts—Bhajapur and Ujjain.

X. BENGAL.

Town—Calcutta.

XI. COORG.

Town—Fraserpet.

XII. RAJPUTANA.

State—Mewa.

XIII. NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

District—Peshawar.
Town—Peshawar.

XIV. DELHI PROVINCE.

City—Delhi.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. K. Vasudeva Setty Garu of Hindupur is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Penukonda, for Hindupur Circle, Anantapur district.

A. RAMACHA NEDUNGADI,
Acting Collector.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
10th June 1920.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Dharu Viraswami Reddiyar Avargal, Zamindar of Perunjur, has been duly elected as a member of the Chingleput Taluk Board in the district of Chingleput.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
14th June 1920.

Under rule 23 of the rules for the conduct of election of members of taluk boards, M.R.Ry. Rayipadu Venkatramayya Garu of Devanu Cuddapah, Cuddapah taluk, is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Cuddapah Taluk Board for Cuddapah circle.

Under rule 23 of the rules for the conduct of election of members of taluk boards, M.R.Ry. Bandaru Venkateswami Chetti Garu of Ellampet village, Sidhout taluk, is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Rajampet Taluk Board, for Kondur circle.

H. G. GHARPUREY,
Collector.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
16th June 1920.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Bhikshu Ramayya Guru of Tatipaka has been duly elected as a member of the Rajahmundry Taluk Board in the Godavari district.

Godavari Collector's Office,
12th June 1920.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Acting Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, the Collector of Madura hereby declares M.R.Ry. Athimulam Pillai Somasundaram Pillai Avargal to have been duly elected as a councillor for the first ward of the Dindigul municipality in the district of Madura.

Madura Collector's Office,
13th June 1920.

S. W. G. I. MACIVER,
Collector.

Puthiyaparavalappil Alikutti Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected as a member of the Calicut Taluk Board.

Malabar Collector's Office.
12th June 1920.

M. McGILLIGAN,
Collector.

Under rule 23 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of Taluk Boards, M.R.Ry. Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected a member of the Nellore Taluk Board in the district of Nellore.

Nellore Collector's Office,
10th June 1920.

A. DALLETTI,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Siruvasal Duraiswami Chetti Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Gudiyattam municipality in the district of North Arcot.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
14th June 1920.

H. M. HOOD,
Collector.

M.R.Ry. Uttukarai Krishna Reddi Kuppuswami Reddi has been declared duly elected as a member of the Dharmapuri Taluk Board for Uttukarai Circle.

Salem Collector's Office,
12th June 1920.

P. MACQUEEN,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (V of 1884), M.R.Ry. Desika Parimala Tatachariyar has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Tirukkoyilur (for Vanuperum Circle) in the South Arcot district.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
17th June 1920.

R. F. B. L. GUPPY,
Acting Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. P. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a councillor of the Kumbakonam municipality.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. V. M. Kuldesami Dengar of Valivalam has been duly elected as a member of the Negapatam Taluk Board in the district of Tanjore.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
14th June 1920.

P. C. DUTT,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Soval Venkatarama Ayyangar Sundararaja Ayyangar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Palamcottah Municipal Council.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
15th June 1920.

A. R. COX,
Acting Collector.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Coimbatore, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. N. Madeyya Avargal, of Sattigal, to be a member of the Kollegal Taluk Board.

Coimbatore District Board's Office,
11th June 1920.

T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Nellore, hereby appoints Haji Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the Nellore Taluk Board.

Nellore District Board's Office,
14th June 1920.

The President, District Board, Nellore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby reappoints M.R.Ry. Vavilikolanu Narasinga Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., and appoints S. Abdur Rahman Sahib Bahadur and M.R.Ry. Veeraveti Panchala Garu as members of the Nellore Taluk Board.

Nellore District Board's Office,
15th June 1920.

A. GALLETTI,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Tanjore Vembu Pillai Umamaheswaram Pillai Avargal, B.A., B.L., has been duly elected as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Taluk Board, Tanjore.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyangar Sarangapani Ayyangar Avargal has been appointed, by election, to be Vice-President of the Tanjore Taluk Board.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
15th June 1920.

P. C. DUTT,
President.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by G.O. No. 873 L., dated the 30th March 1920, the President of the Tanjore District Board appoints M.R.Ry. Krishna Ayyar Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal, landholder, Tirattaraipondi, to be a member of the Mannargudi Taluk Board.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
19th June 1920.

V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. C. Raju Sastriyar Ratnavelam Ayyar Avargal and M. Rama Rao Ranganatha Rao Avargal have been duly elected as members of the Trichinopoly District Board by the Karur Taluk Board.

Trichinopoly District Board's Office,
16th June 1920.

T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR,
President.

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Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

Registration.

Postings.—The following postings of sub-registrars are ordered:—

M.R.Ry. Pattinjan Vittil Krishna Nambiyar, from Calicut Joint Sub-Registrar II, to Aliyur (Tellicherry district).

M.R.Ry. Mohut Kelu, from Aliyar (Tellicherry district) to Katachira (Tellicherry district).

M.R.Ry. Ehyadat Kumar Nayar, from Katachira (Tellicherry district) to Bahapatam (Tellicherry district).

M.R.By. Nettur Vittil Kunhi Kannan, from Bahapatam (Tellicherry district) to Joint Sub-Registrar II, Calicut.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 17th June 1920.

Judicial.

No. 52. Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Kalambur Narasimha Kumaraswami Ayyar Avargal, High Court Vakil practising in Madras, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Markapur. (To join forthwith.)

High Court of Madras,
21th June 1920.

H-1

No. 13. Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Pathiyil Appu Nayar Avargal, High Court Vakil practising in Madras, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Payoli. (To join in time to enable Mr. U. Govindan Nayar to open the new Sub-Court at Madura on the 23rd June.)

High Court of Madras,
14th June 1920.

No. 14.—Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Angarai Suthiah Viswanatha Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., First-grade Pleader practising at Trichinopoly, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to the Court of the District Munsif of Palni now at Dindigul. (To join on the afternoon of the 21st June 1920.)

MIR AMIR-UD-DIN,
Second Assistant Registrar, Original Side.

High Court, Madras,
15th June 1920.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Cecil Bain, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for two months from date of relief.

Postings.—(i) M.R.Ry. Kombiam Veleppil Kannan Nayar Avargal, Inspector, from the Pakala to the Ponnani circle. To join urgently on relief.

(ii) Mr. Malcolm Robertson, Assistant Inspector, first grade, from the Penugadora to the charge of the Pakala circle. To join urgently on relief.

Extension of Leave.—Under articles 282, 296 and 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Nelson Guy Deane, Inspector, is granted an extension of leave for three months and twenty-two days (privilege leave for twenty-two days and furlough for three months) provisionally from 9th June 1920.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
16th June 1920.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and with reference to G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. Chabil Parameswara, Assistant Inspector in charge of the Mavelikara circle, is granted privilege leave for four months and twenty-one days from date of relief.

D. N. STRATHIE,
Acting Secretary.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
17th June 1920.

FOREST.

Transfers.—The following transfers of Rangers are ordered :—

(1) M.R.Ry. D. Ramakrishnayya, Ranger, fifth grade, from Kurnool East to Gudjam—To join.

(2) K. Sheik Muhammad, acting Ranger, seventh grade, from Gudjam to Kurnool East on relief by No. (1).

C. M. HODGSON,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Waltair, 18th June 1920.

Postings.—The following postings of Rangers are ordered :—

(1) Mr. K. Appayya, Probationary Ranger, on leaving the Madras Forest College, to be Range Officer, Gotacamund, Nilgiri division, until relieved by No. (4).

(2) Mr. C. Sreenivasa Rao (Ranger, fourth grade, *sub. pro tem.*, on relief by No. (1), is posted to do duty under the Forest Research Officer.

(3) Mr. K. R. Krishna Nayar, Ranger, fourth grade, doing duty under the Forest Research Officer, on relief by No. (2), to be Range Officer, Kasaragod, South Kanara division.

(4) Mr. A. Nicholas, Ranger, fourth grade, in charge of Kasaragod range, on relief by No. (3), to be Range Officer, Gotacamund, The Nilgiris.

(5) Mr. K. Appayya, Probationary Ranger, on relief by No. (4), to be Assistant Ranger, Gotacamund.

(6) Mr. V. Jagannatham Pillai, Ranger, seventh grade, and Assistant Ranger, Gotacamund, is granted three months' leave on relief by No. (5).

(7) Mr. K. G. Kesavappa, Probationary Ranger, on leaving the Madras Forest College, to be Assistant Ranger, Madumalai range, to be in charge of elephants.

(8) Mr. P. Kannan, Probationary Ranger, on leaving the Madras Forest College, to be Range Officer, Kanoth, North Malabar division.

(9) Mr. B. Coates, Ranger, sixth grade, in charge of Kanoth range, is granted three months' leave on relief by No. (8).

(10) Mr. S. V. Doraiswami Ayyar, Probationary Ranger, on leaving the Madras Forest College, to be Assistant Ranger, Nilambur, South Malabar.

(11) Mr. M. P. Subbayya, Probationary Ranger, on leaving the Madras Forest College, to be on special duty at Dhoni under the orders of the District Forest Officer, Central Coimbatore.

(12) Mr. M. Sankaran Nayar, Probationary Ranger, on leaving the Madras Forest College, is posted to the Kollegal division under the orders of the District Forest Officer, Kollegal.

(13) Mr. N. S. Easwaran, Probationary Ranger, on leaving the Madras Forest College, is posted as Assistant Ranger, Satyamangalam range, North Coimbatore division.

Coimbatore, 12th June 1920.

Appointment.—C. M. Ayyappasari, Forester, second grade, in charge of Erode range, Central Coimbatore division, is to act as Ranger, seventh grade, with retrospective effect from 3rd January last in the vacancy caused by the grant of nine months' leave on medical certificate to Mr. T. I. Chakko, Ranger, third grade.

Coimbatore, 19th June 1920.

Cancellation Postings.—This office S.O. No. 103 of 1920, dated 28th May last, posting Syed Ibrahim Albiz Sahib, Ranger, fourth grade, to Punashi range, and M.R.Ry. T. Kondathu Goundan, Ranger, sixth grade, as Assistant Ranger, Ootacamund, is cancelled.

C. E. C. FISCHER,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, Western Circle.

Coimbatore, 19th June 1920.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Leave.—In supersession of the notification published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th May 1920, M.R.Ry. Lakshmana Ayyar Ramasubrahmanya Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, Guntur division, is granted, with effect from 8th December 1919, combined leave for four months and twenty-eight days, viz., privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days and leave on medical certificate for three months and leave without allowances for twenty-two days, in continuation therewith.

Madras, 16th June 1920.

Leave.—Under articles 233, 290 and 336, Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, Ganjam division, is granted, with effect from the 1st March 1920, combined leave for four months, viz., privilege leave for twenty-seven days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General and Irrigation).

Madras, 17th June 1920.

Extension of Leave.—Mr. Edward Thomas Jordan, Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, Godavari Conservancy division, is granted an extension of privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days with effect from the 8th July 1920.

Waltair, 14th June 1920.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, temporary, in charge of the No. I subdivision, Godavari Eastern division, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 15th June 1920 or date of relief.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. M. Ramanatha Ayyar, Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, temporary, in charge of the No. II subdivision, Godavari Eastern division, will hold charge of the No. I subdivision of the same division in addition to his own duties, *vice* M.R.Ry. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar proceeding on leave or until further orders.

L. H. GREG,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Waltair, 18th June 1920.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. N. A. Sankara Ayyar Avargal, Overseer, first grade, permanent, and Supervisor, first grade, temporary, is, on the expiry of his privilege leave, transferred to Guntur division for charge of Tanks subdivision.

M.R.Ry. G. Sethurama Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, second grade, permanent, and temporary Sub-Engineer, is, on relief by Captain Philip of the charge of Guntur subdivision, transferred to Kistna Central division for charge of the Divi subdivision.

Reposting and Transfer.—Mr. M. M. Paul, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 74-D, dated 5th May 1920, is, in the first instance, reposted to the Guntur division and then transferred to Kistna Central division.

This transfer carries with it sanction to transit pay and travelling allowances.

This cancels the notification issued in this office No. 245 M., dated 30th May 1920.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 17th June 1920.

Reposting and Transfer.—(1) M.R.Ry. Nellore Nataraja Mudaliyar Avargal, temporary Sub-Engineer transferred to this circle in Government Notification No. 248-D, dated 3rd June 1920, is reposted to the Cuddapah division for the charge of the Tank Restoration Scheme Investigation sub-division in relief of M.R.Ry. P. S. Padmanabha Ayyar.

(2) M.R.Ry. P. S. Padmanabha Ayyar, on relief by item (1), is transferred to the Drawing section of the Superintending Engineer's office, III Circle, Bellary.

To join expeditiously on relief.

J. M. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 14th June 1920.

Reposting.—M.R.Ry. V. P. Sambasiva Ayyar, Overseer, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 377 D of 11th June 1920, is reposted to Coimbatore division for charge of Anamalai Ghaut section.

Coimbatore, 14th June 1920.

Extension of Leave.—M.E.Ry. C. P. Kesava Rao, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, is granted an extension of privilege leave for three months from 15th May 1920 forenoon under article 249, Civil Service Regulations, and G. O. No. 277, Financial, dated 7th March 1919.

R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 15th June 1920.

Reposting.—In partial modification of this office Notification No. 834-G., dated 4th June 1920, the following reposting is ordered :—

Conductor T. Grant, Sub-Engineer, posted to the V Circle in the Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 1042-E., dated 22nd May 1920, is reposted to the North Presidency division to the charge of No. II subdivision.

The transfer of Mr. H. G. Jackson, from the Chingleput division to the North Presidency division is hereby cancelled.

Madras, 14th June 1920.

Leave.—Under article 230 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months from 9th May 1920 is granted to M.E.Ry. V. S. Narasimha Acharlyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, Chingleput division.

M. BROWN,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Madras, 15th June 1920.

Transfer.—M.E.Ry. M. Gopala Ayyar Avargal, temporary Sub-Engineer, from the Cauvery to the Vennar division, for charge of the Vennar subdivision, in relief of Mr. J. Tate.

Madras, 16th June 1920.

Appointment.—M.E.Ry. N. Govindaraja Ayyangar Avargal, Assistant Engineer and Officiating executive Engineer in charge of the South Arcot division, is, on relief by M.E.Ry. R. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, officiating Executive Engineer, on the expiry of the privilege leave for fifteen days from 7th June 1920 forenoon, attached to the South Arcot division for training in accounts as required in G.O. No. 675 W., dated 7th April 1920.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Madras, 16th June 1920.

INDIAN FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SUBORDINATE ACCOUNTS SERVICE.

(Divisional Accountants.)

Acting Promotions and Reversions—

(From 29th April to 17th May 1920, Messrs. P. G. King and C. Madanagopal Pillai having been on joining time)

Mr. A. Sechagiri Rao, clerk, Madanapalle division, to act as Accountant, seventh grade.

(With effect from 11th May 1920, Mr. R. Sundara Acharya, temporary Accountant, having proceeded on privilege leave for three months)

Mr. K. L. Ganesa Ayyar, clerk, Kurnool division, to act as Accountant, seventh grade.

(With effect from 13th May 1920, Mr. V. S. Subba Ayyar, Accountant, sixth grade, having proceeded on privilege leave for four months)

Mr. K. S. Varadaraja Ayyangar, Accountant, seventh grade, to act in the sixth grade.

Mr. K. Manikka Mudaliyar, clerk, Deputy Sanitary Engineer's Office, to act as Accountant, seventh grade.

(With effect from 17th May 1920, Mr. A. S. Srinivasa Rao, Accountant, fifth grade, having proceeded on privilege leave for one month)

Mr. C. J. Thyagaraj, Accountant, sixth grade, to act in the fifth grade.

Mr. S. Sankaranarayana Ayyar, Accountant, seventh grade, to act in the sixth grade.

Mr. V. S. Ramaswami Pillai, clerk, Accountant-General's Office, to act as Accountant, seventh grade.

Provisional Reversions.—

(Mr. G. K. Seshadri Sarma, Accountant, sixth grade, having reverted from the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, from 25th May 1920 and having been appointed as Accountant, temporary, on the civil side)

Mr. R. Mahalinga Ayyar, Accountant, sixth grade, provisional, to revert to seventh grade, permanent, and sixth grade, acting, from 25th May 1920.

Mr. V. P. Subramania Ayyar, Accountant, seventh grade, provisional, to revert to temporary Accountant, from 25th May 1920.

Mr. K. Sanjivi Pillai, temporary Accountant, to revert to Accountant, seventh grade, acting, from 25th May 1920.

M. BHIMASENA RAO,
Offg. Accountant-General.

Madras, 16th June 1920.

AGRICULTURE.

Transfers.—Messrs. K. Unnikrishna Menon and M. K. Nambiyar, Farm Managers, are transferred to the Agricultural College as Teaching Assistants. They should report themselves for duty, the former at once, and the latter on return of M.E.Ry. A. Gopalan Nayar from leave to Tellicherry.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 16th June 1920.

MEDICAL.

Posting.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon J.P. Joseph, L.M.S., on reserve duty at Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, is posted to the same hospital *vice* temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon S. Padmanabhan, M.B.B.S., granted temporary commission in the Indian Medical Service.

Madras, 15th June 1920.

Extension of Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon V. Venugopal Nayudu, B.A., M.B.C.M., is granted furlough for one year from 14th April 1920, in continuation of the six months' privilege leave already granted to him from 14th October 1919.

(By order)

A. C. INGRAM, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 16th June 1920.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

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J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

ELECTION.

With reference to the vacancy on the Madras Medical Council caused under sub section (3) of section 8 of the Madras Medical Registration Act (IV of 1914), it is hereby notified that M.S.Rv. P. S. Chandrasekharam, M.D., Director, Tuberculosis Institute, Madras, to whom the highest number of votes has been given, has been elected by the Medical Faculty of the Senate of the University of Madras under clause (3) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Madras Medical Registration Act (IV of 1914), from the 10th June 1920.

A. WELLS, *for* Major-General, I.M.S.,
President, Madras Medical Council.

Madras, 14th June 1920.

EXAMINATION FOR THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY TO ELECTRIC WIREMEN.

Results of the examination for the grant of certificates of competency to electric wiremen held on the 21st May 1920 at the Government Trades School, Madras :—

Of the fourteen candidates that appeared for the examination, only one candidate—A. Balasundaram of 63, Rangaiah Naidu Street, Saravellur, Perambur—has passed; the rest have failed; but those who appeared for the first time and failed in this examination will be permitted to appear at the next examination to be held in November 1920 without payment of a further fee and the others will be charged half the usual fee—Rs. 2-8-0—for each candidate.

EXAMINERS' REPORT.

(1) There were 17 applicants out of which three applications were rejected as they did not conform to rules and hence only 14 appeared for the examination.

(2) The examination was conducted by
Mr. Clay of Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway,
" Webb of Crompton Engineering Company.
" Obari of the Public Works Department.

(3) Of the fourteen students examined only one passed, namely, A. Balasundaram of 63, Rangaiah Naidu Street, Saravellur, Perambur.

(4) To begin with all students were asked to make a T joint in 7/16 cable and finish it off. As a result of this 11 students were sent away and only 3 were detained. The work of the 11 was not satisfactory in many ways such as twisting, soldering, taping, etc. Many of the students had only a very crude idea of jointing and it could be plainly seen that they have not been 'taught' to do the job as it ought to be done.

(5) The three students who got through the joint test were set further questions both theoretical and practical and one student came out successful in both and the remaining two having failed to satisfy the examiners.

(6) The main object of the examiners was kept in view, namely, to keep up the standard to such an extent so as to enable only those men with sufficient practical experience and also with a reasonable acquaintance with the theory of the subject to get a pass. The poor result is accounted for as many of the students did not come up to this standard which is not after all in any way very high.

P. V. CHARI,
President of the Board of Examiners.

Chepauk, Madras, 2nd June 1920.

NOTIFICATION.

The President, District Board, Cuddapah, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act and Rule 28 (a) (2) of the union rules hereby removes from office M.S.Rv. Jillella Subbayya Garu member of the Chitrut union panchayat under section 126 (1) of the Local Boards Act for having absented himself for more than three consecutive months at the meetings of the panchayat.

N. VEERARAGHAVA ACHARIYAR,
for President.

Cuddapah, 18th June 1920.

NOTICE.

It is notified for the information of all the landlords of bungalows in the Cantonment limits, and tax-payers of profession, animals and vehicles, that the taxes due by them to the Cantonment authority should be paid within fifteen days after the receipt of demand notices, and A and V Schedules, etc., in order to increase the treasury balance of the Cantonment fund, and so incur the required debits before the closing of every half year. Moreover they are requested to avoid giving unnecessary trouble to the Cantonment bill collector, when he demands taxes. Failing which they will be dealt with as required by rules without giving further intimation, on the expiry of the period in the demand notices in respect of each of the taxes

2. Heads of departments are also requested to give due intimation to their subordinates to pay similar taxes which are due by them, within the prescribed period as specified above. No reminders will be issued in future The defaulters will be prosecuted as per rules laid down in Government Notification No. 686, dated 23rd May 1905, for recovery of the taxes with fine

3. In the case of itinerant officers, they are specially requested to intimate to the undersigned the period of their stay in headquarter (Bellary) in every half-year ending 31st March and 30th September.

[Illegible],
Cantonment Magistrate and Exy., Cantonment Committee.

Bellary, 14th June 1920

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS.

Return showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 29th May 1920.

(*Note.*—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	For corresponding week of previous year		For the current week			Total from 2nd February to corresponding week of previous year		For the current year from 1st February to date.			Imports by rail from the Madras Presidency from 1st January to 31st March 1920.	Imports by rail into the Madras Presidency from 1st January to 31st March 1920.	Total of columns (11) and (13) minus columns (12).
	Received at mills (a)	Exported by sea.	Absorbed at mills (b)	Exported by sea (c)	Total	Absorbed at mills.	Exported by sea.	Absorbed at mills.	Exported by sea.	Total.			
	(7)	(8)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Tinnevelly ..	1,562	4,452	1,535	6,443	7,978	11,185	9,841	14,434	31,771	47,428	..	..	..
Salem ..	123		28			2,709		2,502			..	..	..
Cambodia ..	2,091		1,450			19,705		20,168			..	..	..
Northern and Western.	384	440	813	576	1,191	7,653	8,106	8,958	12,788	22,246	..	..	..
Coconadas ..	18		3			454		185			..	..	..
Uganda cotton	252	nil	295	nil	295	6,065	nil	6,688	nil	6,688	..	..	..
Total ..	4,429	4,892	3,124	6,819	9,943	53,462	18,047	49,707	44,559	76,267	(d) 19,190	(e) 4,377	80,295

(a) Returns have been supplied in the corresponding week of previous year by eleven mills.
(b) Do. in the current week by twelve mills.
(c) Exports by sea in current week are—Madras 975; Tuticorin 4,446; Coconada nil;
(d) Exports to the Bombay Presidency—to places on the Great Indian Peninsula line 1,726; to places on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway line 38; exports to (1) Pondicherry 1,938; (2) Calcutta 462.
(e) Imports to places in the Madras Presidency on the South Indian Railway line — from the Bombay Presidency 3,153; from the Hyderabad State 1,224.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the pressing factories and of unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 29th May 1920.

Variety of cotton.	In previous year.				In current year.				Estimated outturn of the 1919-20 crop
	Number pressed in week ending 31st May 1919	Number pressed from 2nd February till 31st May 1919.	Unpressed cotton received at mills from 2nd February till 31st May 1919.	Total cotton absorbed for from 2nd February till 31st May 1919.	Number pressed in the current week.	Number pressed from 2nd February to date.	Unpressed cotton received at mills from 1st February to date.	Total cotton absorbed for from 1st February to date.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Tinnevelly	3,615	14,994	981	30,977	5,182	23,313	7,162	32,370	102,208
Salem	nil	110	1,047	1,157	nil	103	965	1,068	20,500
Cambodia	7,169	40,198	8,997	56,787	6,040	42,647	8,437	48,124	101,000
Northern and Western	9,599	47,982	nil	47,982	5,510	18,273	nil	18,273	118,700
Coconadas	1,030	3,094	109	3,203	780	3,300	121	3,811	86,300
Total ..	16,113	126,382	9,013	139,726	18,634	130,731	5,685	106,396	418,000

Madras, 15th June 1920.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI,
Director of Agriculture.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 19th June 1920.

(D = Deaths, S = Seizures.)

—		Anantapur.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Cuddalore.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City.	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	Nilgiris.	North Arcot.	Ramnad.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Kanara.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Cochin State.	Sandurpalaya.	Travancore State.	Banganapalle.	Pudukkottai State.	Total.
First period (August 1898 to June 1899).	D	726	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	19	...	...	...	...	852	...	991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,706
	S	544	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	11	...	...	...	...	695	...	676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,900
Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).	D	...	110	...	...	46	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,113
	S	...	66	...	...	36	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	854
Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).	D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,001
	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,178
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).	D	85	6,400	...	...	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,961
	S	85	6,258	...	...	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,136
Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	D	198	8,288	...	11	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	616	18	...	...	...	1,100	...	3,000	1,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,811
	S	101	6,000	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	12	...	...	...	806	...	4,000	1,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000
Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	D	1,822	6,400	...	...	4,207	...	201	...	...	...	...	221	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,211
	S	1,000	7,644	...	...	3,270	...	170	...	...	...	...	000	...	...	...	...	1,450	...	1,000	000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,610
Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).	D	1,701	10,371	...	...	3,004	...	00	...	11	...	...	00	10	...	...	...	774	...	3,254	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,370
	S	1,240	8,000	...	...	2,110	...	00	...	11	...	...	170	10	...	...	...	000	...	1,000	000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000
Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	D	4	2,000	...	...	317	...	...	...	30	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,020
	S	4	2,100	...	...	244	...	...	...	30	...	...	07	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	D	11	000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	000
	S	11	000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	000
Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	D	263	2,700	...	...	000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	1,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,672
	S	170	2,002	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,440
Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).	D	34	110	...	...	2,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,410
	S	35	107	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,400
Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	D	...	7	...	...	4,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
	S	...	7	...	...	3,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	D	10	1,104	...	...	8,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,202
	S	10	913	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	D	688	11,007	...	101	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,011
	S	000	10,100	...	110	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,207
Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	M	007	470	...	170	1,700	...	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,070
	D	000	000	...	104	1,010	...	000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,240
Sixteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	D	00	000	...	00	0,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,700
	S	00	000	...	00	0,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,000
Seventeenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	D	000	1,000	...	...	000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
	S	000	1,000	...	...	000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Eighteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	D	000	1,000	...	...	000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
	S	000	1,000	...	...	000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Nineteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917).	D	000	1,000	...	...	000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
	S	000	1,000	...	...	000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Twentieth period (July 1917 to June 1918).	D	1,000	10,000	...	...	000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,000
	S	0,000	10,000	...	...	0,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Twenty-first period (July 1918 to June 1919).	D	000	2,000	...	...	000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
	S	000	2,000	...	...	000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Twenty-second period (1st July 1919 to 19th June 1920).	D	000	1,000	...	...	000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
	S	000	1,000	...	...	000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Grand Total:	D	10,000	00,000	000	000	00,000	0,000	000	...	000	...	...	0,000	000	0,000	000	...	0,000	...	00,000	0,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	000,000
	S	10,000	00,000	000	000	00,000	0,000	000	...	000	...	...	0,000	000	0,000	000	...	0,000	...	00,000	0,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	000,000

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 19th June 1920 as compared with two previous weeks.

Name of town and port.	Reported during the week ending 5th June 1920.						Reported during the week ending 12th June 1920.						Reported during the week ending 19th June 1920.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	8	19	8
Bellary district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chingleput district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittoor district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
Coimbatore district	—	—	6	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuddapah district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntur district	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godavari district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kistna district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurnool district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	28	28	28	28
Madura district	—	—	60	39	60	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Arcot district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Kanara district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizianagram district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yanam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	68	40	68	40	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	49	38	109	38

Madras, 19th June 1920.

E. L. PERRY, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralisation Act, 1914 (IV of 1914) the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

M.S.By. Kuringamanna Malathil Krishna Kurup Avargal, District Munsif, Walavanad.
M.E.By Gyithi Kunhiraman Avargal, Acting District Munsif, Ottapalam.

High Court, Madras,
14th June 1920.

M R By. Kozhikot Rora Nayar Avargal, Additional District Munsif, Badagara.
M R.By. Buntwal Venkata Rao Avargal, Principal District Munsif, Badagara.

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralisation Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

M.R By. Akkipeddi Subbayya Avargal, Deputy Collector, Rajampet.

High Court, Madras,
16th June 1920.

MIR AMIR-UD-DIN,
Second Assistant Registrar, Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under rule XI (a) of the rules framed by the Government under Act II of 1912 (India), that the Registrar has cancelled the registration of the Sokkanadrappu Co-operative Credit Society, No. 728, in the Sivagangai taluk of the Ramnad district on 13th June 1920, under section 43 of the said Act and has appointed the Assistant Registrar, Madura, as liquidator of the said society under section 42 (1) of the Act.

Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
Egmore, 13th June 1920.

A. VEDACHALA AYYAR,
Acting Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 3 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Hospet.

Kellogantha Mallappa, son of Kotrappa of Kudalahalli, Harpanahalli taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

The firm of Marwadi Punnymachand Haradanji at Harpanahalli and the firm of Marwadi Shanoji Dhailaj at Harpanahalli .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that on the application E.A. No. 124, dated 14th April 1920 of the above-named creditors, whose debts have been paid in full, the order of adjudication, passed in the above petition on 13th February 1918, has been annulled by the order, dated 12th June 1920, under section 38 of Provincial Insolvency Act No. V of 1920 corresponding with section 42 of Provincial Insolvency Act No. III of 1907.

Hospet, 14th June 1920. T. BHUJANGA RAO, *District Munsif*

No. 2 of 1920 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Kurnool.

Tarar Abdul Vahabee, son of Masum Sub, Muhammadan, trade, aged 36, resident of Kurnool .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged an insolvent on the 8th day of June 1920 and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivery or by sending by post in a registered cover to the Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules

Kurnool, 17th June 1920. [Illegible], *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Madanapur.

Chowdam Rali Reddi of Thurumalla .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged an insolvent on the 5th day of February 1920 and that his creditors should prove their claims within one month from this date and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

Madanapur, 9th June 1920. K. S. RAMASWAMI SASTRI, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Nandyal

Kanda Bochiah, son of Chenchu Naglah of Sirvel in Sirvel taluk .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*

Beeram Govinda Reddi, son of Govinda Reddi of Kotapadu in Sirvel taluk .. .. *Debtor (Respondent).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 11 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner, a creditor, has applied to this Court to declare the respondent Beeram Govinda Reddi an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 21st day of June 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Nandyal, 7th June 1920. M. BALARAMA REDDI, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Parapanangadi.

Mangalthodi Imbichi Bava .. .. *Petitioner.*

Peotheri Illath Kothikrishnan Nayar .. .. *Creditor.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 16th July 1920 for hearing.

Parapanangadi, 16th June 1920. T. R. VENKATESWARA AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 5 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

A. P. A. Muhammad Ali Sahib, son of A. P. Ahamad Meera Sahib, residing in Pallavaram, Saidapet taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Padiyan Abdul Rahiman Sahib & Co. and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 12th July 1920 failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 10 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

S. Kuppusami Chetti, son of Seetharama Chetti, residing in Thandarai village, Chingleput taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Sellachalla Chetti and others .. .. *Respondents*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 4th May 1920. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 38 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

V. Sabapathi Pillai, son of Manga Pillai, residing in Zamin Chunambedu, Madurantakam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Raja Chetti and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 1st May 1920. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 67 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Visvanatha Chetti, son of Govinda Chetti, residing in Shrutiyam Angumampattu, Chingleput taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Manickka Naicken Company and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 27th April 1920. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in form No. 6 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 4 of 1920 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Salem Subramaniyam Chetti, son of Venkatachala Chetti, residing in Chetti Street, Enumpot, Conjeevaram .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chengalraya Chetti and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 5th May 1920. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 6 of 1920 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Subbaraya Mudali, son of Ponnusami Mudali, residing in Aiyangarkulam village, Conjeevaram taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. R. M. M. A. Arunachala Chetti and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 26th April 1920. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 17 of 1920 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Jagagopala Nayudu, son of Perumal Nayudu, residing in Solaveram, hamlet of Cholipalayam, Ponneri taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Jayaramulu Nayudu and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 12th July 1920 for hearing.

No. 18 of 1920 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Thanikaimalai Mudali, son of Murugappa Mudali, residing in Ekanampattai, Conjeeveram taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subbaraya Mudali and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 14th July 1920 for hearing.

No. 16 of 1920 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

S. Govindarajulu Nayudu, son of Subba Nayudu, Pandava Perumal Coil, North Mada Street, Big Conjeevaram .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Narasimhulu Nayudu and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 17th July 1920 for hearing.

No. 21 of 1920 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

T. N. Srinivasa Achari, son of Desika Achari, residing in Thimmapuram village, Madurantakam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Anjalai Doss and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 17th July 1920 for hearing.

No. 22 of 1920 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Lakshmana Singh, son of Govinda Prasad, residing in Nandivanam village, Chingleput taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Papuraj and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 10th July 1920 for hearing.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Chingleput, 16th June 1920. *Official Receiver.*

No. 11 of 1919 in the Court of the Additional District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Muthu Kavandan, son of Thiruvenkatha Kavandan at Dalavapalliam, Pollachi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Palani Kavandan and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 14th day of June 1920, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 30th August 1920, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in form No. 6 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. The debtor should apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 7 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

S. K Chinnappa Chetti, son of Karpan Chetti at Solur, Palladam taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned Insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 19th July 1920.

K. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
Official Receiver.

Coimbatore, 16th June 1920.

No. 64 of 1919 (No. 23 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Proddatur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Muclai Nagi Reddi, residing at Sattivaripalli, hamlet of Yellampalli, Proddatur taluk, Cuddapah district .. .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Gedam Setri Poli Setti and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12, clause (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner (debtor) has applied to the District Munsif's Court, Proddatur, to adjudicate him an insolvent and that his petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal, it is posted to the 7th day of July 1920 for hearing.

No. 21 of 1920 (No. 8 of 1920 on the file of the District Court, Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Yammanoor Venkata Narasayya, son of Lakshmi Narasayya, residing at Patimeedipalli, hamlet of Nevvada, Proddatur taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Gedamsetti Seerappa Company and others .. .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12, clause (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner (debtor) has applied to the District Court, Cuddapah, to adjudicate him an insolvent and that his petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal, it is posted to the 15th day of July 1920 for hearing.

M. W. ELLIOT,
Official Receiver.

Cuddapah, 22nd April 1920.

No 33 of 1920 (No. 16 of 1920 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Chembirikka Mahammade Beary, son of Abbokka Beary, residing at Chennad village, in Kasaragad taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Hussain Kasim Dada and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 8th June 1920 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 14th August 1920. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909. Petitioners should file a petition for discharge within six months from this date.

No. 30 of 1920 (No. 3 of 1920 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Puttur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Gopala Bhatta, son of Uddya Venkatesh Bhatta, residing in Uppinangadi Kasba .. .. *Petitioner.*

Panda Bhatta and six others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 9th June 1920 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 14th August 1920. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909. Petitioner should file a petition for discharge within six months from this date.

B. MAHABALA HEGDE,
Official Receiver.

Mangalore, 9th June 1920.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

TREASURY BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In thousands of rupees.)

	On the last day of Feb. 1920.	On the last day of Mar. 1920.	On the last day of Apr. 1920	On the last day of May 1920.
In reserve treasuries at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.	9,44,09	1,55,96	1,79,33	3,00,76
In other treasuries	7,43,15	7,72,96	6,94,61	7,12,15
At credit of Government at the Head offices of the Presidency Banks	14,57,57	13,66,69	13,47,11	14,72,97
At credit of Government at branches of the Presidency Banks	3,68,76	3,53,70	3,29,34	2,93,84
Total ..	29,13,57	26,49,53	25,30,79	28,47,19

H. BHIMASENA RAO,
Offg. Accountant General.

Fort St. George, 21st June 1920.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19TH JUNE 1920.

LIABILITIES		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		14,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		46,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ... Rs.	67,23,695 0 0			
Public Deposits at Branches ... ,,	55,19,186 10 7	1,22,42,881	8	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		14,12,53,407	2	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.		1,07,724	10	8
Sundries		43,40,285	13	3
Total		17,88,14,697	8	15

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,20,82,427	8	8
Other authorised Investments		8,29,681	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		8 21,37,602	10	8
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities		8,18,47,645	2	9
Bills discounted and purchased		1,07,29,475	5	1
Balances with other Banks		81,91,281	10	7
Bullion		7,755	6	1
Dead Stock		29,75,480	6	10
Stamps		31,274	11	9
Sundries		69,737	16	7
		11,90,11,926	12	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *		5,88,02,861	12	0
Total		17,88,14,697	8	15

* Includes 9,395 Sovereigns = Rs. 1,46,705.

(By order of the Directors)

B. H. E. RICHARDSON,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans, 8 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 84·33.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 21st June 1920.

LOST.

Allotment letter No. 6206 M/1 of the 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1919, for Rs 491 issued by this office to the name of V. M. Vaithilinga Mudali, cloth merchant, Shipali, being reported to have not reached the allottee, notice is hereby given that the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, is about to be asked to issue the War Bond and interest warrant in respect of the above allotment letter in favour of the aforesaid allottee. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned allotment letter.

H. BHIMASENA RAO,
Offg. Accountant-General.

Madras, 16th June 1920.

The following Currency Note of the Madras Circle is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Register number, H 624 (19 20); number of the note, $\frac{T.D.}{10}$ 59781; value, Rs. 100; name of claimant, Venkatachala Thevan, son of Karuppanna Thevan, school master, Singaoullore village, Pollachi taluk, Coimbatore district.

S. A. VANEswar,
Assistant Accountant-General in charge of Paper Currency Department.

Madras, 9th June 1920.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under section 12 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), as amended by Acts IV and XII of 1914, and in supersession of Notification No. 63, printed on page 218 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 14th February 1911, in so far as it relates to Kasaragod, the Board of Revenue as the chief customs authority hereby declares Kasaragod in the district of South Kanara to be a port for the shipment and landing of goods.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under section 11, clauses (*c*) and (*d*), of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), as amended by Acts IV and XII of 1914, the Board of Revenue as the chief customs authority hereby appoints the places specified in the annexed schedule to be wharves for the landing and shipping of goods at the port of Kasaragod to the extent shown in columns 5 and 6 thereof :—

Schedule.

Name of port. (2)	Number of wharf. (3)	Name of the owner. (4)	Limits of the wharf. (5)	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with. (6)	The manner of dealing with them. (7)
Kanyapad ..	1	Government ..	Eastern bank of the Kanyapad river measuring 33 yards in front of the said premises.	All goods ..	Landing and shipping.
Do. ..	2	The Islamia Tile Company	River bank in front of the Islamia Tile Company, length about 40 yards.	Tiles ..	Shipping
Do. ..	3	Government ..	The anchors from the northern boundary limit extending to 100 yards in the north.	Fish guano, fish oil and requisites for these articles.	Landing and shipping.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras, 17th June 1920.

D. N. STRATTON,
Acting Secretary

JANMAM REGISTRATIONS.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an inquiry into the janmam title to S. Nos. 240-11 and 249-9 of Perumoli desom No. 198 of Kurumbranad taluk, which were treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but a portion of which is now found to be occupied will be held by the Tellicherry Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the lands are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before the 2nd August 1920 to have their names registered as such.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1912, it is notified hereby that an inquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 80-7 of Orolanm d-sam No. 3 of Kurumbranad taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but a portion of which is now found to be occupied will be held by the Tellicherry Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 4 of the aforesaid Act on or before the 10th August 1920 to have their names registered as such.

M. McGILLIGAN,
Collector

Calicut, 11th June 1920.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the following amounts are outstanding in the accounts of this division and they will be credited to Government if not claimed, within three years from the month and year from which they are outstanding, by the persons concerned or their legal heirs as the case may be.

In the latter case the claim must be supported by ownership certificate—

Particulars	Month for which outstanding.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
(1) The amount due to Thayappa Kavandan for work done on improvements to the Police Station at Nattrampalli as per bill.	February 1918 ..	2 0 0
(2) Amount due to Muniswami Pillai for work done on constructing huts for four constables at Nattrampalli as per final bill	October 1919 ..	40 8 10

W. T. JACOB,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Salem Division

Salem, 14th June 1920.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, dated at Poona, the 11th day of June 1920.

Number, rank and name, 31018, Pte. Frank Ward; age, 36 years 6 months; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, sallow; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; trade, butcher; date of

enlistment, 7th June 1919; re-enlisted soldier; place of enlistment, Glasgow; parish and county in which born, Rochester, U.S.A.; date of desertion or absence, 10th June 1921; place of desertion or absence, Poona; marks, tattoo both forearms; features—broad full face, well built and soldierly bearing; under two years' service.

J. S. WATSON, Lieut. *for* Major,
Commanding 1st Bn., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 94 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Rangoon, the 9th day of June 1920.

Number, rank and name, 230474 G. B. Saunders William; age, 37 years and 10 months; height, 5 feet 5 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, grey; eyes, brown; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 6th August 1919; place of enlistment, Manchester; parish and county in which born, Clerkenwell, London; date of desertion or absence, 1st June 1920; place of desertion or absence, Rangoon; marks, tattooed both arms; scars, nose and chin; twelve years in Royal Engineers and 2½ years in Royal Garrison Artillery before re-enlistment.

[Illegible],
Commanding 94 Coy., Royal Garrison Artillery.

MARINE NOTIFICATION.

Return of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Ports of Madras from the 13th to the 19th June 1920.

ARRIVALS

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Where from	Berth occupied
1920.							
June 14 ..	Arrived ..	S.S. "Shellwell" ..	2,593	B	R. Mallet ..	Antwerp ..	No. 2.
„ 15 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Mosa" ..	3,431	M	C. Hansen ..	Christiania.	No. 3
„ 16 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Clan Stuart" ..	3,639	B	C. Edwards ..	Liverpool ..	No. 1.
„ 17 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Bengala" ..	1,935	B	A. J. Watkins ..	Rangoon ..	South quay and No. 3.
„ 17 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Pasha" ..	3,196	B	C. A. Oelkenbeth.	Calcutta ..	No. 7 and East quay.
„ 17 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Clan Ogilvy" ..	3,718	B	W. M. Forbes-Reid	Calcutta ..	West quay No. 2
„ 17 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Thongwa" ..	3,423	B	G. M. A. Dunne	Singapore ..	South quay.
„ 18 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Garda" ..	3,218	B	J. A. Wright ..	London ..	No. 2.
„ 18 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Gundara" ..	3,156	B	D. S. Lawson ..	Calcutta ..	No. 6.
„ 18 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Kashgar" ..	2,532	N	C. G. Smith ..	Calcutta ..	South quay
„ 18 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Egra" ..	2,844	B	T. S. H. Whytehead.	Rangoon ..	South quay and No. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Bound to	Berth occupied.
1920.							
June 13 ..	Sailed ..	S.S. "City of Manchester."	3,566	B	P. M. Brenner.	London ..	West quay No. 3.
„ 14 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Rajah" ..	2,634	B	E. W. Palmer ..	Calcutta ..	South quay, No. 7 and East quay 4
„ 16 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Shellwell" ..	2,593	B	R. Mallet ..	Calcutta ..	No. 2.
„ 18 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Mosa" ..	3,431	N	C. Hansen ..	Calcutta ..	No. 3.
„ 18 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Thongwa" ..	3,423	B	G. M. A. Dunne.	Singapore ..	South quay.
„ 19 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Kashgar" ..	2,532	B	C. G. Smith ..	London ..	South quay.
„ 19 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Gundara" ..	3,156	B	D. S. Lawson ..	London ..	No. 6.

B = British. N = Norwegian.

Harbour Office, Madras,
21st June 1920.

G. H. FINNIS, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that a fairly large stock of ivory, serivellum, bison horns, panther claws, etc., will be sold in public auction by the Conservator of Forests, Travancore at his office in Quilon on Thursday, the 14th Mithunam 1095 (1st July 1920), and on the succeeding days, if necessary.

2. The auction will commence at 12 noon.

3. Intending purchasers must deposit a sum of Rs. Rs. (10) ten as earnest money before the auction commences or they will not be allowed to bid. The earnest money will be returned to them after the close of the auction sale, if no purchase is made but in the case of the successful bidders the earnest money paid by them will be credited towards the amount due from them.

4. No person will be allowed to advance less than Re. 1 at each bidding or to be at liberty to recall his bidding on any account

5. The successful bidder should pay on the spot the whole of the purchase money and if he fails to do so the earnest money deposited by him will be credited to Government and the article resold. If upon such resale any deficiency in value offered at the first sale shall arise the defaulting purchaser shall be liable to repay and make good such deficiency and to pay the additional cost and expenses, if any, of such resale, but he shall not however be entitled to any advantage on account of a higher price secured by the resale.

6. On the completion of the purchase after payment of the full value and after receipt of Government sanction to the sale, each of the purchasers shall be granted a pass authorising him to transfer the article purchased to the place of destination. The articles should be removed within 30 days from date of notice of confirmation of sale, failing which the articles will be resold and the original purchaser loses all claim to the articles purchased or the value paid by him.

7. The articles may be inspected on the date of auction or prior to it by special arrangement with the undersigned.

8. The articles will in each case be knocked down to the highest bidder, but the Conservator of Forests reserves to himself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning any reason therefor.

V. RAMAN MENON,
Conservator of Forests

Quilon, 23rd May 1920.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF THE PENITENTIARY, MADRAS.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Penitentiary, Madras, at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 24th June 1920 for the sale of the undermentioned unserviceable articles of this Jail :—

Disinfectant spraying machine	..	..	1
Rice strainer	..	..	1
Iron anbahs, large and small	..	..	31
Forks, garden	..	..	2
Bench	..	..	1
Lamps	..	..	2
Pick axes	..	..	4
Ragi grinding stones	..	..	1
Wooden food covers	..	..	6
Do. benches with iron legs	..	..	2
Shelves for records	..	..	4
Lanterns, hurricane	..	..	2
Punches	..	..	4
Whistles	..	..	5
Meat tray	..	..	1
Silt mat	..	..	1
Commodes with enamel pans	..	..	5
Enamel utensils for Europeans	..	..	12
Do. Hospital	..	..	7
Cooking pots, iron	..	..	2
Iron buckets for garden	..	..	2
Razors	..	..	2
Irrigation stand	..	..	1
Arm and armless chairs	..	..	4
Pudding tray lined with aluminium sheeting.			1
Latrine buckets	..	..	23
Fly catcher	..	..	1
Iron latrine vessels	..	..	14
Iron saldrons	..	..	2
Urinal sub	..	..	1
French cooks knife	..	..	1
Galvanized buckets	..	..	10
Mal Razor	..	..	1
Rat trap	..	..	1
Bicycle	..	..	1
Stove	..	..	1
Fire buckets	..	..	2

G. W. MACONOCHIE, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent of Prisons.

Madras, 11th June 1920

SALE OF WASTE PAPER.

A contract having been settled with M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Alwar Chetti Garu, Managing Proprietor, The Madras Carnatic Paper Factory, Wexford House, Kilpauk, Madras, for the purchase of waste paper and press cuttings direct from all the Government offices at the Presidency town excepting the Imperial and Military offices not under the control of the Government of Madras for the period commencing from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921 at the rates noted in the margin, all heads of offices in Madras are requested to sell the waste paper and cuttings which may accumulate in their offices to the contractor from 1st April 1920.

Rates.

1. Waste paper .. Rs. 0-2-6 per viss, 3½ lbs.
2. Press cuttings .. Rs. 36 per ton

2. Whenever there is an accumulation of not less than 100 lb. of waste paper in any office and of cuttings in Government Press and its branches three clear days' notice should be given direct to the contractor above named, a date being fixed for their removal, when the contractor will pay at the rate above mentioned and take delivery of them. Such sale-proceeds as may be realized will be remitted by the officer direct to the Bank of Madras to the credit of "XXIII. Stationery and Printing", the Bank receipt should be sent to this office with a covering letter giving the quantity of the waste paper and cuttings sold to the contractor.

3. Should the contractor fail to appear on the date specified and pay for and take delivery of the waste paper and cuttings, the office is at liberty to sell them to any other purchaser, and due intimation of such a case should be given to this office which will proceed to take the necessary steps against the contractor.

4. Under no circumstances should waste paper and cuttings be sent to the Stationery office except by express request of the Superintendent of Stationery.

5. The word 'waste paper' means paper which the officers concerned choose to treat as such and which is ordinarily torn up. It does not include old gazettes, newspapers and publications not wanted, for the sale of which officers in the Presidency town shall make their own arrangements.

A. R. L. TOTTENHAM,
Superintendent of Stationery

Madras, 19th June 1920

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 74 of Act VII of 1850, that the undermentioned property has been seized within the limits of the Port of Kilakkarai and all claims thereto must be preferred and proved within six months from the date of this notification, before the Port Conservator, Kilakkarai.

Description.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery
1. One deal wood frame work (consisting of 7 pieces lengthwise and 5 pieces breadthwise, measuring 6 feet by 4½ feet. 2. One dealwood cross 3 feet in height	17th May 1920 ..	In the sea near Erradi.

இதனை 1850-ம் ஆண்டின 7-வது சட்டம் 74 வது செய்ததைக் கொண்டுவிடுத்தப்படி, இதனை கீழ்க்கண்ட பொருள்கள் கடலில் கரைக்கப்பட்ட இராமநாதபுரம் கிளையில் கிடைத்த கொத்தளையான் தலைமை அதிகாரி இந்த அறிவிப்பு தேதி முதல் ஆறு மாதத்திற்குள் உரிமை கோரவேண்டும்:—

சாமான்களின் விபரம்.	தகவல் தேதி	தகவல் இடம்
1. தீக்குச்சி 7 வகையும் அகலத்தில் 6 வகையும் மற்ற வகைக்கு 5-வது தீக்குச்சி 4½ அடி தலைமை ஒரு தேவதாரு கோடி பலகை மீது செய்த தரை மேல். 2. 3 அடி உயரமுள்ள தேவதாரு கோடியில் செய்த ஒரு சிலுவை.	1920-ம் ஆண்டு மே 12-ம்.	கடலில் எர்ரடை அருகாமையில்.

O. F. SHACKENBURY,
Collector.

Ramnad, 16th June 1920.

Notice is hereby given, under section 74 of Act VII of 1850, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charges. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Chief Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery
Four round iron bars	ND	1920. 10th June ..	Madras Harbour.
Five square iron bar	"	11th " ..	
One cast iron pump piece ..	"	11th " ..	
One metal spar	M.S.M.	11th " ..	
One 1 ship	Nil	11th " ..	
One teakwood plank, 8' × 4" × 3" ..	"	12th " ..	
Do. 10' 6" × 6" × 3" ..	"	13th " ..	
Do. 12' 8" × 6" × 1½" ..	"	13th " ..	
One loose handle teakwood smithings ..	"	14th " ..	

இதனை 1850-ம் ஆண்டின 7-வது சட்டம் 74-வது செய்ததைக் கொண்டுவிடுத்தப்படி இதனை, மதராஸ் போர்ட் கிளைக்குட்பட்ட கடலுக்குள்ளாகவும் கரைக்கொண்டுவரப்பட்டதாகவும் கிடைத்த கொத்தளை மேல் சாமான்களை ஆதிய பாதுகாப்படைந்தன. கொத்தளை சாமான்களை தலைமை அதிகாரி இந்த அறிவிப்பு தேதிமுதல் ஒரு வாரத்திற்குள்ளாக தெரிவித்து சுங்கவரி சாமான் கட்டிவிட்டு தங்கள் முன்பு கொடுத்தவர்களை கொத்தளை அலுவலகத்தில் கேட்கவும். அப்படி செய்தவர்களை மாதம் போட்டு ஒரு மாதம் இருக்கிய உத்தரவுபோல் அதேவாரத்தில் விற்பனை செய்யப்படும்:—

சாமான்களின் விபரம்.	குறி	தகவல் தேதி	தகவல் இடம்.
4 உருண்ட இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ..	முதலெழுத்து	1920-ம் ஆண்டு மே 10-ம்.	மதராஸ் துறைமுக எல்லை.
1 சதுர இரும்பு கம்பி	Chp.	Chp. 11-ம்.	
1 தீக்குச்சி வெட்டும் தண்டு ..	Chp.	Chp. 11-ம்.	
1 உரல் கட்டை	M.S.M.	Chp. 11-ம்.	
1 இருப்பு மேற்பு	முதலெழுத்து	Chp. 11-ம்.	
1 தேக்குமரப் பலகை, 8' × 4" × 3" ..	Chp.	Chp. 14-ம்.	
1 தேக்குமரப் பலகை, 10'—6" × 6" × 3".	Chp.	Chp. 14-ம்.	
1 தேக்குமரப் பலகை, 12'—8" × 4" × 1½".	Chp.	Chp. 14-ம்.	
1 தளத்து வெட்டு தேக்குமரச் சாமான்.	Chp.	Chp. 14-ம்.	

Harbour Office, Madras,
21st June 1920.

G. H. FINNIS, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 156 MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C., AND BY AGENTS.

[*A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.*]

¶ [*The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*]

LIST OF GAZETTED OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st June 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (6 *p.*).

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY (WITH COORG), corrected up to 1st June 1920. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. Anna 1 (6 *p.*).

MADRAS TREASURY MANUAL, VOLS. I AND II. One hundred and second list of corrections. As 1-6. (6 *p.*) One hundred and third list of corrections. 2 annas (6 *p.*).

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES CONSTITUTING THE SEVERAL REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN THE REGISTRATION DISTRICT OF PALGHAT AND CALICUT corrected up to 31st January 1920. Foolscap folio. Board. Each, As 4. (1 *a.*).

MADRAS SUPPLEMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS Addenda and Corrigenda No. 16. Each, As 1-6. (6 *p.*)

THE VILLAGER'S CALENDAR FOR 1920-21. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. English, Tamil and Telugu. Each. A. 1 (1 *a.*)

MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 1st June 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8 (1 *a.*)

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, COIMBATORE, CALENDAR FOR 1920-21. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (6 *p.*).

MADRAS QUARTERLY CIVIL MEDICAL LIST, corrected up to 31st March 1920. Royal 8vo, Paper cover. Re 1-8 (3 *as.* 6 *p.*).

LOCAL BOARDS UNION AND LOCAL FUND AUDIT FORMS, 1920. Imperial 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3. (5 *as.*).

MADRAS FAMINE CODE. 1914 Edition. Twelfth list of corrections. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

STATISTICAL RETURNS OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1919. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. As 6 (1 *a.*).

MADRAS STEAM BOILERS INSPECTOR RULES, 1920. English. As, 4 (1 *a.*)

SPECIAL FUNDS CODE Tenth and eleventh list of corrections. Each Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

RECORDS OF FORT ST. GEORGE—Letters from Fort St. George, 1698; Volume 8 1920. Foolscap folio. Board. Rs. 3-12 (4 *as* 6 *p.*)

MADRAS REGISTRATION MANUAL, PART I, 1915. Twentieth list of corrections Pies 6 (6 *p.*), and Part II, 1919. Third list of corrections. As. 1-6 (6 *p.*).

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SCHOOLS and their training thereat for the diploma of Licensed Medical Practitioner. 1920. As. 3 (6 *p.*)

NEW UNION MANUAL, PARTS I AND II, 1920. English as per G.O. No. 122 L., dated 10th February 1920. Imperial 8vo. Cloth. Re 1 (3 *as.* 6 *p.*)

LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA, VOL. VIII. PART I. Indo-Aryan Family, North-Western Group. Specimens of Sindhi and Lahnda, 1919. Super Royal. Cloth. Rs. 8-8 (1 *R* 6 *p.*)

INDIA ACT I OF 1920. Indian Steamships (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Malayalam. Pies 3 (6 *p.*). Hindustani. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT II OF 1920. Indian Army (Amendment). Foolscap folio Kanarese and Malayalam Each Pies 3 (6 *p.*). Hindustani, Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

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INDIA ACT X OF 1920. Indian Securities. Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Mala- Pies 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XI OF 1920 Presidency Towns Insolvency (Amendment) Foolscap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Pies 3 (6 *p.*)

INDIA ACT XII OF 1920 Workmen's Breach of Contract (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu. Each. Pies 3 (6 *p.*). Hindustani. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XIII OF 1920. Import and Export of Goods (Amendment). Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (6 *p.*)

INDIA ACT XIV OF 1920. Charitable and Religious Trusts. Foolscap folio. English. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XV OF 1920. Indian Red Cross Society Foolscap folio English. Pies 3 (6 *p.*)

INDIA ACT XVII OF 1920. Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Foolscap folio English. Pies 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XVIII OF 1920. Patna University. Foolscap folio. English Anna 1 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XIX OF 1920. Superior. Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XX OF 1920. Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences). Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (6 *p.*)

INDIA ACT XXI OF 1920. Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment). Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (6 *p.*).

ORDINANCE I OF 1920. Treaty of Peace. Foolscap folio. Oriya and Hindustani. Each. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

MADRAS ACT II OF 1920. Madras Village Courts (Amendment). Foolscap folio Tamil, English, Hindustani, Telugu, Malayalam and Oriya. Each. Pies 6 (6 *p.*),

MADRAS ACT III OF 1920. Validity of the Marriage between William Joseph Preston and Catherine Henrietta Ireland. Foolscap English. Fles 3 (6 p.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8 HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

TABLE SHOWING EFFECT OF LEGISLATION BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL DURING 1916. Royal 8vo. As. 8-6 (1 s.6.).

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA TO LIST OF GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS (EDITION 1917), LIST No. 1 DATED 30TH JUNE 1919. As. 2-9 (3 s.).

UNREPEALED GENERAL ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL. Super-royal 8vo. Cloth boards. Rs. 5 (6 s.).

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of acting Assistant to the Kanarese Translator, Government Translators' Department, on Rs. 100—5—150 per mensem. The vacancy will last for two years and may become permanent. Applications should be in the following form and should be accompanied by copies of testimonials. They should reach the undersigned before the 25th June 1920:—

(1) Name in full; (2) Father's name; (3) Caste; (4) District in which born; (5) Age; (6) College in which educated; (7) Examinations passed, with year, class and rank; (8) Present profession or appointment, if any, with pay; (9) Literary work, if any, produced; (10) Relatives in Government service.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government,
Local and Municipal (Legislative) Dept.

Ootacamund, 31st May 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed candidates for the posts of (1) temporary overseer on Rs. 60 + 20 and (2) temporary sub overseer on Rs. 40 per mensem, to work under the Deputy Tahsildar, Golgonda Agency.

The qualifications required for the posts are as follows:—

(1) The overseer should have had experience in the alignment of roads, should be an accurate leveller and surveyor and should be able to prepare estimates. (2) The sub-overseer should be able to draw plans, understand an estimate, be able to measure up works executed and maintain records of measurements in running accounts. Preference will be given to a man who has been engaged on road works. Applications from those who are already in Government service should be submitted through the proper channel with information as to their qualifications and antecedents. Applications should reach the Special Assistant Agent, Narasapatam, before the 16th July 1920.

Vizagapatam, 28th May 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed candidates for the temporary typist's post on Rs. 30-1-35 plus Rs. 8 the usual local allowance in the office of the Special Assistant Agent, Koraput. Applications from those who are already in Government service should be submitted through the proper channel with information as to their qualifications and antecedents.

Applications should reach the Special Assistant Agent, Koraput, not later than the 15th July 1920.

J. B. HUGGINS,
Agent to the Governor.

Vizagapatam, 1st June 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a typist in the Revenue Settlement Party No. III, Bellary. A candidate who has passed the Intermediate test in typewriting with short-hand will be preferred. Pay Rs. 25—1—30, with allowances that may be sanctioned by Government from time to time.

APPLICATIONS are invited for appointments in the Revenue Settlement Party No. III, Bellary, as clerks, classifiers, surveyors and draughtsmen on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to 35 with the usual allowances that may be sanctioned by Government from time to time. Experienced and qualified hands will be preferred. Knowledge of Telegu is essential. Applications giving full details of address, age, qualifications, past service and testimonials, if any, should be made to the Special Settlement Officer, Bellary.

J. VENKATANARAYANA,
Special Settlement Officer.

Bellary, 30th May 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited on or before 30th June 1920 from candidates qualified under the examination rules for the post of head-clerk on Rs. 40—2 (annual)—50 per mensem in the Office of the Forest Research Officer, Coimbatore.

Preference will be given to men having Forest office experience and a knowledge of Typewriting. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned.

K. R. VENKATRAMANA AYYAR,
Forest Research Officer.

Coimbatore, 30th May 1920.

WANTED applications for the post of a temporary draughtsman in this office on Rs. 30 per mensem. The appointment is a long-standing one.

P. V. MANIKKAM,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, Vellore.

30th May 1920.

APPLICATIONS from passed Lower Subordinates of the College of Engineering for the posts of acting draughtsman on Rs. 80 plus the sanctioned local allowance, in the offices of the Executive Engineers, Coimbatore division, Coimbatore, and Tank Restoration Scheme division, IV Circle, Vellore.

Applications should reach the undersigned by the 30th June 1920.

R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 1st June 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer on Rs. 30 in the Minor Irrigation establishment of this district. A knowledge of Telugu is essential. None except those who completed the Lower Subordinate course at the College of Engineering, Madras, or an examination equivalent to it as published in the Public Service Notification need apply.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Collector.

Vizagapatam, 2nd June 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates possessing Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or other higher qualifications for the post of an acting clerk on Rs. 20 with the usual war allowance in this court. The appointment is, for the present, only an acting one, lasting for three months from the 21st instant.

S. R. KRISHNA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Pennamallee,
8th June 1920.

APPLICATIONS from passed typists are invited for a temporary typist's post in the III Circle, Public Works Department, on a salary of Rs. 20—1—25 per mensem.

Applications should reach the undersigned, before the 25th June 1920.

J. M. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 9th June 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holders who have at the public examination obtained marks not less than the Presidency average in all subjects for the post of Range clerks in this division on Rs. 20 plus Rs. 10 local allowance. The posts are to become permanent shortly.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 30th June 1920.

Cuddapah, 12th June 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified men for the post of draughtsman on Rs. 30—2—60 plus Rs. 10 local allowance which is likely to become permanent shortly. Persons with forest outdoor experience will be preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach him on or before 30th June 1920. Applicants should state their age and the examinations passed.

M. R. SUNDARAM AYYAR,
District Forest Officer, North Cuddapah District.

Cuddapah, 14th June 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the following Government Technical examinations for temporary and acting tracer's posts on Rs. 30—1—36 in this circle:—

(i) Geometrical Drawing (Elementary grade).
(ii) Building drawing and estimating (Elementary grade).
(iii) Freehand outline drawing (Elementary grade).

Applications should reach the undersigned before the 30th June 1920.

L. H. GREG.
Offg. Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Waltair, 14th June 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for the post of second assistant steward and writer in this office on an emolument of Rs. 35 per month under recent Government orders. (Pay Rs. 15—3 annual—30) + war allowance). The appointment is at present an acting one. It is likely to fall permanently vacant.

R. E. WRIGHT, Major, I.M.S.,
Acting Supt., Govt. Oph'mic Hospital, Madras.

Madras, 16th June 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified clerks under the examination rules for the posts of two clerks in the Curator's office, viz., one clerk on Rs. 35-1-40 and another on Rs. 30-1-35 per measem with local allowance of Rs. 10 each. Candidates already holding appointments in Government service should submit their applications through the head of their offices with copies of testimonials if any. Now entrants should be below 25 years of age. Successful candidates will be appointed on six months' probation and eventually confirmed if found satisfactory.

Applications will be received until 15th July 1920

Govt. Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund,
18th June 1920.

F. H. BOTCHER,
Curator.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I wish to move the High Court of Madras to enrol me as a Vakil thereof after the recess.

Bangalore, 24th April 1920.

N. T. GOPALA AYYANGAR, B.A., B.L.,
Retired District Judge,
High Court Pakil, Bombay.

On or after the 16th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Gudiyattam, 22nd May 1920.

S. KRISHNASWAMI.

On or after the 15th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Mylapore, 22nd May 1920

T. N. SRINIVASA SASTRI M.A., B.L.

On or after the 16th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Saidapet, 24th May 1920.

N. BABU RAO.

On or after the 19th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof

Madras, 24th May 1920.

C. SRINIVASAN.

On or after the 6th August, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Cheranangalam, 24th May 1920.

A. VASUDEVA MENON.

On or after the 16th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Parassenkam, 25th May 1920

V. SUNDARESAN.

On or after the 3rd August, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Sivasvally Bridge, 27th May 1920.

P. V. KRISHNASWAMI.

On or after the 15th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Durgagoshtam, 27th May 1920.

C. S. VENKATACHALAM, M.A., B.L.

On or after the 19th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 29th May 1920.

S. CHINNASWAMI.

On or after the 4th August, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Palghat, 26th May 1920.

C. S. SWAMINATHAN.

On or after the 15th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Karaikudi, 29th May 1920.

K. V. RAJAGOPALAN.

On or after the 17th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 31st May 1920.

A. MADHAVA MENON.

On or after the 17th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 2nd June 1920.

P. V. SRINIVASACHARI.

On or after the 15th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Srivaikuntam, 7th June 1920.

M. MUTHUGOPALAN

On or after the 19th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Bandoor, 2nd June 1920.

B. SIVARAMA HOLLA, B.A., B.L.

On or after the 14th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Mambalam, 11th June 1920.

V. BALARAMAN.

On or after the 12th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Trichoor, 8th June 1920. PATTATHIL BALAKRISHNA MENON, M.A., B.L.

On or after the 15th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 8th June 1920. P. K. DURAISWAMI AYYANGAR.

I (V. S. Maniyan) shall henceforth be known as V. S. Menivam.

Sivagunga, 12th June 1920 V. S. MANIYAN.

ESTATE OF Mr. JAMES WHITSON (DECEASED).

The Administrator of the Estate of James Whitson late of 10 Woodlands Road Barnes in the County of Surrey in England formerly a partner in the firm of Messrs. Wilson & Co., of Madras who died at 10 Woodlands Road aforesaid on or about the 21st day of October 1918, hereby gives notice to all creditors and other persons having claims against the said Estate to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of July 1920 at High Court House, Madras, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said James Whitson deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

ESTATE OF Mrs. MARGUERITE BLANCHE ISABEL GLASSON (DECEASED).

The Administrator of the Estate of Marguerite Blanche Isabel Glasson late of 51 St Georges Road, Harrogate in the County of Yorkshire, wife of John Wharton Glasson, Indian Civil Servant, who died at Somerset Place, Queens Road, St. Peter Port in the Island of Jersey on or about the 5th day of February 1919, hereby gives notice to all creditors and other persons having claims against the said Estate to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of July 1920 at High Court House, Madras, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Marguerite Blanche Isabel Glasson (deceased) or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, Madras,
15th June 1920. H. BRIGHTWELL,
Administrator.

NOTICE OF FINAL WINDING-UP MEETING.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT (VII) OF 1913 AND OF THE EAST INDIA AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEPOSIT AND LOAN SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of the Joint Liquidators, No. 1, Jafer Sevang Street, Georgetown, Madras, on Thursday the 15th day of July 1920 at 5 o'clock in the afternoon precisely for the purpose of laying before the meeting the account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of giving any explanation thereof and also of determining by extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated this 4th day of June 1920.

J. R. UNGER,

K. C. DENIKA ACHARIYAR.
Liquidators.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

Take notice that Padakandla Jaggayya has applied to be declared insolvent in Insolvency Petition No. 2 of 1920 on the file of the Temporary Sub-Court, Guntur, and all intending objectors should appear and object on or before 15th day of July 1920.

Guntur, 12th June 1920. D. V. NARASIMHA SASTRI,
Pleader for Petitioner.

I. P. No. 4 of 1920 of the Temporary Sub-Court, Guntur, filed by Bushattuni Ramanjayya of Amanda, Guntur district, stand posted to 14th July 1920 for hearing. Those who oppose may appear before the said Court at 10 o'clock on that day.

Guntur, 14th June 1920. M. C. SESHAYYA,
Petitioner's Pleader.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

1920.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Temperature. Corrected daily means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed extremes. Max.	Min.	Maximum solar heat in vacuo.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
June	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Dia.		Miles.	Inches.	Ct.	Hrs	
14th Mon.	29·892	89·3	76·1	102·2	82·7	143·6	52	S.	149	..	46	8·8	Fine with passing clouds.
15th Tues.	·711	88·4	76·0	99·2	84·7	147·0	54	S.	140	..	76	5·4	Cloudy.
16th Wed.	·725	8 ·8	78·7	101·1	83·6	146·5	61	S.S.E.	123	..	60	7·9	Distant thunderstorm.
17th Thurs	·703	91·4	77·0	102·6	81·5	151·5	55	S.W. by S.	152	..	20	4·5	Do
18th Fri.	·705	91·3	76·8	99·1	83·7	133·0	58	W.	149	0·02	35	9·0	Cloudy.
19th Sat.	·641	89·6	74·2	95 6	78·2	137·2	47	W. by N.	132	..	30	9·0	Do
20th Sun	·610	89·2	76·3	96·4	83·2	140 4	55	S.W. by W.	136	..	95	8·0	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since 1st January is 7·05 inches, the average due for the same period being 6·73 inches.

Madras Observatory,
21st June 1920.

C. CHENGALVARAYA MUDALIYAR,
Offg. Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 25.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1920. [PRICE, 1 anna 4

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following candidates have passed the B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE FINAL EXAMINATION held in March 1920.

[The Intermediate certificates and the attendance certificates of candidates who withdrew, or were absent from, or failed at the examination will be *retained in the office of the Registrar*.]

[The B.A. Diplomas of all the candidates will be returned to the addresses given in their application forms. Change of address, if any, should be communicated *at once* to the Registrar.]

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated
		BRANCH I (MATHEMATICS)	
		First Class.	
	193	Govinda Rau, K.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
		Second Class.	
1	11	Venkataraman, P. S.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	71	Mahadeva Ayyar, N.	Do.
3	132	Sundaram, P. N.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
4	10	Krishnaswami, S.	Presidency College, Madras.
5	14	Narayana Rau, M.	Do.
6	15	Sitaraman, S.	Do.
7	22	Satyanarayana, N.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
8	131	Pakirisbsan, T.	Do.
9	17	Venkataraman, S. A.	Presidency College, Madras.
		Third Class.	
1	137	Rajeswaran, S. K.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
2	12	Raghava Iyengar, K.	Presidency College, Madras.
3	5	Sankara Rau, B.	Madras Christian College.
4	19	Abdussatar Ayyar, A. R.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
4	134	Krishna Ayyar, P. H.	Do
6	130	Rama Ayyar, S.	Do
7	24	Ramaswami, T. S.	Presidency College, Madras.
8	8	Srinivasa Rao, S.	Madras Christian College.
9	120	Subrahmanyan, K.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
		BRANCH II-A (PHYSICAL SCIENCE).	
		First Class.	
1	21	Sadasivan, S. T.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	20	Ramachandra Rao, S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
		Second Class.	
	26	Kalyanaraman, S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
		Third Class.	
1	30	Ramanathan, S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
2	27	Narasimham, N. S.	Do.
3	32	Vaidyanathan, V. J.	Do.
4	25	Atmanathan, S.	Presidency College, Madras.
		BRANCH II-B (PHYSICAL SCIENCE).	
		Second Class.	
1	34	Krishna Rao, K.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	35	Ramaiyyan, D.	Do.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		BRANCH III (NATURAL SCIENCE).	
		Second Class.	
1	38	Ramakrishnan, T. S.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	64	Natajapan, C. S.	Do.
		Third Class.	
1	41	Sundaramurti, A. R.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	61	George, C. J.	Do
3	84	Srinivasa Ayyar, J.	Do
4	37	Balasubrahmanyan, M	Do
5	43	John, C.	Do.
		BRANCH IV (MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE).	
		Second Class.	
1	48	Rangachari Tatachari, T. K. T.	Madras Christian College.
2	81	Krishna Rao, C. K.	Presidency College, Madras.
3	48	Ramaswami, V. R.	Madras Christian College.
4	45	Jacob, M. K.	Do
5	53	Muhammad Ismail Khaik	Presidency College, Madras
6	49	Subrahmanyan, P.	Madras Christian College
7	58	Venkata Rao, A.	Presidency College, Madras.
	—	**Third Class.**	
1	56	Nilakantan, L. S.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	53	Dattatreya Rao H.	Do.
3	59	Narayana Karup, P.	Do.
4	55	Sankaranarayanan, S.	Do
5	47	Nanniah Rao, P.	Madras Christian College.
		BRANCH V (HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND POLITICS).	
		Second Class.	
1	138	Narayanaswami Ayyar, B. S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
2	140	Rangarajan, S.	Do.
3	141	Rangaswami, K	Do
4	72	Sundaresan, S.	Presidency College, Madras
5	145	Swaminathan, G	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
6	144	Subrahmanyan, M. V.	Do.
7	142	Sivaramamia, T.	Do.
8	73	Vamana Rao, A.	Presidency College, Madras.
9	66	Narasimhan, K.	Do.
10	51	Cheriyan, K. M.	Do.
		Third Class.	
1	148	Viswanathan, P. K.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
2	68	Rajagopalan, N.	Presidency College, Madras.
3	85	Nathan Menon, V. K.	Do.
4	143	Sriniwasaghavan, S. R.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
5	71	Sitaraman, S.	Presidency College, Madras
6	81	Ramanarni, C. K.	Madras Christian College.
7	134	Rai Reddi, T	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
8	163	Devadasan, V.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum ✓
	83	Gopalan, E	Madras Christian College.
9	129	Muttuswami Ayyar, R.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum. ✓
11	89	Krishnamachari, T. A.	Madras Christian College.
12	136	Fedjee, T. K.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
13	80	Mathai, K. T.	Madras Christian College.
14	84	*Nalinaksha Ahmad, N.*	Presidency College, Madras
15	135	Jacob, C. K.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
16	70	Srinivasan, K	Presidency College, Madras.
17	63	Balakrishnai, S.	Do.
18	164	Gopala Menon, M.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum ✓
19	137	Joseph, K. J	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
20	69	Subramani Sastri, D.	Presidency College, Madras.
21	160	Govindan Nayar, N.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum. ✓
	161	*John, Mathew*	Do
23	74	Venkatarama Rao, P.	Presidency College, Madras.
24	162	Sankara Warriyar, C.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum. ✓
25	165	Parameswara Pillai, V.	Do.
26	67	Raghaviahari, S	Presidency College, Madras.
27	159	Kesava Karup, P.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum. ✓
		BRANCH VII (ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).	
		First Class.	
1	93	Sivaramakrishna Ayyar, R.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum. ✓
2	91	Dawson, J. G.	Presidency College, Madras.
		Second Class.	
1	98	Sundaram, K	Presidency College, Madras.
2	94	Chacko, D. S	Do.
	97	Narayanaswami, P. A.	Do.
4	79	Joseph, L. O. R.	Madras Christian College.
		Third Class.	
1	92	Augustine, K. J.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum. ✓
	95	Gopala Menon, K. P.	Presidency College, Madras.
	99	Mathai, C.	Madras Christian College.
4	7	Chandi Nayar, N.	Do.
5	96	Lakshmikantayya, S	Presidency College, Madras.
6	90	Rajagopalan, N	Do

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		BRANCH VIII (SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE)	
		Second Class.	
1	98	Subrahmanyan, K. G.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	84	Padmanabha Ayyar, T. R.	Do.
		Third Class.	
..	66	Srinivasaraghava Rao, P.	Presidency College, Madras.

The following is the list of candidates for the B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION who have been recommended for the B.A. degree :—

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
	BRANCH I (MATHEMATICS).	
5	Kodandaramaswami, M.	Madras Christian College.
9	Damodara Pantkar, A. G.	Presidency College, Madras.
120	Amudachari, S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
123	Bhairavan, K.	Do.
108	Parameswara Ayyar, C. R.	Do.
	BRANCH II-A (PHYSICAL SCIENCE).	
88	Narayanan, U.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
81	Ramaratnam, A.	Do.
	BRANCH II-B (PHYSICAL SCIENCE).	
34	Ramananda Rao, P.	Presidency College, Madras.
	BRANCH III (NATURAL SCIENCE).	
62	Jagannathan, D.	Presidency College, Madras.
	BRANCH V (HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND POLITICS).	
106	Duraiswami, K. G.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	BRANCH VII (ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).	
74	Stephen, P. I.	Madras Christian College.
60	Ramanathan, P.	Do.
96	Ramanujachari, R.	Presidency College, Madras.

The following is the list of successful candidates in the B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION under the Transitory Regulations :—

Register number.	Name of candidate.
	BRANCH I (MATHEMATICS).
	Third Class.
147	Krishnaswami, S. R.
	BRANCH II-A (PHYSICAL SCIENCE).
	Third Class.
104	Venkatarama Ayyar, Chittur P.
	BRANCH II-B (PHYSICAL SCIENCE).
	Third Class.
89	Sesha Ayyangar, Mysore.
	BRANCH III (NATURAL SCIENCE).
	Third Class.
99	Chandrasekharan, S. N.

The following is the list of candidates who passed the M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION held in 1920 :—

BRANCH I (MATHEMATICS).

Third Class.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.
1	60	Subrahmanyan, K.
2	47	Kora, Ponnuswamy, K.

BRANCH III (HISTORY, ECONOMICS, AND POLITICS).

Third Class.

1	71	Raghavamma Patil, K.	4	53	Thomas, P. J.
2	31	Raghava Ayyar, Narayana	5	37	Viswanathan, Nagaswami.
3	57	Ramaswami, K. G.			

BRANCH IV (ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

THIRD CLASS.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.
1	60	Aiyasamy, A.
2	39	Kurian Rao, Tom.
3	35	Krishnan Nambiyar, A.
4	37	Jagannatha Rao, Suvarabanda.
	43	Sanjiva Rao, N.

BRANCH V (SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

SECOND CLASS.

62. Venkataramana, Tirupputturi G.

THIRD CLASS.

72, Ramakrishna Pillai, V.

BRANCH VII (TWO LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH).

THIRD CLASS.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.
1	55	Krishna Sastri, Ambu, B.	4	76	Kesavakrishna Pillai, N.
2	73	Krishna Ayyar, Subrahmanya.	5	78	Krishna Pillai, P.
3	53	Ramakrishnayya, Kurada.	6	54	Seshu Rao, Alyalasomayajula.

LIST OF FAILURES.

BRANCH I (MATHEMATICS).

Pure Mathematics .. .. a | Optional subjects c
Applied Mathematics .. .. b | Deficiency in total number of marks .. .. .. d

B.A. (HONOURS).

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
1	Withdrew from the examination.	8	d	123	d
		16	Withdrew from the examination.	126	a b d
3	Withdrew from the examination.			135	a b d
		20	Withdrew from the examination.	148	Withdrew from the examination.
5	a d	21			
6	a d	*100	a b c	159	Withdrew from the examination.
7	a d d	*101	a b a		
8	Withdrew from the examination.	*102	d	201	b c d
		120	d	*148	a b c
				*205	a b c

M.A. (BRANCH I).

1	a b c	3	d	50	a d
2	a b a	4	d	51	a d
				52	a b d

B.A. (HONOURS).

BRANCH II (PHYSICAL SCIENCE).

Written examination in the main subject .. .. a | Subsidiary subject c
Practical examination, etc., in the main subject .. b | Deficiency in total number of marks .. .. .. d

BRANCH II-A.

Register number.	Subject failed in.	Register number.	Subject failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in
28	Withdrew from the examination.	31	c d	*97	a b a
		32	Withdrew from the examination.	*103	a c d
29	d			*104	a b c

BRANCH II-B.

35	a d	*108	d

BRANCH III (NATURAL SCIENCE).

49, Deficiency in total number of marks.

M.A. BRANCH II (MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE).

Logic and Psychology or Ethics .. .. a | General Philosophy, etc. c
Outlines of European Philosophy .. .. b | Deficiency in total number of marks .. .. d

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	
5	a b d		d		
8	Absent	9	Absent	2	Absent

BRANCH V (HONOURS), AND BRANCH III (M.A. (HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND POLITICS).

History and Economics—General .. .. a | Essay c
Do. Special .. .. b | Deficiency in total number of marks .. d

B.A. (Honours).

Register number.	Subjects failed in	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
67	a b c	*113	Absent	*150	b d
*107	a b d	*116	a b c	*151	Absent
*108	a d	*116	d	*152	Absent
*109	Absent	*117	a d	158	Withdrew from the examination.
*110	b d	*118	a d		
*111	Absent	*119	Absent	160	Absent
*112	Absent	125	d	*164	b d
*119	Absent	*218	b c d		

* Appeared under Tuitionary Regulations.

M.A.

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
10	a b d	30	Absent	82	Absent
11	d	31	Absent	83	b d
12	b d	32	Absent	84	a b d
13	a d	33	Absent	91	Absent
14	d	25	Absent	92	d
15	d	26	Absent	94	b d
16	Absent	36	a d	95	d
17	d	37	a b c	96	d
18	Absent	39	a d	98	Absent
19	a d	31	Absent		

BRANCH VII (ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

B.A. (Honours).

English Language	a	Special Period or Subject	e
English Literature	b	Deficiency in total number of marks	d

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
76	Absent	94	Withdrew from the examination.	86	a d
78	d			92	Withdrew from the examination.
89	d	85	Absent		

M.A. BRANCH V (SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

Candidate with Register number 61 was absent from the examination.

(By order)

Senate House, 22nd June 1920.

HENSMAN, B.A.,
Manager-in-charge.

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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Supplement :

University of Madras—B.A. (Honours) Degree-Final Examination March 1920. Candidates passed and list of.

HOME DEPARTMENT.
(Education.)

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Ootacamund, June 15, 1920.

No. 122.—Mr. O. J. Couldrey, Principal, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Coimbatore, June 17, 1920.

No. 123.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. H. W. Callaghan in Notification No. 81, dated the 3rd April 1920, published on page 241 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 6th April 1920, is extended by one month.

ACQUISITION OF LAND

Ootacamund, June 19, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·145 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of building for the Mary Maharani Elementary school, Nadukaveri and for a play ground for the school; and, under sections 4 and 5 of the said Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Nadukaveri village.

	Acres.
Village nattam, house-site, S. No. 203 A-3, belonging to 11. Narasimhaswami Ayyar, 42 Subrahmania Ayyar, 3 Subramania Ayyar, 5 Ramachandra Ayyar and 1 unknown Oduvar bounded on the north by land in use by S. No. 203 A-2, south by S. No. 202 A-3 Mary Maharani school; west by Mary Maharani school	0·057
Village nattam, house-site, S. No. 203 A-2 (contains two separate trees) belonging to 17, Venkatrama Ayyar and 9 other sworn Ayyar, bounded on the north by the land; east by S. No. Sundarakkanal, south by S. No. 202 A-3 and A-4; west by S. No. 202 A-1	0·029
Village nattam, house-site, S. No. 20 A-1 (contains two thatched huts and a mango tree) belonging to 10 Ramakrishnayya, 67 Somasundha Ayyar, 12. Anantha Rama Ayyar, 43 Veeraraval Odayar, 3 Ramachandra Ayyar, Venkatachala Ayyar, Muruganayya N. Gopala Sastrigal, bounded on the north by S. No. 202 A 1 & A-2, east by S. No. 202 A 4; south by Local Fund Road No. 50, west by Mary Maharani school	0·035
Village nattam, house-site, S. No. 202 A-4 (contains one thatched hut and an orange tree), belonging to Gopalaswami Ayyar, 19. Subramania Ayyar, 19. P. K. Subramania Ayyar, 3 Ramachandra Ayyar, 3 Ramachandra Ayyar, 60 Krishnaswami Ayyar, 6 . R. Subrahmania Ayyar, 11. Narayanaswami Ayyar, 6 Subrahmania Ayyar, 70. Sankara ne Ayyar, 101. Ramaswamy Sastrigal, 111. Subbaram Ayyar, 39 Sadhakrishna Ayyar, 17 Venkatarama Ayyar, 93. M. Ramachandra Ayyar, 71 Singara Vaduvan Nadar, 60 Shanmugasela Pillai, 80. Vinayaka Odayar, Vythswara Ayyar, Marudamuthu Nagoorudayan, bounded on the north by S. No. 202 A 4; west by house of Gunnarasa Ammal, south by Local Fund Road No. 60; west by S. No. 203 A-3 & A-2	0·054
Total ..	0·115

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS

LEAVE.

M.R.Ry. M. Govinda Nayar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cannanore range, and acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Malabar district, is granted privilege leave for twenty-three days from 2nd March to 14th April 1920. This cancels the notification published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th April 1920.

Madras, 14th June 1920.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The privilege leave for one month granted to M.R.Ry T. V. Sundaram Ayyar, Third Assistant, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Saidapet, and sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Villupuram range, in the Director's notification published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th May 1920, is extended by leave of the same kind for another month.

Madras, 15th June 1920.

APPOINTMENTS.

M.R.Ry. K. Bhavani Sankara Rao, Fourth Assistant, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Guntur, and acting Second Assistant, Government Training School for Masters, Teplitsma, will be regarded as holding the latter appointment sub *pro tem.* in the probationary class in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors from 28th November 1919.

(1) M.R.Ry. A. Venkata Rao, sub. *pro tem.* Second Assistant, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Chittoor, to be sub. *pro tem.* First Assistant, Secondary Training School, attached to the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, in his own class in the cadre of Sub-Assistants. To join as early as possible.

(2) M.R.Ry. C. Kuppayya, sub *pro tem.* First Assistant, Secondary Training School attached to the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhimavaram range, sub. *pro tem.*, in his own class in the cadre of Sub-Assistants. To join on relief.

(3) M.R.Ry. V. Ramamurti, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Jammalamadugu range, and sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhimavaram range, to be First Assistant, Government Training School, Nuzvid (temporary), in his own class in the cadre of Sub-Assistants. To join on or after 1st July 1920.

(4) M.R.Ry. P. Jabalmiswamiah, First Assistant, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Guntur, and First Assistant, Government Training School, Nellore (temporary), to be Second Assistant (temporary), in the latter school in his own class in the cadre of Sub-Assistants. To have effect from the date on which M.R.Ry. V. Ramamurti joins the Ramnapur Training School.

Madras, 14th June 1920.

(1) M.R.Ry. Sri Rameswara Rao, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Amalapuram range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Guntur East range, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* M.R.Ry. P. D. Krishna Rao on other duty or until further orders. To join on the expiry of the leave granted to him by the Inspector of Schools, Second Circle.

(2) Muhammad Nasiruddin Sahib, sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Guntur East range, to be Headmaster, Government Secondary School for Muhammadans, Kurnool (temporary), *vice* Sayid Ismail Sahib deputed for training. To join on 1st July 1920.

(3) M.R.Ry. L. Dharmapuri, Assistant, R.R. High School, Nuzvid, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Amalapuram range, sub. *pro tem.*, in the probationary class. To join as early as possible.

Madras, 16th June 1920.

M.R.Ry. A. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Namakkal, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dharmapuri range will be considered to be holding the latter appointment sub *pro tem.* in the probationary class with effect from 3rd April 1920.

Madras, 17th June 1920.

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools are ordered :—

(1) M.R.Ry. Achanna Sastri, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Mummidivaram, and sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kavali range, sub. *pro tem.*, in the probationary class in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors.

(2) M.R.Ry. J. A. Peters, sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kavali range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ongole range, in the probationary class in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors, *vice* M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamacharya on other duty or until further orders.

2. The transfers of M.R.Ry. V. Lakshmiparamiah and Achanna Sastri to the Ongole and Nuzvid ranges respectively ordered in the notification published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th May 1920, are hereby cancelled.

Madras, 16th June 1920.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF BOOKS APPROVED DURING 1919-20 AS SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING.

NOTE.—(1) All text-books prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and under the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme will be regarded as books approved for use in all recognised schools.

(2) No books other than those approved as suitable shall be used in any recognised school.

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING.

Name of book	Name of author or editor as given on the title page.	Name of publisher or bookseller
ENGLISH.		
Indian Women and War	John Travers	Oxford University Press.
School Recitations	E. W. Ross	K. & J. Cooper.
Poetical Selections, Third Series	Do	Do.
Poems	John Ridges	Blackie & Sons.
The Princess of Babylon	Michael McMillan	Do
In Wild Mahratta Battle	Do.	Do.
Gulliver's Travels	Dean Swift	Do.
Tanglewood Tales	Nathaniel Hawthorne	Do
Grimm's Tales	Brothers J. & W. Grimm	Do
The Heroes	P. Kingsley	Do
Boys' English Poems	S Rees	N. C. Dutt, Calcutta.
English Poetry Readers VI Series	E. W. Ross	K. & J. Cooper.
Oral Composition Lessons: based on Pictures Book II.	Do	Do.
David Copperfield	Charles Dickens	Macmillan & Co.
Bright Story Readers, Grade I. The Dwarf's Banquet.	Thomas Kingsley	E. & J Arnold.
Bright Story Readers, Grade IV. Settlers in Canada.	Captain Marryat	Do.
Maneuvers of Texts by Lt.-Col. J. H. Patterson.	H. Wyatt	Macmillan & Co.
Macmillan High School Readers IX	Do.	Do.
Do. Readers III	Do.	Do.
Hindu Tales from Sanskrit	S. M. Mitra	Do.
Lorna Doone	Blackmore: abridged by F. R. Tomlinson.	K. & J. Cooper, Bombay.
Barnaby Rudge	Charles Dickens	Oxford University Press
Golden Book of English Verse	Frank Jones	Blackie & Sons.
Jack Readers, Book V	T. E. & E. C. Jack	T. E & E-C Jack.
Longmans English lessons—		
Third year	G. J. Smith	Longmans, Green & Co
Fourth year	Do.	Do.
Fifth year	Do.	Do.
Sixth year	Do.	Do.
Briefer Grammar	Do.	Do.
English Grammar	Do.	Do.
Class work in English Book I	Mathews	T. E. & E. C. Jack
Do. II	Do	Do.
Do. III	Do.	Do.
Do. IV	Do.	Do.
Do. V	Do.	Do.
Do. VI	Do.	Do.
Do. VII	Do.	Do.
Jack at Oak Farm	Gladys Davidson	Do.
Story of the Robins	Do.	Do.
The Water Babies	Do.	Do.
The Snow Queen	Do.	Do.
Hop O My Thumb	Do.	Do.
Jack and the Beanstalk	Lucy Chisholm	Do.
Ivanhoe	Do.	Do.
Forest Days	Alice F. Jackson	T. & A. Constable.
Harewood the Waite	Do.	T. E. & E. C. Jack.
The Talisman	Do.	Do.
Crecy and Poictiers	Do.	Do.
Last of the Barons	Do.	Do
Stories of the Viking	Do.	Do.
Stories from English History	C. E. Smith	Do.
Do. Greek	Mary Macgregor	Do.
A Second Book of English	Hilda F. Shaw	Do.
A Third Book of English	Ethelwyn Lomax	Do.
A Fourth Book of English	T. C. Hodges	Macmillan & Co., London.
The Chisholm Readers, Book I	Do.	Do
Do. Book II	Do.	Do.
Do. Book III	....	T. C. & E. C. Jack, London.
Do. Book IV	....	Do.
The Jack Readers, Book I	....	Do.
Do. Book II	....	Do.
Do. Book III	T. C. & E. C. Jack	Do.
Do. Book IV	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING—*contd.*

Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title page.	Name of publisher or bookseller.
ENGLISH—*contd.*		
The British Navy (The Navy Vigilant).	L. Cope Cornford ..	Macmillan & Co.
English Reader, No. 3	....	Do.
English Composition (Senior Book) ..	Robert S. Wood	Do.
Do. (Intermediate Book).	Do.	Do.
Tales of the Saints of Pandharpur ..	G. A. Kincaid	Oxford University Press.
Black Beauty	Anna Sewell	The Educational Company of Ireland.
The Great War	....	Oxford University Press.
Herbert Strong's Reader, Grade 3 ..	....	Humphrey Milford Press
Silas Marner	George Eliot	Macmillan & Co.
The Education Reader, Book II ..	Clara Loveday	N. K. Datt, Sudhamaya House, Bacon.
The Crescent Moon	Do.	Do.
Stories from Tagore	Do.	Do.
Indian Labourers in France	Captain P. Kashinath ..	Humphrey Milford.
An Elementary Story of the Great War.	....	Do
The Tales of Rajaraji	Mrs. Sathyanadhan ..	Macmillan & Co.
Sita, Savitri and Uma	Do ..	Do.
Draupadi	Do.	Do.
Chandramathi	Do.	Do.
Nursery Tales	Paul Woodroffes and Amy Steedman.	T. C. & E. C. Jack, London.
Tanglewood Tales	C. E. Smith	Do.
Stories from Grimm	Amy Steedman	Do.
Stories of Robin Hood	H. E. Marshall ..	Do.
The Water Babies	Amy Steedman	Do.
Simple Susan	Lucy Chisholm	Do.
Aesop's Fables	Lena Ingham	Do.
Cinderella	Lucy Chisholm	Do.
Little Red Riding Hood	Do	Do.
The Wolf and the Seven Kids	Do.	Do.
Lamb (Tales from Shakespeare) ..	William Magennis, M.A. ..	The Educational Company of Ireland.
Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea.	Jules Verne	Do.
Merry-Go-Round Story Readers, Book I	Florence Tapsell	Do.
Do. Book II	Do.	Do.
Do. Book III	Do.	Do.
Do. Book IV	Do.	Do.
The Lost Lamb	Kate Sexty	The School and College Press.
Alice in Wonderland	Lewis Carroll	Do
The Pupils' Class Book of English Composition.	Ed. J. S. Lay	Macmillan & Co., London.
The Land of Health and the Land of Wealth.	E. Marsden	Do.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.		
A Geography of America	T. Allard Smith	Macmillan & Co.
Modern Indian Worthies	N. Narayanan	Do.
Map Studies for Schools (India) ..	J. E. Parkinson	K. and J. Cooper.
Geographical Exercise Books (Africa) ..	B. C. Wallis	Macmillan & Co
A First History of England (Illustrated)	M. W. Keatinge ..	A. & C. Black
Do Indian. Upper classes.	C. F. De la Fosse ..	Macmillan & Co.
Atlas Geography of India	B. C. Wallis	Do.
Children Far away. Human Geography, Book I.	Fairgrieve and Young ..	George Philip & Sons
Homes Far Away. Human Geography, Book II.	Do. ..	Do.
The British Isles, Book III	Do. ..	Do.
Elementary Geography of Ramnad district	K. A. Viswanathanchariyar	Macmillan & Co.
Do. Trichinopoly district.	Do.	Do.
MATHEMATICS.		
Arithmetic for High English Schools ..	Radha Govinda Nath ..	G. N. Holder, Calcutta.
Plane Geometry for Matriculation Examination.	Do. ..	Do.
Jacks Two Term Arithmetic Book VI ..	J. W. Hills	T. C. & E. C. Jack, London
Do. Book VII ..	Do.	Do.
PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.		
New Chemical Industries (Special) ..	J. C. Ghose	Butterworth & Co.

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING—*contd.*

Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title page.	Name of publisher or bookseller.
TAMIL.		
Tamil First Reader	M. S. Maniyam Pillai ..	S. Kulandaswami Pillai (Trichinapoly).
Longmans Indian Practical Arithmetic ..	S. Duraiswami Ayyar ..	Longmans, Green & Co.
Stories for Infants	Louisa Forrester ..	Albatross Press.
Atlas Geography of India	E. C. Wallis	Macmillan & Co.
The Second World Elementary Geography	J. Fairgrieve ..	Do
General Geography for Middle Schools ..	C. A. Sida	Longmans, Green & Co.
TELUGU.		
Dharmopadesam	C. V. Narasimha Rao ..	Masoora-ma Press, Rajahmundry.
Vernacular Arithmetic for Schools, Book III.	J. N. Devasagayam Nadar.	Macmillan & Co.
Tera Singu	T. Sivasankara Sastri ..	T. Sivasankara Sastri.
Historical Stories of Andhra Country, Part I.	L. V. Krishnamachari ..	Lilavati Samajam.
General Knowledge for I, II and III Standards.	Do. ..	Rama & Co., Ellore.
General Knowledge for I Standard ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. II do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. III do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Parasuramani Charitramu	G. Somasoa	Do.
Bhagavata Katha Saramu	Do.	Do.
Indian Practical Arithmetic, Book IV ..	S. Duraiswami Ayyar ..	Longmans, Green & Co.
Short Stories from Puranas	D. V. Ramana Rao ..	Central Book Depot, Rajahmundry.
Sitaramulu	Do. ..	Do
Chintamani	Do. ..	Do
Short Stories	P. Lakshminarasimha Rao.	Do.
Mental Arithmetic	....	Rama & Co.
Bhagavata Katha Saram	Vidwan P. Somasoa Panulu	Do.
Uttara Ramayana Saram	D. Sitarama Rao ..	Do.
Longmans Indian Practical Arithmetic, Book III	S. Duraiswami Ayyar ..	Longmans, Green & Co
Longmans Indian Practical Arithmetic, Book IV.	Do. ..	Do.
Short Stories for Composition in Tamil.	....	C. Coomaraswami Nayudu & Sons.
Kambaramayanam Balakandam Abridged	....	Do.
New Tamil Reader, Book I	E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone.	Excelsior Press, Madura.
At Home and Abroad, Part I	....	Macmillan & Co.
The Bala Bodha, First Part ..	R. Seshayi	T. Krishnan & Co
Do. Second do. ..	Do	The Hindu-saran Press.
Elementary Geography Reader (Salem district).	K. A. Veeraraghavachariar.	Macmillan & Co.
South Indian Tamil Readers IV ..	... ..	Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press
Nature Reader, Book IV. ..	Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnamachariar.	Macmillan & Co
Do. Book V. ..	Do.	Do.
Selections in Tamil Poetry, Part I ..	C. R. Narasiroyan ..	C. Coomaraswami Nayudu & Sons.
Do. Part II ..	Do. ..	Do
Do. Part III ..	Do. ..	Do.
Poets for Schools	S. Venkatasubbiah ..	The Krishna Publishing House.
Padmavyuham	A. Sankara Rao	Do.
Longmans Indian Practical Arithmetic.	S. Chinnaswami Ayyar ..	Longmans, Green & Co.
Concentric Reader (Ist and Standard) ..	J. Veeraraghavalu ..	Manorajan Press.
The Story of the Ramayana	A. Madhaviah	Macmillan & Co.
Nature Study Reader, Book No II ..	....	Do.
Science Reader, Book No. 4	M. Sambasiva Rao ..	Rama Press, Ellore.
A Telugu Novel (Jayapaludu)	Rukmini Amma	Anand. Press.
Gautama Buddha Charitram	Kanchanapalli, Kanakamma.	....
Kamasastram	K. Venkataramana Kavi ..	....
Jayachandra Vijayam	Nidamarti Venkata Narasimha Rao.	Lalita Granthamala, Bhimavaram.

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING—*cont.*

Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title page.	Name of publisher or bookseller.
TELUGU—*cont.*		
Telugu Grammatical Primer	S. Venkatasubba Sastri ..	Macmillan & Co.
Queen Mary Telugu Reader I ..	Do. ..	C. Coomaraswami Nayudu & Sons.
Queen Mary Telugu Reader II ..	Do. ..	Do.
Queen Mary Telugu Reader III ..	Do. ..	Do.
Queen Mary Telugu Reader IV ..	Do. ..	Do.
Ishhinikuranti	K. Venkatasastri ..	M. Subba Rao.
Parikshiggaramamu	K. Venkatarama Kavi ..	Ammayya, Nellore.
Ramachandraviyam	Lakshmanarashmikam ..	M. Subba Rao, Rajahmundry.
Sewamanuputhu	Do. ..	Do.
Needa, The Parish Priest	Do. ..	Do.
Bharata Kadha Manjary	Do. ..	Gnanavara Rao, Rajahmundry.
Hanumajjanthemu	S. Venkatasubramaniya Sastry.	....
Bodili Muthoti	K. Venkatasastry ..	India Printing Works.
Science Reader, No. 3	M. Sambasiva Rao ..	Author.
Desa Charitramu	P. V. Seethapathy ..	Ananda Press.
Gautama Buddha Charitram	Kanakasa	Krishna & Co.
Venkatesvara Atlas Geography Series A. K. I, Madras Presidency.	K. Duraiswamy Ayyangar,	C. Doraiswamy Nayudu & Sons.
Life of G. K. Gokhale	....	Krishna Rao, Nellore.
HINDUSTANI		
Qand-i-Urdu	M. H. Jalab-ud-din Ahmad Jafar.	Anwarahmadi Press, Allahabad.
Mufid-un-Sarf	Do.	Do.
Dabistan-i Farsi, Part I	Do.	Do.
Do. Part II	Do.	Do.
Do. Part III	Do.	Do.
Khazina-i Adab	Do.	Do.
Sarmaya-i-Adab	Do.	Do.
Ganjina-i-Adab	Do.	Do.
URDU.		
Dabistani Aqhaq, Part I	Maulvi Feiruz-ud-din & Sons.	Kashi Ram Press, Lahore.
Do. Part II	Do.	Do.
Do. Part III	Do.	Do.
Do. Part IV	Do.	Do.
Muntakhi Urdu-Gulistan	Do.	Do.
Rostami Aqhaq	Do.	Do.
MALAYALAM.		
Lower Primary Arithmetic, Part II ..	K. R. Venkateswara Ayyar.	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository.
KANARESE.		
An Elementary Indian Botany, Part I ..	Rev. T. Whiteside, M. Gopal Rao, Translator.	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository.
Priyamvad	R. Kalyanamma	R. Kalyanamma.

SUITABLE FOR LIBRARIES.

ENGLISH.		
Lord Kitchener	Donald Mackenzie ..	Blackie & Sons.
The Gardener	Rabindranath Tagore ..	Macmillan & Co.
Gitanjali	Do. ..	Do.
Chitra	Do. ..	Do.
The Post Office	Do. ..	Do.
Reynard The Fox	H. A. Tipble	Do
Francis Burney	Alice B. Greenwood ..	Do.
Bible Stories for Children	Smythe	The Talbot Press, Dublin.
Progressive India	Akshaya K. Ghosh ..	S. C. Sanial & Co., Calcutta.
Merry Readers, Book I	H. Ada Bunny	T. C. & E. C. Jack, Ltd., London.
Do. Book II	Do.	Do.
Do. Book III	Do.	Do.
The Crown of Wild Olive	John Ruskin	Macmillan & Co.
PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.		
Oil, Gas, Petrol Engines	A. Ramasami Ayyar ..	Goothaman & Co., Tanjore.

SUITABLE FOR LIBRARIES—cont.

Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title page.	Name of publisher or bookseller.
TAMIL.		
Maruthi Vijayam	V. T. A. Subrahmanya Bharati.	R. Venkatachalam & Co.
Mira Bai	M. S. Sundra Sarma ..	Kavali Publishing House, Madura.
Sivaji Maharaj	Do. ..	Do.
Value of Friendship	Do. ..	Do.
Kumara Rajan	Narayanaswami Ayyar ..	Do.
Thirukkural Vasanam	P. D. Ratnaswami Pillai..	P. D. Ratnaswami Pillai.
Pathivirthakal Charitram	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar.	K. Venkatachallam.
Pathivirthakarkaram (Sakoya Charitram).	Do.	Do.
The Children of the New Forest ..	....	C. Coomaraswami Nayudu & Sons.
Asoka	....	Do.
Robinson Crusoe	....	Do.
Manonmany	P. S. Krishnamacharier ..	Do.
Arjuna the Pilgrim	M. Muthuswami Ayyar ..	Do.
The Boy Judge	....	Do.
Miss Florence Nightingale	S. Velayudam	Do.
The Unfastened Door	....	Do.
The Dog and Its Intelligence	....	Do.
Transmigration	....	Do.
Try Again	....	Do.
The Sea Side	....	Do.
The Merchant	....	Do.
The Loving Sister	....	Do.
The Three Giants	....	Do.
Kannappa	S. Narasimhachari ..	Do.
Kanchanavalli	....	Do.
Lives of the Alwars	K. T. Sundara Raja Acharyar ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman & Co.
Persian Gems	....	Do.
Ravi Varma	J. Lakshmana Pillai ..	Paskara Press.
Venkatachalam	Do. ..	Addison & Co., Madras.
Collected Poems	Do.	Paskara Press.
Ananta Vignaya Bhagirathi	P. A. Nana Sastriar ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press
Junior School Dictionary	P. N. Sankaranarayana Pillai.	D. M. Chelliah Pillai.
Vivekapura Vedhyar	T. S. Natesan	K. Munuswami Mudaliyar & Sons
Prahladha or The Ideal Devotee ..	P. S. Duraiswamy Ayyangar	The Hogarth Press
Haider Ali	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar..	B. Venkateswaran & Co.
TELUGU		
Adhitaran Suvahavi	S. Sheshagiri Rao ..	....
Prabandhachandrawali	C. V. Narasimha Rao ..	Manorama Press.
Lord William Bentinck	Do ..	Do.
Vachana Kalapoornodayam	Do. ..	Do.
Gharakeryamula	P. Satyanarayana Pantulu.	....
Ramayanasara Natakam	K. Sitaramarazu and M. Narayanan.	....
Parasurama Charitram	Vidvan P. Somanna Pantulu.	Rama & Co
Aesop's Fables (in Telugu Verse) ..	....	Macmillan & Co.
Veeresalingam's Critical Biography ..	Tholeti Venkatasubba Rao	D. V. Ramana Rao.
Suriyala Charitramu	K. Suriya Rao	British Model Press.
Suchalata or Varasulkam	Vampersala Subramanyam ..	V.E.C. Press, Vizagapatam
Cantibidda	A. Lakshimpathy ..	A. Lakshimpathy.
Madana Sayakamu	T. Jagannatham	Lakshmi Vilas & Co., Eluru.
Ayaprabhabhavamu	S. B. Sankaram	S. B. Sankaram, Ellaru.
Dh ruvaja Rajasuyamu	N. Venkatasubraya Sastri..	Manjuvani Press, Ellaru.
Upanyasa Darpanam	N. Calapaty Rao	Do.
Karpuramanjari	Lakshmanarasimham ..	M. Subba Rao, Rajahmundry.
Manmanjari	Do. ..	Do
Krishna Rani	Do. ..	Sastri & Co., Cocanada.
Sachasarabhadrama	Do ..	M. Subba Rao.
Tales of Rajputana, Part I	Do. ..	Manorama Press.
Delhi Empire	K. Narayana Rao ..	Manoranjini Press, Cocanada

SUITABLE FOR LIBRARIES—*cont.*

Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title page.	Name of publisher or bookseller.
MALAYALAM.		
Selections from Malayalam Poetry, Part I.	J. Parameswara Menon ..	Sundara Ayyar & Sons, Trichur.
Selections from Malayalam Poetry, Part II.	Do. ..	Do.
SANSKRIT.		
The Anekasthasamuchchayya of Sarvata.	S. Saravana Sastri ..	Oriental Book Supply Agency.

SUITABLE FOR TEACHERS.

ENGLISH.		
Hindu India from Original Source ..	S. K. Iyengar	E. & J. Cooper, Bombay.
The New English Book, Book I ..	W. F. Glover	George Philip & Sons, Limited.
Do. Book II ..	Do.	Do.
Do. Book III ..	Do.	Do.
A first Book of English (for Teachers only).	T. O Hodges	Macmillan & Co., Madras.
The New English Primer	M. A. Subrayudu ..	Rama & Co.
English First Reader	Do. ..	Do.
English Syllabus	A. Tatvamasya Nayudu ..	Do.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.		
A General Geography for Middle Schools.	G. A. Sds	Longmans, Green & Co.
A first Book in Geography	C. Morrison	Macmillan & Co., Madras.
MATHEMATICS		
The Three Term Arithmetic, Book I.	J. W. Hills	T. C. & E. C. Jack, London.
Do. Book II.	Do.	Do.
Do. Book III.	Do.	Do.
Do. Book IV.	Do.	Do.
Do. Book V.	Do.	Do.
Do Book VI.	Do.	Do.
Do Book VII.	Do.	Do.
Jack's Two Term Arithmetic Book I.	....	Do.
Do. Book II.	....	Do.
Do. Book III.	....	Do.
Do. Book IV.	....	Do.
Do. Book V	....	Do.
Intermediate Arithmetic ..	G. H. Bradford	Do.
PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.		
Elementary Chemistry of Agriculture ..	S. Allinson Woodhead ..	Macmillan & Co.
TAMIL.		
The Kindergarten system	Miss C. Gordan	Macmillan & Co
TELUGU.		
Andhra Sahitya Kalapoorvam, Vol. I ..	Pamarty Suryaprogasa Sarma.	
Stories from South Indian History ..	C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L.	Longmans, Green & Co

R. LITTLEHAILES,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 3rd June 1920.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Applications for the following scholarships and prizes will be received up to 24th July 1920. Applicants should furnish all necessary information specified in Volume II of the University Calendar for 1920, and submit their applications through the Principals of colleges where they are now studying or have last studied :—

(1) *The Johnston of Carnaulloch Scholarship.*—(NOTE.—The applicant should have passed the Intermediate Examination of 1920 in the first class and should furnish satisfactory evidence to show that he is a native of the district of Madura or Ramnad. He should declare that he will not hold the scholarship in conjunction with any other scholarships whatever. He should state whether he desires to undergo the B.A. Pass or Honours Degree Course.)

(2) *The V. Rama Ayyangar Memorial Scholarship.*—(NOTE.—The applicant should profess the Hindu religion and have passed the Intermediate Examination, 1920, in the first class. He should state the branch he desires to take for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination.)

(3) *The Marsh Scholarship.*—(NOTE.—The applicant should have passed the Intermediate Examination of 1920 with Group I and should state whether he desires to undergo the B.A Pass or Honours course taking Physics or Chemistry.)

(4) *The Anna Isabella Subrahmanyam Scholarship.*—(NOTE.—The applicant should be an Indian Christian.)

(5) *The Sir T. Muthusamy Ayyar Memorial Scholarship.*—(NOTE.—The applicant must be below the age of 25 years on the 1st JANUARY 1920.)

(6) *The Bowen Memorial Scholarship.*—(NOTE.—The applicant must be a graduate of the Madras University. He should submit a certificate of having studied for a period of not less than three years in any of the high schools or colleges of the Mysore State. He should not hold a Mysore Government scholarship.)

(7) *The Danish Mission Scholarship.*—(NOTE.—The applicant must be an Indian Christian who in passing the Intermediate Examination of 1920 taking either Group I or II is the first in English among the Indian Christian candidates taking the whole examination in 1920. The applicant should state whether he desires to undergo the B.A. Pass or Honours Degree Course taking Mathematics, Physical Science or Natural Science.)

(8) *The Sir T. Madhava Rao Prize.*—(NOTE.—The applicants should be Hindus and should have passed the Intermediate Examination of 1920 in the first class. They should furnish satisfactory evidence to show that they were born and have lived for ten years in the Collectorate of Tanjore. They should also submit satisfactory certificates of good conduct and progress.)

(9) *The Lord Pentland Prize.*—(NOTE.—The applicant should submit satisfactory evidence of having Matriculated from any recognized school within the Ceded Districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary and Anantapur. He should have passed the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination in 1920 in Branch V—English Language and Literature or the B.A. Degree Examination (both parts in 1920).)

(10) *The Sir William Waddeburn Prize.*—(NOTE.—The applicant, who having qualified in Chemistry for the B.A. (Honours) Degree not more than two years previously, should have shown aptitude for research. Satisfactory evidence of aptitude for research must accompany the application.)

(By order)

J. J. HENSMAN,
Manager-in-charge.

Senate House, 22nd June 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Applications are invited for a vacant Government of India State Technical Scholarship of the value of £150 per annum tenable for not less than two years or more than five years in Europe or America. Candidates should have already interested themselves practically in some industry. They should not be more than twenty-five years of age and should be physically fit to undergo a course of life and study abroad. Copies of the rules and forms of application can be obtained from the office of the Director of Industries, Post Box No 454, Egmore, Madras.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Director of Industries.

Madras, 3rd June 1920.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that instruction in *Group I* (Mathematics) of the B.A. pass course will be provided in this College for junior students from the 28th June 1920. Students intending to take up the subject are requested to submit their applications before the 25th June 1920.

The Ceded Districts College, Anantapur,
8th June 1920.

A. ARULANANTHAM,
Principal.

GOVERNMENT VICTORIA COLLEGE, PALGHAT.

RULES OF ADMISSION TO THE JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS—SESSION 1920-21.

Applications in the prescribed form should reach the Principal *as soon as possible after* the list of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holders eligible for admission to university courses is published, or, in the case of Matriculates, *after* the results of the Matriculation Examination are published. Forms can be had on application to the College head clerk, enclosing a half anna stamp to cover postage.

2. The applications of Matriculates will be considered only after the marks of the Matriculation Examination have been received from the University.

3. The courses offered are groups I, II and III. Under group III, only the following options are allowed, namely—Ancient History, Modern History, and Logic or one of the languages, namely—Malayalam, Tamil or Sanskrit.

4. Applicants will be admitted into those groups for which their marks in the Matriculation Examination or their attainments as certified by their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates show them to be qualified.

5. Applications from holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates *will not be considered unless* they *are accompanied by their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.* (Copies will not do.)

6. Each applicant selected for admission will receive intimation from the Principal to that effect, the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates of rejected applicants will be returned to them with as little delay as possible by book-post unpaid.

7. Accepted applicants should pay their fee or one instalment of their fee, and submit their transfer certificates on the day on which the college reopens. Seats will not ordinarily be reserved after the reopening day for accepted applicants failing to do so.

8. The fees of the Intermediate class are Rs. 55 for the long term and Rs. 33 for the short term; or Rs. 57 and Rs. 34, respectively, if paid in one sum at the beginning of the term. An admission fee of Re. 1 per head and a reading room and games fee of Rs. 2-8-0 for the long term and Rs. 1-8-0 for the short term payable in advance will also be charged in addition. Students of Group I and II will be required to pay also a laboratory fee of Rs. 3 per term.

9. In the case of students not living with their parents or other guardians approved by the Principal, residence in the College hostel will be compulsory.

10. The College hostel provides furnished accommodation for 100 students. The charge per head, room rent, establishment charges, mess fee and boarding fee included will come to about Rs. 19 a month. Each boarder will be required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 1 and to deposit an advance of Rs. 25 which will be adjusted towards his accounts at the time of his leaving the hostel.

P. SHANKUNNY,
Principal.

Palghat, 17th April 1920.

FINAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EUROPEANS, 1920—MADRAS.

Applications are invited for the four scholarships—two for men and two for women—that are open for award to *bona fide* European students under G.O No. 1179, Educational, dated 15th October 1918.

2. The scholarships are of the monthly value of Rs. 30. Of the four scholarships, three will be awarded to students of the third year class of the B.A. Honours course, each being ordinarily tenable for one year only, and one to a student reading for the B.L. degree in the Law College.

3. Applications should be made in the subjoined form to the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras, S.W.; they should be submitted through the Principal of the College, in which the applicant desires to continue his studies or is studying, and should reach the Inspector of European Schools by the 15th July 1920.

Form of application for Final Scholarships for Europeans, 1920.

1. Name of candidate (in full).
2. Sex.
3. Date of birth.
4. Name of parent or guardian (in full).
5. Occupation of parent or guardian.
6. Place of residence of parent or guardian.
7. Institution in which the candidate studied in 1919–20.
8. Class and rank in which the candidate passed the several branches of the B.A. degree examination or Intermediate examination in Arts with date and page of the Gazette notifying the success.
9. College in which the candidate proposes to study or is studying and subjects and course of study.
10. List of testimonials (if any) submitted.

Postal address
Date } *Signature of candidate*

I hereby certify that is, to the best of my knowledge, a European within the meaning of article 2 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, and that the above entries in the application are correct.

Station
Date } *Principal, College.*

COLLEGIATE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EUROPEANS, 1920—MADRAS.

Applications are invited for the two scholarships—one for men and one for women—that are open for award to *bona fide* European students under G.O. No. 415, Educational, dated 1st July 1907.

2. The scholarships are of the monthly value of Rs. 20 and are tenable for two years in a college affiliated to the University of Madras.

3. In order to be eligible for the scholarships, candidates must have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University of Madras.

4. Applications should be made in the subjoined form to the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras, S.W.; they should be submitted through the Principal of the College in which the applicant desires to continue his studies, and should reach the Inspector of European Schools by the 16th July 1920.

Form of application for Collegiate Scholarships for Europeans, 1920.

1. Name of candidate (in full).
2. Sex.
3. Date of birth.
4. Name of parent or guardian (in full).
5. Occupation of parent or guardian.
6. Place of residence of parent or guardian.
7. Institution in which the candidate studied in 1919–20.
8. Class and rank in which the candidate passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts with date and page of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, notifying the success.
9. College in which the candidate proposes to study and subjects and course of study.
10. List of testimonials (if any) submitted.

Postal address,
Date } *Signature of candidate*

I hereby certify that is, to the best of my knowledge, a European within the meaning of article 2 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, and that the above entries in the application are correct.

Station
Date } *Principal, College*

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European Schools.

Madras, 16th June 1920.

LAW COLLEGE, TRIVANDRUM.

RULES REGULATING THE CONSTITUTION AND WORKING OF THE TRIVANDRUM LAW COLLEGE.

Object.

1. The College, which is affiliated to the Madras University in the Faculty of Law, is intended to afford instruction to students preparing for the B.L. and M.L. Degree Examinations of the said University and for the Pleadership, the Civil and Criminal Special Tests and such other examinations in law as have been or may hereafter be instituted by the Travancore Government.

Control.

2. Subject to the control of the High Court, the general management of the College is vested in the Principal.

3. The members of the staff are subordinate to the Principal and all communications which they may wish to address to any higher authority must be forwarded through him.

Staff.

4. The staff shall consist of a Principal, two Senior Lecturers, five Elective Lecturers and a Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.

5. The Principal shall be a Barrister-at-Law, or a Vakil of the High Court, being a Graduate in Law, of not less than five years' standing in either case; the two Senior Lecturers shall be Barristers-at-Law of not less than three years' standing or Vakils of the High Court, being Graduates in Law, of not less than five years' standing; and the five Elective Lecturers shall be Barristers-at-Law, or Vakils of the High Court, being Graduates in Law, of not less than three years' standing.

6. The Senior and Elective Lecturers will be required to lecture one hour daily during the five working days of the week and the Principal one hour a week.

7. The duties of the Lecturers shall from time to time be determined by the Principal.

Courses of Instruction.

8. The courses of instruction for the B.L. Classes shall be as laid down in the Bye-laws and Regulations of the Madras University. They shall extend over two years, divided into four terms, the terms being separated by the two vacations of the year. During the first two terms, students shall be prepared for the First Examination in Law, and during the remaining two terms, students who have completed their course of instruction in the F.L. Class and who have passed the necessary class examinations shall be prepared for the B.L. Degree Examination. The courses of instruction for the Pleadership Classes shall embrace the subjects prescribed in the rules made by the High Court and shall extend over two years of four consecutive terms.]

Classes.

9. The College shall contain the following classes:—

I. B.L. Class—to consist of students preparing for the B.L. Degree Examination.]

II. F.L. Class—to consist of students preparing for the F.L. Examination.

III. Pleadership Classes—to consist of students preparing for the Pleadership Examinations.

Strength of Classes.

10. There shall be no fixed limit to the number of students to be admitted into any class, admissions being regulated with due regard to the accommodation and staff available for efficient instruction. But should it be considered necessary that a limit should be fixed as regards admission, selection shall be made in order of the receipt of application by the Principal.

Admission, dismissals and withdrawals.

11. All applications for admission shall be in a prescribed form and shall be submitted so as to reach the Principal not later than the first Monday in July for the B.L., F.L. and Pleadership Classes. Every application must be accompanied by a transfer certificate from the School or College to which the applicant was last attached.

12. The Principal may refuse admission to any candidate whose character or previous conduct has not been satisfactory.

13. Any student who has obtained admission into the College by means of a false certificate or by false representation of any kind, or who may be found guilty of grave misconduct, shall be summarily dismissed.

Qualifications for admission.

14. Candidates for admission to the B.L. Classes must have passed the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University or some other examination accepted by that University as equivalent thereto. Provided that candidates who have appeared for the B.A. Degree Examination may be provisionally admitted pending publication of the results.

15. Candidates for admission to the First-grade Pleadership Class must have passed the B.A. Degree Examination. Candidates for admission to the Second-grade Pleadership Class must have passed F.A. Examination or the Matriculation Examination of a British Indian University or the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination or such other examination as may be declared by the High Court to be equivalent thereto.

Fees.

All fees shall be paid in advance. The Principal may, in addition, levy from each student a fee of not more than eight annas per term for the Law College Association and another eight annas for athletics.

16. Fee shall be levied as under:—

B.L. Class	.. ..	Rs. 63 per term.
F.L. Class	.. ..	„ 54 „
Pleadership Class	.. ..	„ 46 „

17. No refund shall be made except in the case of a student admitted to the F.L. Class who has appeared for the B.A. Degree Examination and who, having failed in that examination, has to withdraw from the College.

18. The fees may be increased or reduced by Government at any time

Hours of Instruction.

19. The hours of instruction shall be fixed by the Principal. The general scheme of study shall also be arranged by the Principal.

Vacations, Holidays and Leave.

20. The College shall be closed for the Midsummer Vacation for three months from April to July and also for a week during Christmas.

21. The occasional holidays allowed for the College will be notified by the Principal.

22. Students may obtain leave of absence in case of illness or for other good reason by application to the Principal.

Registers and Accounts.

23. The following registers shall be kept :—

I. Register of admissions and withdrawals for each class.
II. Monthly register of attendance.
III. Register of fees paid showing dates of payment.
IV. Acquittance roll and pay abstract.
V. Library catalogue and register.
VI. Register of expenditure on contingencies.
VII. Inventory of valuable stock.
VIII. Register of marks obtained by each student at College Examinations.
IX. A counterfoil book of transfer certificates.

Miscellaneous.

24. The Principal and Lecturers shall hold written examinations half-yearly to test the students in their knowledge of the subjects of instruction during the preceding half-year. No student shall ordinarily be granted a term certificate unless he gets 40 per cent of the marks assigned for each subject, or otherwise satisfies the Principal and Lecturers concerned that he is qualified for such term certificate.

25. An abstract of those rules, with such alterations as may have been sanctioned within the preceding twelve months, in so far as they relate to the students, shall be published in the first issue of the *Travancore Government Gazette* in June

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FIRST TERM—1920–1921.

The Law College, Trivandrum.

Work for the first term for all the classes will commence on Monday the 5th July 1920 and the attendance will count from that date.

New admissions.

B.L., F.L. and Pleadership Classes.—Candidates seeking admission to the B.L. Class shall have completed the course of study prescribed for the First Examination in Law and shall have passed the class examinations; and those seeking admission to the F.L. and First-grade Pleadership Classes shall have passed the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University; and those seeking admission to the Second-grade Pleadership Examination shall have passed the F.A. Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination or such other examination of any other Indian University as may be declared by the High Court to be equivalent thereto. No candidate will be admitted to the College unless he presents with his application a transfer certificate showing (*a*) the name of the candidate in full, (*b*) the date of birth as entered in the admission register, (*c*) the dates on which he was admitted to and on which he left the institution, (*d*) the class in which he studied at the time of leaving it, (*e*) the subjects or portions thereof studied by him while enrolled, and (*f*) that he has paid all fees or other money due to that institution in respect of the last term in which he was enrolled.

— In the case of an applicant who has been previously employed his application must be accompanied by a certificate of good character from the head of the office where he was employed. In the event of his being employed in a department where a register of service is maintained, the application should be accompanied by an authenticated extract from such register

Term Fee.

The term fee for the F.L. Class will be Rs. 54; for the B.L. Class, Rs. 63; and for the Pleadership Class, Rs. 45. But Muhammadan students will be required to pay only half the usual fee. All fees are to be paid in advance into the Huzur Major Treasury before Saturday, the 10th July 1920, to the credit of Government under the Head IX A. E. and the receipt filed in the Cash Office.

Application for Admission.

Application forms may be obtained from the College Writer. These must be duly filled up and filed in the College Office with transfer and vaccination certificates. Applications with incomplete entries will not be accepted, and no name will be registered until the application in the prescribed printed form is filed in the College Office.

H. S. CHATFIELD, M.A., BAR.-AT-LAW,
Principal, Law College.

Trivandrum, 29th May 1920.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, CHITTOOR.

SECONDARY GRADE.

List of candidates selected for training in the secondary grade in the Government Secondary Training School, Chittoor, in July 1920 :—

Number and name of pupil.	School in which employed or address
Local Fund Stipendiary	
1. V. Narasimha Ayyar	Board Elementary School, Bhavanagiri
Provincial Supernumerary.	
1. G. Sowmiah	Bomma Raja's High School, Pangunur.
2. V. N Sundaramma	The High School, Srirangam.
3. K. S. Venkatarangiah	Do.
4. J. S. V Rajam	A P M. Middle School, Shalingbag.
5. M. Narayanayya	P.C K. Free Elementary School, Palaru, Vengamugaripalli.
6. N. Krishnaraja	Board Elementary School, Katpadi.
7. M. Rathnavalli	S M. High School, Vellore.
8 L. V. Pattabhiraiah	Board Elementary School, Vadamalpet.
9 T. N. Krishnaswami Rao	Sangari Zemindar's Middle School, Chittoor.
10 A. Ramaswami Ayyar	C/o S. Mahadeva Ayyar, Nupalaya Street, Vellupuram.
11 V. Krishnamurti Ayyar	C/o Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chidambaram.
12 J. Prakasa Rao	S.P.G. Elementary School, Chintadaripeta.
13. N Varadachari	S.E.V.D. School, Pallampet.
14 J. Ranganayaki	Board High School, Pattukota.
15 M Rangaswami	Clerk, Collector's office, Anantapur.
16. P. Subbanachalu	Do. Chittoor.
17 G. Krishna Rao	Board High School, Kavali.
18 O Gnanaskanda	S.P.G. Elementary School, Mettalpad.
19. G. Lakshmanadas	R.P.E.S High School, Kalahasti.
20. P. S. Sadagopamanuja Achari	Do.
21. P. M. Veerapal Nayuda	Voorhes's College, Vellore.
22. G. Subbaramayya	Govinda Naicker's Middle School, Madras
23. K. Ramakrishnayya	Board Elementary School, Yanadi
24. C R. Namambas	12, Nungambakkam Street, Georgetown, Madras.
25. K G palayya	Municipal Elementary School, Tirupati
26. K. Sadagopa Ayyangar	Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram.
27. O S Chakravarti Raghavachari	Board Elementary School, Porto Nova.
28 S. J. William	C. E. L. M. School, Chandragiri
29 A. Sundaresa Ayyar	Municipal Elementary School, Vaniyambadi,
30. D. Raghavan	C/o Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chidambaram.

Camp, Chidambaram, 7th June 1920.

M. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle.

EXAMINATION FOR LOWER SUBORDINATES

The following students passed the examination held for lower subordinates in 1920 :—

Rank	College number	Name.
1	808	D. Subba Rao (Honours).
2	713	S. Somirajan.
3	510	S. Rangaswami.*
4	688	S. Narayana Rao
5	801	V. J. Krishna Rao *
6	623	G. Ramachandran
7	803	K. N. Rama Rao.
8	698	G. K. Venkataram.*
9	514	G. K. Yegnaswami
10	534	Ch. Vis Raja.
11	589	S. E. John.
12	692	Jagadisan, A.
13	620	Y. Venkatasubba Rao.
14	559	D. L. Somayajulu.*
15	807	M. S. Hariharan.
16	613	T. S. Ramanatha Sastri.
17	817	A. Parvatiswarthari.
18	841	V. Minakshisundaram
19	838	Ramesh, N.
20	849	H. Manjunatha Gadiyan.*
21	874	V. S. Krishnaswami.
22	833	K. V. Subbayya.*
23	836	M. Virabhadra.
24	816	C. Embarayya.
25	810	N. V. Ramana.
26	641	G. Vasudeva Kamath.*
27	456	T. E Sriranganbabu.
28	547	Y. Satyanarayanamurti.
29	450	V. Satyanarayana.*
30	536	T. Babu Rao.*
31	499	Vadam, S.*
32	559	Y. A. Stephen.
33	661	K Natarajan.
34	618	P. I. Anantakrishna Ayyar.*
35	516	S Ramanathan
36	602	P. E. Krishnaswami.
37	655	L. Natarajan.
38	566	A. S. Geedas.*
39	655	D Subramanyam.
40	636	V. J. Balasubramaniyam.
41	546	M. V. Ramakrishna Rao.
42	621	T Mohana Singh.*
43	511	V. Muthayyan.*
44	523	R Sundaram.
45	528	K. A. Ramu.
46	600	R. Srinivasan.
47	669	N. Saraswami.*
48	504	T. Rathnasethupati.
49	650	L. Mari Rao.
50	675	Bharat Panda.
51	540	K. Pattabiramma.
52	668	S. Krishnamurti.*
53	645	V. Jagannathan
54	631	V. Jayaraman
55	557	A. K. Chinnappa.
56	643	K R. Thandava Ayyar.
57	569	V. Iswara Pillai.*
58	671	S. Minkati.
59	642	T. Ramakrishna Rao.
60	595	A. Chandramanis.
61	677	K. Viraraghavan*
62	561	P. V Muthuswami Nayudu.
63	547	G Virabhadra.
64	513	S. Ramachandran.
65	642	A. Darshan.
66	568	K. R. Rangopala Achari.*
67	587	S. Lakshmanayya.
68	561	K. S Sundaram.
69	532	Gopalan Nayar, K.*
70	651	T. K. Ganapati Ayyar.
71	578	V. Swaminathan
72	570	S Satyanarayanan.*
73	509	V. Venkatappayya.*

* Has to qualify in practical surveying.

Madras, 16th June 1920.

H. R. MATTHEWS,
Professor of Electrical Engineering in charge.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS TESTS, JULY 1920.

NOTICE TO MADRAS CANDIDATES

Notice is hereby given that the ensuing examination of officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department at Madras in July 1920 will be held at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras, at 10 a.m. on Monday the 5th July 1920 and following days. The *viva voce* examination in Test E to Hindustani at Madras will be held at 12 noon on the 6th July 1920 at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR TEST E (*VIVA VOCE*).

The *viva voce* examination in Test E will be held at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 10th July 1920 at the respective centres. Candidates appearing for Test E in Hindustani are directed to communicate with their Assistant Commissioners and to ascertain whether arrangements can be made for their examination in Hindustani at their centres. If Assistant Commissioners cannot make the necessary arrangements, the candidates should with the permission of their Assistant Commissioners report themselves to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Madras, on the day due for their first examination.

2. The *viva voce* examination in TEST E IN HINDUSTANI at Madras will be held at 12 noon on the 6TH JULY 1920 AT THE SENATE HOUSE, CHEPAUK, MADRAS, where all the tests are held.

3. The time-table for the Salt tests to be held in July 1920 will appear in the third week of June 1920.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR TEST D-IV.

The examination of candidates in Test D-IV to be held in July next has been arranged to be held on the 12th July 1920 at the centres selected by them and they are requested to communicate with the Assistant Commissioners of the respective divisions with regard to the time and place of examination.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, JULY 1920.

The following is the time-table for the examination of officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department to be held on the 5th July 1920 and following days:—

Date. 1920.	Hour.	Subject.	Test.
Monday, 5th July..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Criminal Law	Test A—Criminal.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Salt Manual, Volume I	Test B-I—Salt.
Tuesday, 6th July	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Salt Manual, Volume II	Test B-II—Salt.
	2 to 4 p.m.	The Chemistry of Salt and Saltpetre	Test B-III—Salt.
Wednesday, 7th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Civil Service Regulations and Civil Account Code.	Test C—Accounts.
	12 noon to 1-30 p.m.	Mensuration	Test D-II—Engineering.
	2 to 3 p.m.	Surveying and Levelling	Test D-I—Engineering.
Thursday, 8th July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Plan Drawing	Test D-III—Engineering.
	2 to 3 p.m.	Estimating	Do.
Friday, 9th July ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Excise Manual	Test F—Excise.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Customs Law	Test G-I—Customs.
Saturday, 10th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Rules under the Customs Act	Test G-II—Customs.
	1 to 2 p.m.	Translation into vernacular	Test E—Linguistic.

* Madras, 15th June 1920.

EXAMINATIONS, 1920.

The following is the time-table for the half-yearly examination of Assistant Collectors, Police and Forest Officers and Probationary Deputy Collectors in Law and Vernaculars to be held on the 6th July 1920 and following days:—

NOTE.—(1) Candidates should present themselves on the first day of the examination at the hours and place of examination specified and on subsequent days at the hours at which they are required to attend. For any further information regarding the examination they should apply to the Superintendents of their examination.

(2) They should bring with them the books which they are permitted to use in answering questions with books during the examination. Close attention is requested to the rules regarding the books that may be used.

(3) The *viva voce* examination in Vernaculars by the Higher and Lower Standards will be held on the 8th July 1920, and such following days, as may be necessary, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Date.	Hours.	Subjects.	Place of examination and by whom conducted.
1920.			
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Higher Standard—Translation into Vernacular.	The examination of Mr. L. J. MacIver will be held at Mangalore by the Collector of South Kanara.
		Lower Standard—Translation into Vernacular.	The examination of Mr. C. G. Herbert will be held at Karwar by the Collector of Kanara.
5th July ..			The examination of Mr. G. T. Lovegrand will be held at Coimbatore by the Collector of Coimbatore.
	2 to 4 p.m. ..	Higher Standard—Translation into English.	The examination of Mr. D. Rakesty will be held at Gantur by the Treasury Deputy Collector, Guntur.
		Lower Standard—Translation into English.	The examination of Mr. J. Russum will be held at Vizagapatam by the Collector of Vizagapatam.
			The examination of Mr. H. E. Pendlyan will be held at Trichinopoly by the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly.
6th do. ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Forest Code and Accounts.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.L., F.K. and O.P.A. and the departmental test in F.C.A. and B.S.O. at Kurnool will be held by the District Forest Officer, Kurnool West.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Board's Standing Orders.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.L. and the departmental test in F.C.A. and B.S.O. at Masulipatam will be held by the District Forest Officer, Kistna.
	12 noon to 1 p.m.	Higher Standard—Forestry.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.L., F.K. and O.P.A. and the departmental test in F.C.A. and B.S.O. at Chittoor will be held by the District Forest Officer, Cuddapah.
		Indian Penal Code.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.L., F.K. and O.P.A. and the departmental test in F.C.A. and B.S.O. at Cuddapah will be held by the District Forest Officer, Cuddapah North.
7th do ..		Office Procedure and Accounts (with books).	The examination of Forest Officers in F.L., F.K. and O.P.A. and the departmental test in B.S.O. at Nellore will be held by the District Forest Officer, Nellore.
	2 to 4 p.m ..	Accounts.	The examination of Forest Officers in O.P.A. and the departmental test in F.C.A. and B.S.O. at Bellary will be held by the District Forest Officer, Bellary.
		Criminal Procedure Code.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.L. and F.K. and the departmental test in F.C.A. at Vellore will be held by the District Forest Officer, South Vellore.
		Office Procedure and Accounts (without books).	The examination of Forest Officers in F.K. at Tinnevelly will be held by the District Forest Officer, Tinnevelly.
8th	10 p.m. to 12 noon.	Law of Evidence.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.L. and O.P.A. at Madura will be held by the District Forest Officer, Madura.
	12 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Survey and Land Records.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.L. and O.P.A. and the departmental test in F.C.A. and B.S.O. at Salem will be held by the District Forest Officer, South Salem.
		Forest Law (with books).	The examination of Forest Officers in O.P.A. and the departmental test in F.C.A. and B.S.O. at Tiruppatur will be held by the District Forest Officer, West Salem.
9th do..	2 to 4 p.m. ..	Settlement.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.L., F.K., and O.P.A. and the departmental test in F.C.A. and B.S.O. at Coimbatore will be held by the District Forest Officer, Central Coimbatore.
		Forest Law (without books).	The examination of Forest Officers in F.K. and O.P.A. and the departmental test in F.C.A. and B.S.O. at Nilambur will be held by the District Forest Officer, South Malabar.
	4 to 5 p.m. ..	Lower Standard—Revenue.	The examination of Mr. C. J. Van Heellen in F.L. and O.P.A. at Port Blair will be held by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, South Andamans Division.
		Medical Jurisprudence.	The departmental test in F.C.A. and B.S.O. at Chittoor will be held by the District Forest Officer, Chittoor.
		Forest Revenue (with books).	The departmental test in F.C.A. and B.S.O. at Anantapur will be held by the District Forest Officer, Anantapur.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Fellin Departmental Orders.	The departmental test in F.C.A. and B.S.O. at Kollegal will be held by the District Forest Officer, Kollegal.
			The departmental test in F.C.A. and B.S.O. at Mangalore will be held by the District Forest Officer, North Mangalore.
	2 to 5 p.m.	Forest Harvest (without books).	The departmental test in F.C.A. at Ootacamund will be held by the District Forest Officer, the Nilgiris.
			The departmental test in F.C.A. and B.S.O. at Waltair will be held by the District Forest Officer, Vizagapatam.
			The departmental test in F.C.A. and B.S.O. at Rampachodavaram will be held by the District Forest Officer, Upper Godavari.
			The examination of other candidates at Madras will be held at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras, by the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Madras.

F.L.—Forest Law. O.P.A.—Office Procedure and Accounts. B.S.O.—Board's Standing Orders.
F.K.—Forest Harvest. F.C.A.—Forest Code and Accounts.

Madras, 8th June 1920.

E. S.

Time-table relating to the examinations in Hindustani of Assistant Collectors, Military and Uncovenanted Officers to be held at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras, in July 1920.

Date.	Hour of written test.	Written test.	Oral test.	Hour of oral test.
1920.				
6th July	10 to 10-30 a.m.	Translation into English—Military Higher Standard (Hindustani).	Railway test	At 11 a.m.
		Translation into English—Military Lower Standard (Hindustani).	Bank test	
			P.W.D. test	
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into Hindustani—Educational Compulsory test.	Sub-Judges and District Munsifs' tests.	
		Translation into Hindustani—Lower Standard examination for Assistant Collectors.	Third class test	At 12 noon
		Translation into Hindustani—Oriental Language Tenchership examination.	Oriental Language Tenchership examination.	
	10-30 to 12-15 p.m.	Translation into Hindustani—Military Higher Standard (Hindustani).	Military Higher Standard ..	At 2 p.m.
		Translation into Hindustani—Military Lower Standard (Hindustani).	Do. Lower Standard ..	At 3 p.m.
			Educational Compulsory test.	
	11-15 a.m. to 12-15 p.m.	Translation into idiomatic Hindustani—Military Higher Standard (Hindustani).	....	.....
		Translation into idiomatic Hindustani—Military Lower Standard (Hindustani).	....	.....
	2 to 5 p.m. ..	Translation into English—Lower Standard examination for Assistant Collectors.	....	.....
6th July	10 to 11-30 a.m.	Questions on selected parts of the text book—Military Higher Standard (Hindustani).		
		Questions on selected parts of the text book—Military Lower Standard (Hindustani).	Lower Standard examination for Assistant Collectors.	At 11 a.m.
			Salt Officers' test	At 12 noon.
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into English—Educational Compulsory test.	Deputy Collectors' test ..	At 11 a.m.
		Translation into idiomatic Hindustani—Oriental Language Tenchership examination.		
..	2 to 4 p.m.	Grammar—Educational Compulsory test ..	....	..
		Grammar—Oriental Language Tenchership examination.	....	..
7th July ..	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into vernacular—Sub-Judges and District Munsifs test (Hindustani).	Nil.	..
8th July ..	Do.	Translation into vernacular—Deputy Collectors test (Hindustani).	Nil.	..
10th July.	2 to 3 p.m. ..	Translation into vernacular—Salt Officers test (Hindustani).	Nil.	..

Time-table relating to the examinations in vernaculars of candidates for the Sub-Judges and District Munsifs' test, Deputy Collectors' test and third-class test at the mufassal centres in July 1920.

Centre.	By whom conducted.	Day and hour of written test.	Written test.	Oral test.	Day and hour of oral test.
Chittapur ..	Collector of Ganjam.	7th July 1920, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into vernacular—Sub-Judges' and District Munsifs' test (Oriya).	Sub-Judges and District Munsifs' test (Oriya).	At 1 p.m. on the 7th July 1920.
Do. ..	Do.	8th July 1920, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into vernacular—Deputy Collectors' test (Telugu and Oriya).	Deputy Collectors' test (Telugu and Oriya).	At 1 p.m. on the 8th July 1920 and at 10 a.m. on such following days as may be necessary.
Cuddapah .. and	Collector of Godavari.	Do	Translation into vernacular—Deputy Collectors' test (Tamil and Telugu).	Deputy Collectors' test (Tamil and Telugu)	Do.
Madura ..	Collector of Madura.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Bellary ..	Collector of Bellary.	Do.	Translation into vernacular—Deputy Collectors' test (Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese).	Deputy Collectors' test (Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese).	Do.
Coimbatore.	Collector of Coimbatore	Do.	Translation into vernacular—Deputy Collectors' test (Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam).	Deputy Collectors' test (Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam).	Do.
Do.	Do.	..	Nil	Third-class test for European and Eurasian Deputy Collectors (Tamil).	At 11 a.m. on the 8th July 1920

Time-table relating to the examinations in vernaculars (Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam) of Assistants, etc., and other Uncovenanted Officers to be held at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras, in July 1920.

Date.	Hour of written test.	Written test.	Oral test.	Hour of oral test.
1920.				
5th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into vernacular—Higher and Lower Standard examinations of Assistants, Police and Forest officers and Probationary Deputy Collectors (Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam). Translation into vernacular—Military Higher Standard (Tamil). Translation into vernacular—Educational Compulsory test (Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese).	Railway test (Tamil) Bank test (Tamil) P.W.D. test (Tamil and Telugu), Third class test (Telugu).	At 11 a.m.
			Third class test for officers except Police officers and candidates for District Munsifs' post (Tamil).	At 12 noon.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Translation into English—Higher and Lower Standard examinations of Assistants, Police and Forest officers and Probationary Deputy Collectors (Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam). Translation into English—Elementary Compulsory test (Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese). Grammar—Educational Compulsory test (Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese).	Military Higher Standard (Tamil).	At 1 p.m.
6th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into vernacular—Second-class test for Police officers (Tamil). Translation into vernacular—Agricultural Officers test (Tamil).	Higher and Lower Standard examinations of Assistants, etc. (Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam).	At 11 a.m.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Translation into English—Second-class test for Police officers (Tamil). Translation into English—Agricultural Officers' test (Tamil).	Third-class test for Police officers (Tamil).	At 1 p.m.
7th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into vernacular—Sub Judges and District Munsifs' test (Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam).	Third-class test for Police officers (Tamil)—continued. Second-class test for Police officers (Tamil). Agricultural Officers' test (Tamil).	At 11 a.m.
			Educational Compulsory test (Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese). Third-class test for candidates for District Munsifs' post (Tamil and Malayalam).	
			Sub-Judges and District Munsifs' full test and reading manuscripts (Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam) Deputy Collectors' Test—Reading manuscripts (Malayalam).	At 12 noon.
8th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into vernacular—Deputy Collector's test (Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam).	Third-class test for candidates for District Munsifs' post (Tamil)—continued. Sub-Judges and District Munsifs' full test (Tamil and Telugu)—continued.	At 11 a.m.
			Deputy Collectors' full test and reading manuscripts (Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese).	At 12 noon.
9th July.	...	Nil	Deputy Collectors' full test (Tamil and Telugu)—continued.	At 11 a.m.
10th July.	1 to 2 p.m.	Translation into vernacular—Salt Officers' test (Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam)	Deputy Collectors' full test (Tamil and Telugu)—continued. Salt Officers' test (Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam).	At 11 a.m. At 2 p.m.

(By order)

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras, 17th June 1920.

J. W. SOBEBANK, *Secretary.*

CLASS FOR THE TRAINING OF SURVEYORS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

A class for the training of Surveyors and Draughtsmen will be opened at Bellary on Monday the 5th July 1920. Applications are invited from candidates seeking admission to the class. They should be submitted in the enclosed form so as to reach this office not later than 30th June 1920. Applicants with a knowledge of Telugu will be preferred. Candidates will be given a course of training for six weeks. During the training period they will be given half pay, i.e., Rs. 15. Successful candidates will, after completion of training, be appointed as Surveyors on Rs. 30 plus Rs. 6, war allowance and as Draughtsmen, some on Rs. 30 plus Rs. 6 and some on Rs. 25 plus Rs. 6, according to their qualifications. They must, however, give a binding that they will serve in this party for not less than one year.

Form of Application

1. Name of applicant.
2. Father's name.
3. Residence and address.
4. Age.
5. Qualifications

Note—A specimen of the candidate's Telugu handwriting should accompany the application

J. VENKATANARAYANA,
Special Settlement Officer.

Bellary, 8th June 1920.

EXAMINATION FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the examination held by the Board of Examiners on the 7th and 8th June 1920:—

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

First Class

Order of merit.	Register number.	Name.
1	40	C. Ramanjulu

Second Class

Order of merit.	Register number.	Name.
1	3	A Sundararajan
2	4	Thiruvenni Rakhavachalu Mudaliar.
3	20	Veeramma Munisamy Ganapathy
4	13	Veerabhadrudu Munisamy
5	28	Muchala Bangaraiah (all engines only)
6	21	R. Muniswamy.
7	22	C. Nagamba Mudaliar.
8	23	S. S. Arokiaswamy.
9	26	N. Munisamy Naidu.
10	16	Rajagopal
11	17	Mahesar Narasimulu Naidu.
12	24	V. Krishnasamy Naidu.

Third Class

Order of merit.	Register number.	Name.
1	14	A. E. Ramanjulu Naidu.
2	19	M. K. Srinivasa Chetty
3	27	Tummala Kondiah.
4	25	Balli Venayya.
5	9	Yerraboni Sundararajulu.
6	6	Paul Antony Soronay Rodrigues.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.

1	40	C. Ramanjulu
2	26	Nadaty Rangamiah
3	19	M. K. Srinivasa Chetty.
4	20	Veeramma Munisamy Ganapathy.

R. F. STONEY,
President, Board of Examiners and Sanitary Engineer to Govt.

Chepauk, Madras, 16th June 1920.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Government Museum during the month of May 1920 was as follows:—

	Number of visitors who paid for admission.												Total number of visitors.	Number admitted free.	Total number of visitors.	Number per day.		Daily average.
	European.	Eurasian.	Muhammadan.	Hindu.	Native Christian.	Jain.	Chinese.	Parsi.	Buddhist.	Jew.	Sikh.	Arab.				Male.	Female.	
Fauna, Botany and Archæological section																		
Week days	1,155	393	54	2,090	3	1	18	..	..	..	1	1	3,926	12,987	16,913	3,571	2,349	228
Sundays	231	96	18	855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,186	4,190	5,376	3,213	1,950	2,240
Art, Industrial and Ethnological section.																		
Week days	2,172	727	95	3,915	..	3	36	..	..	..	3	2	6,954	11,941	18,895	3,220	2,090	250
Sundays	490	98	13	1,376	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	978	3,079	4,057	2,676	1,381	1,81

F. H. GRAVELY,
Superintendent, Government Museum.

Government Museum, Egmore, Madras,
17th June 1920.

MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The personal selection of candidates for admission into the above college this year will be made at the Public Works Department Canal Rest-house, Berwada, at 10 a.m. on Monday the 28th June and at the Madras Veterinary College, Vepery, Madras, at 11 a.m. on Friday the 2nd July 1920.

F. WABE,
Acting Principal.

Madras, 19th June 1920.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for the post of librarian in the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 50—4—90 with the usual war allowance.

The application should contain the following particulars and be submitted so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 15th June 1920 :—

(1) Name, (2) age, (3) caste or race, (4) school in which studied, (5) general educational qualifications, (6) technical qualifications, if any, (7) previous service, if any, and (8) present employment.

Copies of testimonials, if any, should also be sent.

Queen Mary's College for Women,
Madras, 1st June 1920.

D. DALE HEY,
Principal.

WANTED an Estate Overseer on Rs. 50 per month plus allowances for the Madras Forest College. An excellent house not rent free is provided. Applicants should apply at once to the Principal, enclosing copies of testimonials which will not be returned. They must, if necessary, be prepared to present themselves before the Principal for an interview. Pensioned trained Forest Rangers of active habits with good control over labour will be preferred.

Madras Forest College, Coimbatore,
4th June 1920.

F. L. C. COWLEY-BROWN,
Principal.

WANTED a librarian for the Government Victoria College, Palghat, on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem (including local allowance).

Applications enclosing copies of testimonials and stating candidates' age, examination qualifications and previous appointments held, if any, should reach the undersigned not later than 1st July 1920.

Applications from persons already in service should be submitted through their immediate superiors.

The selected candidate will be required to join duty at once.

WANTED a Physics B.A. as Demonstrator for the College Laboratory on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem plus Rs. 5 local allowance. The appointment is temporary and will last up to 15th June 1921.

Applications enclosing copies of testimonials and stating candidates' ages should reach the undersigned not later than 1st July 1920. Selected applicant will have to join on the 1st July 1920.

Palghat, 7th June 1920.

WANTED an M.A. or B.A. (Hons.), L.T., as Assistant Lecturer in History (pay Rs. 100) for the Government Victoria College, Palghat.

Applications enclosing copies of testimonials and stating candidates' age, caste, examination qualifications and previous appointments held, if any, should reach the undersigned not later than 1st July 1920.

The selected candidate will be required to join duty at once.

Govt. Victoria College, Palghat,
9th June 1920.

P. SHANKUNNY,
Principal.

WANTED two temporary Demonstrators one for the Physical laboratory and the other for Chemical laboratory on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem for the Government College, Kumbakonam, from 5th July 1920. Applicants should have passed the B.A. degree examination in M.A. and H.B. respectively. Applications will be received till the 5th July 1920.

Govt. College, Kumbakonam,
14th June 1920.

P. RAJAGOPALA AYYAR,
Acting Principal.

WANTED a Band Master for the Reformatory School, Chingleput, on Rs. 60, with a temporary allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem newly sanctioned. Applications stating (1) age, (2) qualifications—educational and professional, (3) previous service and (4) nationality should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th July 1920 with copies of testimonials. Preference will be given to those who have served in the Governor's Band.

Reformatory School, Chingleput,
17th June 1920.

P. K. WARRIAR,
Acting Superintendent.

Applications are invited for the following vacancies in the Municipal High School, Anantapur. A knowledge of Telugu is also required: —

		Pay
1. History Assistant	.. .. ..	Rs. 80—4—100 (biennial). 50—2—80 (Biennial).
2. Mathematics Assistant ..	.. .. ..	
3. Science Assistant ..	.. .. ..	
4. Assistant Teacher ..	.. .. ..	

For the first three posts, B.A., L.T. are required and for the last a trained Intermediate candidate is required. Applications must reach the undersigned before 5th July 1920

Anantapur Municipal Office,
19th June 1920

P. APPA RAO,
Ex officio Chairman.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Grant-in-aid Code of the Madras Educational department with appendices corrected up to 1st March 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As 4 (8 p.)

Handbook of physical activities for Indian Schools by A. G Normand, 1921 Re. 1 (1s. 6 p.)

Madras Educational Rules, fifth edition, reprinted embodying the modifications approved by Government up to November 1919 Published 1920. Royal 8vo Paper cover. As. 3. (1 s.)

Teachers' Correspondence Bulletin No. 11, Syllabus in drawing for Indian Schools. 1st edition, 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. A. 1. (2 p.)

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE BOTANICAL BULLETIN.

The Presidency College Botanical Bulletin consists of illustrations with descriptions of common flowering plants of Madras

Nos. 1—50—a limited number available for Re. 3.

Nos. 51—75 issued 1918-19 still available for Re. 2.

Nos 76—100 now being issued at Re. 1 payable in advance.

Applications for copies accompanied by a money order for the necessary amount should be made to Mr. P. F. Fyson, Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasa Rao, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 3-3-0 a copy.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. L—32.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 15.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1920. [Price, 6 annas.

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Bill No. 6 of 1920.—The Madras Village Panchayat Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons—Malayalam and Hindustani.
Minutes of dissent on the Madras Town-Planning Bill—Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Hindustani.

Bills to be introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Under rule 33 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council the following Bills together with the Statements of Objects and Reasons, are published for general information:—

BILL No. 5 of 1920.

The Madras Local Boards Bill.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the organization of local boards in the Presidency of Fort St. George; for the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and communications in local areas thereon, not included within the limits of any municipality; for the diffusion of education in such local areas; and for other objects of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of such local areas; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920."

Local extent.

2. (1) It extends to the territories, for the time being administered by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, situated beyond the limits of the City of Madras, as defined under the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, or other law in force for the time being, and not included in any municipality, as defined under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, or other law in force for the time being.

IV of 1919.

Commencement.

(2) It shall come into force in any district on such date as the Governor in Council may by notification direct.

Interpretation clause. "Building"

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

(i) "Building" includes walls, and also houses, huts, sheds, roofed enclosures and constructions appurtenant thereto, whether used for the purpose of human habitation or otherwise.

"Company."

(ii) "Company" means a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or under the Acts of Parliament known under the collective title of the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1893, or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or of the Governor-General in Council or by royal charter or letters patent. VI of 1882 (India.)

"District."

(iii) "District" means any local area, which, for the purposes of the collection of land revenue, shall have been placed, for the time being, under the charge of a Collector of a district, or which for the purposes of this Act the Governor in Council may by notification from time to time declare to be a district or to be attached to and to form part of a district.

"Gender."

(iv) Words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females.

"Guardian."

(v) "Guardian" means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law, or by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child, or to whom the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any lawful authority.

"Horse."

(vi) "Horse" includes pony and mule.

"House."

(vii) "House" includes any shop or warehouse.

"Inoculation."

(viii) "Inoculation" means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of smallpox by means of variolous matter.

(ix) "Inhabitant" means any person who has been ordinarily residing in any local area for a period of six months or upwards.

"Landholder."

(x) "Landholder" includes all persons holding under a sanad-i-milkiat-istimrar, all other zamindars, poligars, shrotriyamdars, jagirdars, and inamdars, all transferees as defined in the Limited Proprietors Act, 1911, and all persons farming the land revenue under Government; all holdem of land in Malabar under whatever tenure; and all holders of land under ryotwari settlement, or in any way subject to the payment of land revenue direct to Government, and all registered holders of land in proprietary right. V of 1898 (India)

"Latrine."

(xi) "Latrine" includes privy.

"Local Board"

(xii) "Local board" means and includes any district board or taluk board constituted under this Act.

"Local Fund."

(xiii) "Local fund" means and includes a district fund, a taluk fund and a union fund.

"Magistrate."

(xiv) "Magistrate" means a magistrate appointed under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(xv) [Original clause (a) omitted.]

"Public market."

(a) "Public market" means any market belonging to a local board or constructed, repaired or maintained out of the local fund.

"Private market."

(b) "Private market" means any market, not being a public market.

"Notice."

(xvi) "Notice" means a notice in writing, and writing with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall include 'printing,' 'lithography,' 'photography,' with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form.

"Nuisance."

(xvii) "Nuisance" means any act, omission, place or thing which causes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offence to the sense of sight, smell or hearing or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property.

"Owner."

(xviii) "Owner" includes the person for the time being receiving or entitled to receive the rent or profits of the property, or in charge of the animal or thing in connexion with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for another person.

"Palanquin"

(xix) "Palanquin" includes tonjons, manchils and chairs carried by men by means of poles, but not slings or cots used for the conveyance of children or aged or sick people.

"Panchayat."

(xx) "Panchayat" means the body of persons constituted for a union under this Act.

(xxi) "Parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child. "Parent."

(xxii) "Person" includes any company or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not. "Person."

(xxiii)-(a) "Road" includes any road, street, square, court, alley, or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public has a right of way, together with the drains on either side and with the land, whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other erection, which lies on either side of the roadway up to the boundaries of the adjacent property, whether that property be private property or property reserved by Government for other purposes; and also includes the roadway over any public bridge or causeway. "Road."

(b) "Public road" means any road which is now vested in a local board or which may hereafter be made at the cost of the local fund or which may hereafter be declared under section 53 to be a public road. "Public road."

(xxiv) "Salaried office" does not include the office of a village headman. "Salaried office."

(xxv) "Schedule" means a schedule to this Act. The schedules shall be read as part of this Act. "Schedule."

(xxvi) "Taluk" means any part of a district which may be declared to be a taluk in the manner hereinafter provided. "Taluk."

(xxvii) "Tenant" includes all persons who whether personally or by an agent occupy land under a landholder or an intermediate landholder, and whether or not they pay rent to such landholder or intermediate landholder as the case may be. "Tenant."

(xxviii) "Union" means any revenue village or villages or any portion or portions thereof which may be declared to be a union in the manner hereinafter provided. "Union."

(xxix) "Unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation or by having been successfully vaccinated, or who has not been certified in the manner hereinafter provided to be insusceptible of vaccination. "Unprotected child."

(xxx) (a) "Vaccinator" means a public or private vaccinator. "Vaccinator."

(b) "Public vaccinator" means any vaccinator employed under this Act by any local board, and includes a deputy inspector of vaccination. "Public vaccinator."

(c) "Private vaccinator" means any person duly licensed to perform the operation of vaccination "Private vaccinator."

(xxxi) Words in the singular shall include the plural and vice versa. "Number."

4. [Omitted.]

5. The Governor in Council may, by notification from time to time, declare any part of a district to be a taluk for the purposes of this Act; and the provisions of this Act regarding taluk boards shall come into force in any taluk on such date as may be specified in the said notification. Provided that the Governor in Council may, by an order in writing published together with a statement of his reasons for making the same, in like manner at any time modify or cancel such declaration, dissolve any taluk board and pass such orders as to the disposal of the property theretofore vested in such board as he may deem fit. But no order dissolving a taluk board shall be passed, without previously intimating to the district board to which the taluk board is subordinate and to the taluk board the grounds upon which the proposal is based and considering the explanation and objections, if any, of the district board and the taluk board. Establishment of taluk board. Abolition of taluk board.

6. (1) The Governor in Council may, by notification from time to time, declare any village or villages or any portion or portions thereof to be a union for the purposes of this Act, and may, by an order in writing published together with a statement of his reasons for making the same, at any time in like manner modify or cancel such declaration, and dissolve the panchayat of the union concerned. Unions.

(2) The provisions of this Act regarding panchayats shall come into force in any union on such date as may be specified in the notification declaring it to be a union.

Reference to Act IV of 1871.

7. Where, in any Act, Regulation, or notification passed or issued prior to the day on which this Act comes into force, reference is made to the Madras Local Funds Act, 1871, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be read as applying to this Act or the corresponding part thereof.

IV of 1871.

CHAPTER II.

LOCAL BOARDS AND THEIR CONSTITUTION.

1. *District boards.*

Establishment of district board.

8. There shall be constituted for each district a district board, having authority over such district, and consisting of a president, and of not less than twenty-four persons, provided that the Nilgiri district board shall consist of a president and not less than twelve persons, who shall be called the members of the district board.

The Collector to be ex officio member and president.

9. (1) The Collector of the district shall *ex officio* be member and president of the district board.

Governor in Council may authorise the members to elect president and may withdraw such authority.

(2) But it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to appoint one of the members of any district board to be the president of such board or by notification, from time to time, to authorize the members of any district board to appoint their president by election from among their own number, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and in accordance with such rules and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by him; provided that the Governor in Council may, at any time by notification, withdraw such authority; but no such notification shall be issued without previously intimating to the district board the grounds upon which the proposal is based and considering the explanation and objections, if any, of the district board.

Presidents of taluk boards to be ex officio members

10. Every President of a taluk board in the district shall *ex officio* be a member of the district board.

Appointment of other members.

11. The other members of the district board may be—

(*a*) either wholly appointed by the Governor in Council, or

(*b*) partly so appointed and partly appointed by election by the members of the taluk boards in the district from among their own number, or by the panchayats, or by the taxpayers and inhabitants of the district or any part thereof, or by all or any of such electorates subject to such rules and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council:

Provided that no person holding a salaried office under Government shall be eligible for election.

Proportion of official and non-officials.

12. Any person holding a salaried office under Government in the district may be appointed by name or in virtue of his office to be a member of the district board, provided that the number of such persons appointed by the Governor in Council to be members of any district board together with the *ex officio* members shall not exceed one-fourth of the whole number of members of such board.

Proportion to be elected.

13. In any district where the members of the district board are partly appointed by election, the number of persons so appointed shall, unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs (in every such case the Governor in Council shall record his reasons and communicate them to the district board concerned) be three-fourths of the whole number of the members of such district board.

2. *Taluk boards.*

Establishment of taluk board.

14. There shall be constituted for each taluk a taluk board, having authority over such taluk and consisting of a president, and of not less than twelve persons, who shall be called the members of the taluk board.

The revenue officer in charge of the division of the district to be ex officio member and president.

15. (1) The revenue officer in charge of the division of the district, wherein any taluk is situated, shall *ex officio* be member and president of the taluk board of such taluk.

(2) In the event of a taluk constituted under section 5 containing areas belonging to more than one revenue division, the Governor in Council shall declare which of the revenue divisional officers concerned shall *ex officio* be member and president of the taluk board, and the other or others shall be members.

Governor in Council to declare who is to be president when the taluk contains areas belonging to more than one revenue division.

(3) But it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to appoint some person to be the president of a taluk board or by notification, from time to time, to authorize the members of any taluk board to appoint their president by election subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and in accordance with such rules and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by him. Provided that the Governor in Council may, at any time by notification, withdraw such authority. But no such notification shall be issued without previously intimating to the taluk board the grounds upon which the proposal is based and considering the explanation and objections, if any, of the taluk board.

But the Governor in Council may authorize the election of president and may withdraw such authority.

(4) Whenever the president of a taluk board is appointed or elected as provided in sub-section (3), the revenue officer in charge of every division or portion of a division included in the taluk constituted under section 5 shall *ex officio* be a member of the taluk board of such taluk, and when one of such revenue officers is elected as president, the others shall *ex officio* be members of the taluk board.

When the president appointed or elected the revenue officer of every division or portion of a division to be *ex officio* member.

(5) When the president appointed or elected is not a member of the taluk board he shall, during his tenure of office, be ex officio a member of the taluk board irrespective of the strength fixed for the taluk board under section 19; and shall not be reckoned in calculating the proportions of the number of members under sections 17 and 18.

When the president appointed or elected is not a member of the taluk board, he shall be *ex officio* member during his tenure of office.

Appointment of members.

16. The other members of the taluk board may be—

(*a*) either wholly appointed by the Governor in Council, or

(*b*) partly so appointed and partly appointed by election by the members of the panchayats in the taluk from among their own number or by the taxpayers and inhabitants of the taluk, or both subject to such rules and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

Provided that no person holding a salaried office under Government shall be eligible for election.

Proportion of officials and non-officials.

17. Any person holding a salaried office under Government in the taluk may be appointed by name or in virtue of his office to be a member of the taluk board, provided that the number of such persons appointed by the Governor in Council to be members of any taluk board together with the ex officio member shall not exceed one-third of the whole number of members of such board

Proportion to be elected.

18. In any taluk where the members of the taluk board are partly appointed by election, the number of persons so appointed shall, unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs, be two-thirds of the whole number of the members of such taluk board.

3. General sections in regard to the constitution of district and taluk boards.

The Governor in Council shall declare the number of members, etc.

19. Upon this Act coming into force in any district or taluk the Governor in Council shall, by notification, declare—

(i) what shall be the maximum number of persons to be appointed, for the time being, members of any district or taluk board.

(ii) what shall be the number or proportion, if any, of such members to be appointed by election.

Provided that the Governor in Council may, by notification from time to time, cancel or modify such declaration; but no such notification shall be issued without previously intimating to the district or taluk board the grounds upon which the proposal is based and considering the explanation and objections, if any, of the district or taluk board as the case may be, and such notification shall not come into force until one month after the same shall have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Appointment of vice-president by Governor in Council. Election of vice-president.

20. The Governor in Council may appoint one of the members of any local board to be the vice-president of such board, or he may, by notification from time to time, authorize the members of any local board to appoint their vice-president by election from among their own number, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and in accordance with such rules and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by him.

Proviso.

Provided that the Governor in Council may, by notification at any time, withdraw such authority.

Consequence of appointment or election of president.

21. (1) In any local board where there is a president duly appointed or elected, the Collector of the district or the revenue officer in charge of the division of the district, as the case may be, wherein such local board is situated, shall at once vacate the office of president.

End of vice-presidents.

(2) In any local board where there is a vice-president, duly appointed by election, the vice-president holding office at the time of such appointment shall at once vacate the office of vice-president.

Term of office of members.

22. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 24, every person appointed or elected as aforesaid to be a member of a local board shall continue in office for three years from the date of the *Fort St. George Gazette* wherein his appointment was notified and he shall then cease to be a member of such board.

Proviso.

Provided that any member of a taluk board or of a panchayat elected as such to be a member of a district board or of a taluk board shall vacate his office of member of such district board or taluk board on his ceasing to be a member of the taluk board or panchayat.

President or vice-president vacates office on ceasing to be member of board, etc.

(2) Any member of a local board appointed or elected to be president or vice-president shall be deemed to have vacated such office on the expiry of the term for which he was originally appointed or elected member or on his otherwise ceasing to be a member or upon the withdrawal of the authority given under sub-section (2) of section 9 or sub-section (3) of section 15 or section 20.

(3) When a person who is not a member of a taluk board is appointed or elected president, he shall hold office for a term of two years from the date of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, wherein his appointment or election was notified; provided that such person shall cease to hold office upon the withdrawal of the authority given under sub-section (3) of section 15.

Eligibility for re-appointment.

(4) But any outgoing president, vice-president or member of any local board shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-appointment.

Resignation of office.

23. (1) Any person appointed to be president, vice-president, or a member of a local board, may tender his resignation to the Governor in Council, and on the acceptance of such resignation, such person shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Vacation of office by Government servant on transfer or under certain other circumstances.

(2) Any person holding a salaried office under Government, who is a member of a local board, shall, on being permanently transferred from the local area over which such board has authority or on quitting such local area with the intention of

remaining absent therefrom for more than three months, or on his resignation, suspension, removal, or retirement from his office under Government, be deemed to have vacated his office of member of such board.

Disqualifications of members.

24. (1) A member of a local board other than ex officio shall cease to hold his office if he—

(*a*) is sentenced by a court to transportation, imprisonment, or whipping for any non-bailable offence, such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or quashed;

(*b*) becomes of unsound mind, a deaf mute, or a leper;

(*c*) applies to be adjudicated or is adjudicated a bankrupt or insolvent;

(*d*) acquires any interest in any subsisting contract made with, or work being done, for the board, except as a shareholder (other than a director) in an incorporated company, or is employed as paid legal practitioner on behalf of the board, or accepts employment as legal practitioner against the board;

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to have any interest in such a contract or work as aforesaid by reason only of his having a share or interest in—

(i) any lease, sale or purchase of immoveable property or any agreement for the same; or

(ii) any agreement for the loan of money or any security for the payment of money only; or

(iii) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the board is inserted; or

(iv) the sale to the board of any articles in which he regularly trades, or the purchase from the board of any articles to a value in either case not exceeding fifteen hundred rupees in the aggregate in any year during the period of the contract or work; or

(*e*) is appointed as an officer or servant holding office under the Act; or

(*f*) accepts employment under any other member; or

(*g*) is subjected to an order under section 147-H and still in force; or

(*h*) is absent for more than three months from the local area over which such board has authority; or

(*i*) fails for three consecutive months to attend the meetings of the board.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) the Governor in Council may direct that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification.

(3) When a person ceases to be a member under clause (*g*) or clause (*g*), he shall be restored to office for such portion of the period for which he was elected or appointed as may remain unexpired at the date of such restoration if and when the sentence or order is annulled on appeal or revision or the disqualification caused by the sentence is removed by an order of the Governor in Council.

(4) In the case of a person who has ceased to be a member in consequence of failure to attend meetings the matter shall be reported by the president at the next meeting of the board which may at that meeting restore such person to office.

Removal of President.

(5) The Governor in Council may, by notification, remove a president if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Governor in Council, omits or refuses to carry out any resolution of the board. When the Governor in Council proposes to take action in this direction, he shall give the president concerned an opportunity of explanation and shall record the reasons for any action taken.

Filling of casual vacancies.

25. (1) When the office of president, vice-president, or member of any local board becomes vacant, or is about to become vacant, a new president, vice-president, or member shall, unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs in the exercise of the powers vested in him under this Act, be appointed in the same manner as his predecessor was appointed.

(2) In any local board where the office of president becomes vacant the Collector of the district in the case of a district board, and in the case of a taluk board the Revenue officer in charge of the division of the district, wherein the office of such board is situated, shall assume the style and functions of the office of president.

President, vice-president or chairman alone may receive remuneration.

26 No member of a local board or panchayat other than the president, vice-president or chairman, shall receive any salary or other remuneration from the funds at the disposal of or under the control of such board or panchayat, and no president, vice-president or chairman shall receive any such salary or remuneration unless the payment thereof shall have been sanctioned by the local board or panchayat, with the approval of the Governor in Council

Incorporation of local boards.

27. Every local board shall be a body corporate by the name of the local board of the local area for which it shall have been established and over which it has authority, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both movable and immovable, and, subject to such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council, to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

Appointments other than ex-officio to be notified in the Gazette.

27-A. The election or appointment otherwise than ex-officio of every president, vice-president and member of a local board shall be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

4. *Mode of transacting business.*

Local board to keep an office.

28. Every local board shall provide an office, and shall meet for the transaction of business upon such days and at such times as it may arrange, and also at other times as often as a meeting shall be called by the president or, in his absence, by the vice-president. Provided that every taluk board shall meet at least once in every month.

President or vice-president to call a meeting on requisition.

29. The president or, in his absence, the vice-president shall, at any time, on the requisition in writing of not less than one-third of the members then on any local board, call a meeting of such board, provided that no such meeting shall be held unless a notice of the meeting specifying the time and place at which and the purpose for which it is to be held has at least six days previous to the day of such meeting been addressed and sent by the president or vice-president to each of the members.

Meetings of local boards to be public

29-A. All meetings of a local board shall be open to the public. Provided that the presiding member may, in any particular case, direct that the public generally or any particular person shall withdraw.

Who is to preside at meetings.

30. At every meeting of a local board the president or, in his absence, the vice-president shall preside. In the absence from any meeting of the president and vice-president, the members of the local board present at the meeting shall choose some one of their number to preside thereat.

Quorum.

31. (1) No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least one-fourth of the whole number of members then on the board, not being less than three, be present.

If at the time appointed for a meeting under this sub-section or within half an hour thereafter a quorum is not present, the president, vice-president or presiding member may adjourn the meeting to some future day.

Decision by majority. Casting vote.

(2) All questions which may come before a local board at any meeting shall be decided by a majority; and in every case of equality of votes, the president or the presiding member shall have a second or casting vote.

Interested member not to vote.

(3) No member of a local board shall vote on any question coming before the board for consideration in which (otherwise than in its general application to all persons and properties within the local area) he has any pecuniary interest.

(4) Every member of a local board shall have the right to interpellate the president on matters connected with the administration of the board subject to such regulations as may be framed by the Governor in Council. Right of members to interpellate.

(5) No resolution of any local board shall be modified or cancelled within three months by such board, except at a meeting specially convened in that behalf and by a resolution of such local board supported by not less than one-half of the whole number of the members then on such board. Modification or cancellation of resolutions.

32. (1) Minutes of the resolutions of a local board passed at each meeting shall be drawn up and entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the president or the member who presided at such meeting, and shall, at all reasonable times and without charge, be open at the office of the local board to the inspection of any person who pays a tax under this Act in respect of any property situated within the local area of such board. Minutes of proceedings.

(2) A copy of the minutes of the resolutions of each meeting shall, within three days from the date thereof, be transmitted to the Collector of the district in the case of a district board, and, in the case of a taluk board, to the Revenue officer in charge of the division of the district, wherein the office of such taluk board is situated, for publication in the District Gazette in English and a vernacular language of the district at the cost of such local board. Copies of minutes to be sent to divisional officer for publication.

Provided that the president shall immediately submit to the said Collector, or the revenue officer as the case may be, any minute of dissent that may be forwarded to him within forty-eight hours of the meeting by any member.

(3) The president, and in his absence the vice-president, shall have the custody of the proceedings and records of the local board and may grant copies of any such proceedings and records on payment of such fees as the local board may, by general or special order, prescribe. Copies granted under this sub-section shall be certified by the president or the vice-president as provided in section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and copies so certified may be used to prove the records of the local board in the same manner as they may, under sub-section (5) of section 78 of the said Act, be used to prove the proceedings of that body. Certified copies of proceedings and records.

1 of 1872 (India)

33. (1) The resolutions of a local board shall be carried into effect by the president, in whom the entire executive power of the board shall be vested, and who shall be directly responsible for the due fulfilment of the purposes of this Act. Executive power vested in the president.

(2) It shall not be lawful for the president to exercise any power which by this Act it is expressly declared shall be exercised by the local board. Exception.

(3) The President may at any time by an order in writing delegate any of his powers or duties to the vice-president provided that he shall not delegate any powers or duties which the board or the Governor in Council expressly forbid him to delegate. Delegation of powers by president to vice-president.

(4) If the president is unable by reason of temporary absence or incapacity to perform the functions of his office, they shall devolve on the vice-president, if any. If there is no vice-president, or he is absent or if the office of vice-president is vacant the president may, by an order in writing, delegate any of his powers or duties to any member of the board who shall be styled 'president-delegate' during the period of delegation. Provision in cases where the president is unable by reason of temporary absence or incapacity to perform duties of his office.

Provided that—

(a) No delegation under this sub-section shall be made for any period exceeding in the aggregate ninety days in any year without the sanction of the Governor in Council; and

(b) every order made under this sub-section shall be communicated to the board at its next meeting and, when made by the president of a taluk board, shall be forthwith communicated to the president of the district board.

(5) The executive powers of the president may, at any time, subject to any rules framed by the Governor in Council or the district board in this behalf, be delegated to any member, officer or servant of the board or to any officer of Government, and in the case of the president, Delegation of the executive powers of the president.

taluk board, subject also to the consent of the president, district board, to officers and servants of the district board, whom such president empowers generally or specially in writing.

Exercise of delegated powers subject to president's control and revision.

(6) The exercise or discharge of any powers delegated under sub-section (5) shall be subject to such restrictions, limitations and conditions (if any) as may be laid down by the president and shall also be subject to his control and revision.

President's powers in emergencies.

33-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 33, it shall be lawful for the president in cases of emergency to direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act which the local board is empowered to execute or do and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public and to direct that the expense of executing such work or doing such act, incurred as the emergency may require, shall be paid from the local fund

Provided that every direction given under this section shall be reported at the next following meeting of the local board.

Rules as to conduct of business.

34. (1) Every local board may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act, and with any rules framed by the Governor in Council, in regard to the following matters :—

(i) the time and place of its meetings ;

(ii) the manner in which notice thereof shall be given;

(iii) the conduct of proceedings at meetings;

(iv) the division of duties among the members of the board ;

(v) the appointment and procedure of committees consisting wholly of a certain number of members of the board, or partly of such members and partly of other inhabitants of the local area for the superintendance and management of educational institutions, hospitals, dispensaries, choultries or other institutions maintained by the board ;

(v-a) the appointment from among their own number of standing committees with delegated power to dispose on their behalf of matters relating to any particular branch of the administration which are reserved by this Act for the decision of the board;

(vi) the persons by whom receipts may be granted for money paid to the board ;

(vii) the inspection by members of the board, of institutions under the control of such board and the inspection of accounts books registers and returns reports statements and other documents appertaining thereto, belong to such institutions ; and

(viii) all other similar matters.

(2) No rule made under this section shall take effect until it has been published in the manner prescribed by the Governor in Council.

Appointment on committees of persons who are not members of local boards.

34-A. It shall be lawful for the local board from time to time by a resolution supported by not less than one-half of the whole number of members to appoint as members of any committee any persons of either sex who are not members but who may in the opinion of such board possess special qualifications for serving on such committee. but the number of persons so appointed on any committee shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members of such committee. All the provisions of the Act relating to the duties, powers and liabilities of members shall be applicable, so far as may be, to such persons.

Joint committees of two or more local bodies.

34-B. A local board may from time to time join with a municipal corporation or other local board or cantonment authority or with more than one such body—

(i) in appointing out of their respective bodies a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested and in appointing chairman of such committee, and

(ii) in delegating to any such committee power to frame terms binding on each such body as to the construction and future maintenance of any joint work and any power which might be exercised by either or any of such bodies, and

(iii) in framing and modifying rules for regulating the proceedings of any such committee relating to the purpose for which the committee is appointed.

If any difference of opinion arises between local bodies acting under this section the decision thereupon of the Governor in Council or of such officer as he appoints in this behalf shall be final.

Execution of resolutions if president in default.

35. (1) If at any time it appears to the Collector of the district that the president of a local board or chairman of a panchayat has made default in carrying out any resolution of such local board or panchayat, the Collector after obtaining and considering the explanation of the president or chairman may by notice in writing require such president or chairman to carry out such resolution within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice and if such president or chairman omits to comply with such notice the Collector may assume the execution of such resolution and pass all necessary orders accordingly.

Report to local board and Government.

(2) Any Collector taking action under this section shall in a memorandum record his reasons for such action, and shall forthwith forward such memorandum to the local board or panchayat for information, and shall also forthwith forward a copy thereof to the Governor in Council, who may pass such orders thereon as he may deem fit.

Control of Collector over local boards.

36. (1) When the Collector of the district is not the president of a local board, he may—

(*a*) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property or any work in progress under the control of such board;

(*b*) call for and inspect any document in the possession or under the control of such board;

(*c*) require such board to furnish such statements, accounts, reports, and copies of documents relating to its proceedings or duties as he may think fit; and

Delegation of powers by a Collector to a revenue officer of the division.

(*d*) record in writing, for the consideration of such board, any observations he may think proper in regard to its proceedings or duties.

(2) The Collector also may by a special order in writing in each case direct the revenue officer in charge of the division to exercise any of the powers referred to in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-section (1).

(3) The Governor in Council may, by notification from time to time, authorize any public officer to exercise any of the powers of a Collector under this section and may at any time in like manner, modify or withdraw such authority.

Power of Government and Collector to suspend action under this Act.

37. (1) The Governor in Council or the Collector of the district may, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution of any local board, or of any order issued by any local board or president or cancel such resolution or order, or suspend or cancel any licence granted by any local board or president, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of, or under colour of, this Act, if in his opinion, such resolution has not been legally carried, or such resolution, order or act, or the issue of such licence is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of such resolution or order, or the doing of such act or the continuance in force of such licence is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any persons lawfully employed or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or an affray.

Submission of order to Government.

(2) When the Collector makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the local board concerned and to the Governor in Council.

(3) The Governor in Council may thereupon rescind the order, or after giving the local board a reasonable opportunity of explanation direct that it may continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period, as he thinks fit.

Extraordinary powers of Collector.

38. (1) In cases of emergency the Collector of the district may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a local board or the president is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be paid by the local board.

Recovery of expenses

(2) If the expense is not so paid, such Collector may make an order directing the person having the custody of the local fund to pay the same in priority to any other charges against such fund, except charges for the service of authorized loans. Such person shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the local board admit, be bound to comply with such order.

Report to be made to Governor in Council.

(3) Every case in which the powers conferred by this section are exercised shall be forthwith reported to the Governor in Council by the Collector with the reasons in full for the exercise of such powers and a copy of the report shall at the same time be sent to the local board for information.

39. [Omitted.]

Powers of Governor in Council in case of default of local board. Appointment of person to perform duty in case of default

40. (1) If at any time it appears to the Governor in Council that a local board or a president has made default in performing any duty imposed by or under this or any other Act, the Governor in Council may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of such duty.

(2) If such duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Governor in Council may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid within such time as he may fix to such person by the local board.

Recovery of expenses

(3) If the expense is not so paid, the Collector of the district, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the local fund to pay the same, in priority to any other charges against such fund except charges for the service of authorized loans. Such person shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the local board admit, be bound to comply with such order.

Dissolution and reconstitution of district board

40-A. (1) The Governor in Council may, by notification, direct that a district board be dissolved and reconstituted immediately if the district board is not, in his opinion, competent to perform or persistently makes default in performing the duties imposed on it by law or exceeds or abuses its powers:

Provided that, before issuing such notification, the Governor in Council shall communicate to the district board the grounds on which he proposes to do so, fix a reasonable period for the board to show cause against the proposal and consider its explanations or objections if any.

(2) Upon the publication of such a notification, all members of the district board shall forthwith vacate their offices as such and fresh appointments shall be made in accordance with the notification issued under section 19 governing the appointment of members of the district board concerned.

5. Servants of district and taluk boards.

Establishment schedules

41. (1) Every local board shall at its first meeting prepare a schedule setting forth the designations and grades of the officers and servants, who should, in its opinion, be maintained on the establishment, and the amount and nature of the salaries, fees and allowances which it proposes should be paid to each.

(2) The schedule shall be drawn up in such form as the Governor in Council may prescribe and shall be submitted to the Governor in Council.

(3) The Governor in Council shall sanction such schedule either as it stands or subject to such modifications as he deems expedient.

Modifications of establishment schedules.

41-A. (1) Proposals for the revision of the establishment schedule may at any time be laid before a local board by the president.

(2) Any such proposals as are not inconsistent with the limits of expenditure for establishment or on any particular class of appointment that may have been prescribed by the Governor in Council by rules restricting the powers of all or any local board may be sanctioned by the board.

(3) Proposals involving expenditure beyond such limits shall be submitted to the Governor in Council who may pass such orders as he thinks fit.

Government servants employed by local board.

42. (1) The Governor in Council may, on the application of any local board, place at its disposal the services of any Government servant to be employed for the purposes of this Act. The local board shall pay to any Government servant so employed the salary he may be entitled to receive under the rules of the branch of the Government service to which he belongs, and shall also pay to the Governor in Council such contribution towards the pension and leave of such servant as may be payable under the rules in that behalf in force for the time being.

Contribution towards pay of such servants.

(2) If such servant, while employed under the local board, or if any other servant of the local board does any work for Government or for any public or private body, the Governor in Council or the public or private body concerned as the case may be shall contribute to the local board so much of the salary of such servant as the Governor in Council may consider to be an equivalent for such work.

Dismissal of such servants.

(3) No Government servant employed by a local board shall be dismissed or removed from such employment without the consent of the Governor in Council or until three months' notice in writing to that effect shall have been given to the Governor in Council.

Withdrawal of such servants.

(4) No Government servant employed under a local board shall, except in cases of emergency, be withdrawn from the service of the local board, without its consent, unless and until the Governor in Council shall have given three months' notice in writing to that effect to the local board, or unless some other Government servant has been deputed to replace the one withdrawn.

Rule regarding the privileges of Government servants in the employ of local boards.

(5) Government servants employed under local boards shall be entitled to leave and other privileges in accordance with the regulations applicable to the department of general administration to which they belong.

Local boards' servants are public servants.

43. Every member or servant of a local board, or of a panchayat, every contractor or agent, to whom the collection of any tax, toll, fee, or other sum due to a local board or panchayat, is entrusted, and every person engaged in the collection of such tax, toll, fee or sum, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

The president to appoint servants.

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44. (1) The president shall, subject to such rules as the Governor in Council may prescribe, appoint such permanent servants as shall have been provided for in the manner aforesaid and shall pay such permanent servants from the local fund the salaries that may be so fixed.

Appointment of temporary servants in case of emergency.

(2) The president may also in cases of emergency appoint such temporary servants as in his opinion may be required for the purposes of this Act, and may direct that the salaries of such temporary servants fixed as the emergency may require shall be paid from the local fund.

Proviso.

Provided that every appointment made under this sub-section shall be reported at the next following meeting of the local board.

The president to fine, suspend, reduce, remove or dismiss servants.

45. The president may, subject to the provision in section 42, sub-section (3), and to such control as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe, fine, suspend, reduce, remove or dismiss any of such servants and appoint others in their stead.

Rules as to securities, persons, etc.

46. (1) The district board may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act and with any rules framed by the Governor in Council as to the following matters in respect of the servants of all local boards and panchayats in the district:—

(i) the servants who shall furnish security for the due performance of their duties;

(ii) the amount of such security;

(iii) the grant of leave to servants and the allowances to be paid to persons acting for such servants;

(iv) The period of service of all servants;

(v) The conditions under which such servants, or any of them, shall, on retirement, receive pensions, gratuities or compassionate allowances, including the conditions under which any servant of a local board who is appointed to any office under Government shall, on his retirement from the service of the Government, receive a proportionate pension in respect of his service, as a servant of the local board;

(vi) The amount of such pensions, gratuities or compassionate allowances (if any);

(vii) the establishment of a pension or provident fund by such servants or their contributions and the contribution by the board on their behalf to a general pension; and

(viii) the rates at which and the conditions under which contributions shall be paid from the local fund towards such pension and the local board or boards by whom they are to be so paid.

(ix) the delegation of the executive powers of the president of a district or a taluk board or of the chairman of a panchayat.

Provided that no rules as to the matters mentioned in clause (iii), (v), (vi), (vii) and (viii) shall be valid until they have been confirmed by the Governor in Council.

(2) Such rules shall be binding on all the local boards and panchayats in the district.

47. [Omitted.]

6. *Property of district and taluk boards.*

Power to vest property in local board and to withdraw it.

48. [*Repealed by Act VI of 1900, s. 39.*]

Public roads, etc., vested in the district board.

49. All public roads in any district and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such roads shall vest in the district board. But it shall be competent to the Governor in Council by notification to exclude any road from the operation of this Act, and to modify or cancel such notification.

Sewers, drains, etc. vested in the local board.

50. (1) All sewers, drains, drainage works, tunnels, and culverts in, alongside or under the public roads, in any district, whether made at the cost of the district board or otherwise, and all works, materials, and things appertaining thereto shall vest in the district board.

Rubbish, etc., to belong to local board.

(2) All rubbish, sewage, filth, and other matters collected under this Act shall vest in the local board or panchayat at whose cost they are collected.

Power to exclude any sewer, drain, etc., from the operation of the Act.

(3) But it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to exclude from time to time by notification any sewer, drain, drainage work, tunnel or culvert from the operation of this Act, and to cancel such notification wholly or in part.

Power to transfer to local boards charitable endowments under sanad &c., abolished. VIII of 1817.

51. Subject to the control of the Governor in Council, the Board of Revenue or such other authority as may be empowered in this behalf by the Governor in Council may, by notification, with the consent of a local board, make over to such local board the management and superintendence of any charitable endowment in respect of which powers and duties attach to the Board of Revenue under the provisions of the Madras Endowments and Escheats Regulation, 1817; and thereupon all powers and duties which attach to the Board of Revenue in respect thereof shall attach to such local board as if it had been specially named in the said regulation, and the local board shall manage such endowment.

Transfer of immovable property by district board to taluk board.

52. (1) The district board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, or shall upon his direction from time to time, by notification declare that any immovable property vested in such district board shall vest in any taluk board in the same district.

Such property to vest in the taluk board.

(2) Such property shall, from the date specified in the said notification, vest in such taluk board, and thereupon all powers and duties which attach to the district board in respect of such property shall attach to such taluk board.

(3) The district board may, subject to approval or upon direction as aforesaid, at any time cancel such notification and thereupon such property shall again vest in the district board. Cancellation of such notification and revesting of property in district board

53. Any local board may agree with the person or persons, in whom the property in any road in its local area is vested, to take over the property therein, and, after such agreement, may declare, by notice in writing put up in any part of such road that the same has become a public road. Thereupon such road shall vest in such local board. Local board may take over and repair certain roads.

7. District and taluk funds.

54. (1) In each district there shall be constituted a fund, which shall be called the district fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof, unless otherwise appropriated under this Act— What shall constitute the district fund.

(i) the proceeds of the taxes, tolls, and fees hereinafter authorized, to be levied by the district board; **provided that the proceeds of the house-tax levied under section 57 (iii) shall be credited to the funds of the union concerned.**

(ii) the sale-proceeds of all property vested in the district board which may be sold under its orders;

(iii) all fines and penalties levied **by the district board** under the provisions of this Act;

(iv) all contributions received from other local boards or municipal councils; and

(v) all other sums of money which may be received by the district board in trust for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The district fund shall be lodged in such bank or Government treasury as the president, under the orders of the Governor in Council, may direct **provided always it shall be competent to the district board with the sanction of the Governor in Council to invest any sum not required for immediate use in any manner which the Governor in Council may by rule prescribe.** All expenses incurred by the district board shall be paid out of such fund; and **subject to such rules as the Governor in Council may frame in this behalf** all orders or cheques upon the said fund shall be signed by the president, or, by any person authorized by him in that behalf, and the treasury or bank in which such fund is lodged shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the district board admit, pay all such orders and cheques which are so signed. District fund where to be lodged and how to be drawn against.

Provided that if the district board shall have given previous authority in writing, such bank or treasury may at once pay out of such fund, without the issue of such orders or cheques, any expense which the Governor in Council has incurred on behalf of the district board Proviso.

55. The district board shall, at such times as the Governor in Council may, from time to time, prescribe in that behalf, transfer to each taluk board within the district a sum not being less than one-half of the proceeds of **the tax levied under section 57** (i) by the district board in such taluk and may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor in Council, or shall upon his direction, transfer to such taluk board any other sums forming part of the district fund. Transfer of funds from district to taluk board.

56. (1) In every taluk there shall be constituted a fund, which shall be called the taluk fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof, unless otherwise appropriated under this Act— Taluk fund.

(i) the sums transferred to the taluk board of such taluk under section 55;

(ii) the sale-proceeds of all property vested in such taluk board, which may be sold under its orders;

(iii) all contributions received from other local boards or municipal councils;

(iv) the proceeds of all fees hereinafter authorized to be levied by the taluk board **and all fines and penalties levied by the taluk board under the provisions of this Act**; and

(v) all other sums of money which may be received by such taluk board, in trust for the purposes of this Act.

Taluk fund where to be lodged and how to be drawn against

(2) The taluk fund shall be lodged in such bank or Government treasury as the president, under the orders of the Governor in Council, may direct. All expenses incurred by any taluk board shall be paid out of such fund; and subject to such rules as the Governor in Council may frame in this behalf all orders or cheques upon the said fund shall be signed by the president, or, by any person authorized by him in that behalf, and the treasury or bank in which such fund is lodged shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the taluk board admit, pay all such orders and cheques which are so signed.

Proviso.

Provided that if the taluk board shall have given previous authority in writing, such bank or treasury may at once pay out of such fund, without the issue of such orders or cheques, any expense which the Governor in Council has incurred on behalf of the taluk board.

CHAPTER III.

TAXES, TOLLS AND FEES.

Taxes and tolls.

57. The district board may, from time to time, determine that any of the following taxes, tolls and fees shall be levied:—

(i) a tax for general purposes on the annual rent value of all occupied lands on whatever tenure held;

(ii) a special tax on the annual rent value of all occupied lands to be utilized solely for the purposes described in section 95-A;

(iii) a tax on houses situated within all unions subject to the conditions laid down in the rules in schedule A;

(iv) tolls, of which the net proceeds shall be applied to the purposes specified in section 95, clause (i), upon carriages, carts or animals, passing along roads within the district subject to the maximum rates and to the conditions laid down in schedule B, and upon foot passengers going over such bridges, at such rates and subject to such conditions as the Governor in Council on the request of the district board may by notification approve;

(v) fees for licences granted for the temporary erection of pandals and other structures in roads and other public places in a union;

(vi) fees for licences granted for the erection, temporary or permanent, of any verandah, balcony, sun-shade, weather-frame or the like to project over the road in front of any building or land in a union;

(vii) a licence fee on motor-vehicles plying for hire and used to carry passengers or goods at separate fares or rates along roads vested in the district board to be levied in such manner and according to such scale and conditions as may be prescribed by by-laws made by the district board in that behalf with the previous approval of the Governor in Council;

(viii) fees in markets constructed or maintained from local funds for the right to expose goods for sale in such markets or for the use of any building or structure therein and for licences to brokers and commission agents practising their calling within such markets;

(ix) fees for the use of cart-stands, and slaughter-houses constructed or maintained from the local funds and for the temporary occupation of choultries, travellers' rest-houses, market-sites, village-sites, roads and other similar public places or parts thereof; and

(x) fees for the reservation of areas in burial-grounds provided from the local funds and the erection of tomb-stones therein.

Provide as follows:—

(*a*) the taxes levied under clause (i) and clause (ii) shall not, without the special sanction of the Governor in Council, exceed two annas or three pies in the rupee respectively of the annual rent-value;

(*b*) the licence fees levied under clauses (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), and (x) shall be levied at rates not exceeding such as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council and those levied under clause (v) shall in no case exceed three pies a day for every square yard or part thereof covered by the structures; and the actual rates shall, in the cases of institutions and public places vested in a taluk board or union under the control of the taluk board, be fixed by the taluk board subject to the control of the district board;

(*c*) taxes, tolls and fees may be levied at different rates in different portions of a district and the district board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, determine that specified proportion of the tax for general purposes be set apart for a particular purpose throughout the district or in any particular portion thereof; and

(*d*) any resolution abolishing an existing tax or toll or reducing the rate at which a tax or toll is levied shall be immediately reported to Government, and in district boards which have an outstanding loan either from the Government or from the public or any other local body such abolition or reduction shall not be carried into effect without the sanction of the Governor in Council.

Surcharge on income-tax.

58. (1) The district board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, and with the sanction and subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, from time to time determine to levy in respect of income assessed to income-tax within the district or within any portion thereof a surcharge on the tax levied under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918.

(2) The surcharge on income-tax shall be levied as an addition to the tax payable under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, in respect of all income assessed within the district or portion thereof.

(3) The rate of surcharge shall be fixed annually by the district board as a percentage of the income-tax payable:

Provided that

(*a*) the rate shall in no case exceed fifty per centum;

(*b*) the rate fixed on the introduction of the surcharge shall not exceed any percentage which the Governor-General in Council may have fixed in his order granting sanction under sub-section (1) to the levy of the surcharge; and

(*c*) the rate shall not on any subsequent occasion be enhanced without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(4) The surcharge shall be recovered as if it formed an integral part of the income-tax due from the assessee and for the purpose of such recovery the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, shall apply in so far as they are relevant and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

(5) The amount of surcharge collected, together with a proportionate share of any sums levied under section 36 of the said Act, shall be paid to the district board subject to such deduction for expenses incurred in collection as the Governor in Council may determine.

The pilgrim tax.

58-A. The district board may also levy a tax on persons entering important pilgrim centres comprised within its jurisdiction by railway;

(1) The tax shall be on the tickets of all passengers travelling by rail from any place more than a specified distance from the boundary of the pilgrim centre to any railway station in or near that centre.

(2) The rates at which the tax shall be levied on each class of ticket shall be determined by the district board with the sanction of the Governor in Council and the Governor-General in Council provided always that they shall not exceed the maxima laid down below :—

	Single.	Return.	Season per mensem.
	As.	As.	Rs. As.
For first-class tickets ...	4	4	1 8
For second-class tickets ...	2	2	0 12
For third-class tickets ...	1	1	0 6

(3) At centres where the pilgrimage takes place only once or twice a year the surcharge shall be levied only for a specified period before each occasion of pilgrimage to be determined by the Governor in Council. Where pilgrimages are more frequent or a pilgrim centre is one of perennial resort the tax may in consultation with the local Government and the Railway administrations concerned be levied throughout the year instead of only for limited periods.

(4) The Governor in Council may make rules not inconsistent with this Act regulating the collection of the tax, the payment thereof to district boards and the deduction of any expenses incurred by railway administrations in the collection thereof.

Unless the district board show cause, to the contrary, Governor in Council may direct the levy of taxes and may cancel or modify such direction.

59. If at any time it seems advisable to the Governor in Council that the funds required for the purposes of this Act shall be raised in any district, taluk or union from all or any one or more of the taxes and tolls mentioned in clause (i) and clauses (iii) to (vii) of section 57, the Governor in Council may direct the district board to levy such taxes or tolls at any rate or rates not exceeding those authorized by this Act as he may deem necessary, unless the district board shall show cause to the contrary within three months after the receipt of the order containing such direction. If the district board fails to show cause within the said time to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, the taxes or tolls so directed to be levied shall be levied in such district, taluk or union as if the levy of the same had been determined by the district board with the approval of the Governor in Council; provided that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council, from time to time, to modify or cancel such direction.

District board to issue notification in respect to levy of taxes. Taxes to be levied until cancellation of notification.

60. When the district board shall have determined, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to levy any tax or toll, such board shall at once issue a notification and make proclamation by beat of drum in the villages in which the tax or toll is to be levied, specifying the rate at which such tax or toll is to be levied, and intimating that such tax or toll will be levied from a date to be specified in such notification and such tax or toll shall be levied in the manner hereinafter provided, until such time as the said notification shall be modified or cancelled.

Levy of fees.

61. The taluk board may, subject to the provisions contained in section 57, from time to time determine with the approval of the Governor in Council to levy the fees specified in clauses (v), (vi) and (vii) of that section, at such rates as it may deem fit.

Notification of levy of fees.

62. (1) When the taluk board shall have determined with the approval of the Governor in Council to levy any fees, it shall at once proclaim, by an order in writing and by beat of drum, in the villages in which such fees are to be levied that such fees will be levied from the date specified in such order and at the rate fixed therein, until such time as the said order shall be modified or cancelled.

(2) Such fees shall be levied in the manner hereinafter provided.

(3) Copies of such order shall also be exhibited at the office of the taluk board and at some conspicuous place or places in the villages in which such fees are to be levied.

Exemption from tax.

63. The Governor in Council may, at any time, by notification exempt in whole or in part either on the ground of poverty or for any other sufficient cause any local area, person or class of persons, carriages, carts or animals from any one or more or all of the taxes, tolls or fees leviable under this Act, and may in like manner modify or cancel such exemption.

1. Tax on the annual rent value of land.

Annual rent value of lands how to be fixed.

64. If the district board notifies under section 60 that a tax on the annual rent value of land shall be levied, such annual rent value shall be calculated in the following manner :—

Lands held under ryotwari settlement.

(i) In the case of lands held direct from the Government under a ryotwari settlement, and also in the case of land situated in the district of Malabar on whatever tenure held, the assessment payable to Government for the land, together with any water-rate which may be payable for its irrigation, shall be taken to be the annual rent value of such lands.

Inam lands.

(ii) In the case of inam lands, or lands held wholly or partially free from assessment, the full assessment which such lands would bear if they were not inam, together with any water-rate which may be payable for their irrigation, shall be taken to be the annual rent value; and such full assessment and water-rate shall be determined by the Collector of the district under the general orders of the Board of Revenue.

Lands held on other tenure.

(iii) In the case of lands held on any other tenure, the annual rent payable to the landholder, or intermediate landholder holding on an under-tenure created, continued or recognized by a landholder as the case may be, by his tenants together with any water-rate which may be payable for their irrigation shall be taken to be the annual rent value of the lands held by such tenants; and where such lands are occupied by the owner himself or by any person holding the same from him free of rent or at a favourable rent, the annual rent value shall be taken to be the rent ordinarily payable to the landholder for lands of similar quality leased out by him in the neighbourhood, together with any water-rate which may be payable for the irrigation of the lands so occupied by the owner himself, or by any person holding the same from him as aforesaid.

When revenue or rent is paid in kind.

(iv) When revenue or rent is paid in kind, the annual rent value shall be calculated according to the rates of rent established or paid for neighbouring lands of a similar description and quality, to which shall be added the water-rate payable for the irrigation of the lands of which the revenue or rent is paid in kind, or if such method of calculation is, in the opinion of the Board of Revenue, impracticable in any particular case, according to any method which the Board of Revenue may approve for that case.

Proviso.

Provided that, where any landholder has obtained under the provisions of sections 30 (iii) and 33 of the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908, a decree empowering him, to increase his rent in consequence of any additional payment by way of water-rate made by him to Government, the annual rent value shall be the balance remaining after deducting such increase of rent up to the amount of the water-rate from the sum ascertained as aforesaid.

Provided also that, where a profit is made from forest produce or grazing fees, the land from which the produce is obtained shall be held to be occupied land and, if not liable under another clause, shall be liable to pay cess on the net annual value of the produce or on the lease amount in case the right to enjoy such produce is leased out.

Holders of land on other than ryotwari tenure to furnish lists of their lands to Collector.

65. The Collector may require every landholder within the district, not being an owner of land in the district of Malabar, or a holder of land under ryotwari tenure, to furnish him with an accurate list of the lands held by him, whether occupied by tenants or by himself, specifying, in each case, the annual rent value of the lands so occupied, exclusive of the water-rate, if any, payable by his tenant direct to Government.

Collector to assess fix according to list.

66. If the Collector is satisfied with the list furnished by a landholder in compliance with a requisition made under the last preceding section, he shall assess such landholder, according to such list, for the tax due in respect of lands held by him as aforesaid.

Penalty for failing to furnish such list.

67. If any landholder shall neglect to comply with a requisition made under section 65, within six months after requisition made in the District Gazette or otherwise, such landholder shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty for each day's delay, until the list be furnished, or until the annual rent value of such landholder's lands shall have been fixed by the Collector as provided in the next following section. The amount of such fine shall be fixed by the Collector of the district and shall be recoverable as an arrear of tax.

Collector may fix the annual rent value.

68. If no such list be furnished by any landholder within one month from the expiration of the six months aforesaid, the Collector of the district shall himself fix the annual rent value of the lands held by such landholder as aforesaid.

Power of Collector to ascertain particulars.

69. The Collector of the district may take steps in the manner provided by Madras Act III of 1869 for ascertaining the correctness of any list furnished in compliance with a requisition made under section 65, or where such lists shall not have been furnished, for fixing the annual rent value as provided in the last preceding section, anything in Madras Regulation XXIX of 1802 to the contrary notwithstanding, and he may depute any of his officers to make such inquiries as may be necessary.

Collector to amend list if dissatisfied with it.

70. If after due inquiry, the Collector is dissatisfied with any list furnished to him as aforesaid, he shall amend the same, and shall supply such landholder with a copy of such amended list, which shall be taken to contain the annual rent value of the lands held by him as aforesaid.

Appeal to Board of Revenue.

71. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Board of Revenue from the decision of the Collector under the last preceding section.

(2) Provided that such appeal be preferred within six months from the date of the Collector's decision.

(3) The order made on such appeal shall be final.

Tax to be entered in patta of ryotwari lands.

72. In the case of land held on ryotwari tenure, the amount of the local tax payable by the landholder shall be entered in his patta.

Payment of local tax by

73. Every landholder shall pay to the Collector, or other officer empowered by him to receive it, the local tax due in respect of lands held by him as aforesaid, exclusive of the amount of such tax, if any, payable by the tenant as hereinafter provided on or before such dates and in such instalments as the Collector, under the general orders of the Board of Revenue, may by notification declare. And if such lands be occupied by a tenant paying water-rate direct to Government, such tenant shall pay to the Collector together with the water-rate the local tax due on the amount of such water-rate. Provided that in all cases where a person holds lands with or without a right of occupancy as an intermediate landholder on an under-tenure created, continued or recognized by a landholder, it shall be lawful for the landholder to recover from the intermediate landholder the whole of the tax paid by the landholder in respect of lands held by the intermediate landholder less one-half the tax assessable on the amount of any kottubadi, jodi, poruppu, or quit-rent payable by the intermediate landholder to the landholder. Provided also that, in the case of lands occupied by tenants, it shall be lawful for the landholder or the intermediate landholder as the case may be, to collect and recover from his tenant one-half of the amount payable by the landholder in respect of the land so occupied.

Provisos as to liability of tenants and intermediate landholders.

Illustrations.

An intermediate landholder is entitled to receive from his tenants, if any, Rs. 500, as the annual rent on 100 acres of land. The intermediate landholder has to pay to the landholder Rs. 50 as kattubadi, jodi, poruppu or quit-rent. If the local tax be at the rate of one anna per rupee, the landholder has to pay to the Collector Rs. 31-4-0 on Rs. 500 and the landholder can recover from the intermediate landholder the sum of Rs. 29-11-0, being the difference between Rs. 31-4-0 and half the local tax, viz., Rs. 1-9-0, assessable on the said Rs. 50. The intermediate landholder can recover from his tenants, if any, Rs. 15-10-0, being half the local tax on Rs. 500.

74. Every landholder or intermediate landholder, as the case may be, shall, in collecting or recovering the portion which may be due to him under the provisos to the last preceding section, be entitled to exercise the same powers as may, under any Act or Regulation which now is, or hereafter may be, in force, be exercised by any landholder in the collection and recovery of rent, and shall be liable to all the penalties prescribed therein for the abuse of such powers. Powers of landholders.

75. Every landholder coming within the meaning of clause (iii) of section 64 shall be entitled to a remission of one-half of the tax payable by him on so much of the whole annual rent value of his land as is equal to the amount of the permanently settled revenue payable by him to Government in respect of such land, Provided that the amount recoverable by such landholder from his tenants under the second proviso to section 73 shall be calculated upon the whole amount which would have been payable by him to Government if no such remission had been allowed. Remission of local tax in case of lands held on other than ryotwari tenure. Proviso

76. When any landholder shall, on the date fixed by the Collector under section 75, have failed to pay either in whole or in part the tax due by him in respect of lands held by him as aforesaid, or a tenant shall have failed to pay either in whole or in part the tax due by him, on the water-rate payable direct by him to Government in respect of lands occupied by him, the said tax or such part of it as remains unpaid shall be recoverable in the same manner as if it were an arrear of revenue under Madras Act II of 1864 and the provisions contained in section 42 of the said Act shall be applicable to all lands brought to sale for arrears of tax. Arrears of tax how to be recovered.

2. *Tax on houses.*

77. (1) If the district board notifies under section 60 that a tax on houses shall be levied, such tax shall, at the rate, and from the date, specified in such notification, be levied on all houses situated within any union. Tax on houses.

(2) The karnam of every village situated within the union shall, on the requisition of the chairman of the panchayat of such union, prepare and furnish to the chairman lists of all houses within the village or villages of which he is karnam, and shall enter in the same the names of the owners and occupiers of such houses. Village karnam to furnish list of houses with names of their owners.

(3) Provided that the karnam shall be entitled, for the preparation of such lists, to receive such remuneration (if any) as the panchayat at a meeting may fix subject to the approval of the taluk board having authority over such union. Karnam entitled to remuneration.

78. (1) The chairman of the panchayat shall, on the receipt of the lists mentioned in the last preceding section cause tax-books to be prepared. Such tax-books shall show in distinct columns the names of the owner and of the occupier of each house, the class under which such house shall be taxed, the amount of the tax due and the date on which the tax is payable. Tax-books.

(2) Lighthouses, and buildings exclusively used for charitable purposes, or set apart for public worship and either actually so used or used for no other purpose, and buildings exclusively used as public choultries, hospitals or dispensaries, and buildings which are the property of local boards or panchayats, shall not be liable to such tax. Exceptions to liability to taxation.

(3) Every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of any house taxable under this Act, or the agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the tax-books at all reasonable hours and to make extracts therefrom without the payment of any fee. Inspection of tax books.

79. (1) As soon as the tax-books are prepared, the chairman of the panchayat shall give public notice thereof by beat of drum in the union and of the place or places where the books may be inspected. Completion of tax-books to be notified.

(2) The chairman of the panchayat may, from time to time, add to or amend the tax-books, by inserting therein the name of any person liable to be taxed, or by inserting any property liable to the tax, or by altering the classification of such property; and, in the case of every such amendment notice thereof shall be given to the person interested in such amendment. Amendment of tax books.

79-A. (1) The tax imposed under section 77 shall be payable by the owner or the occupier of the house in two equal instalments. Tax payable in two equal instalments.

Instalments when due

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 80-A, the instalment for each half-year shall be payable within thirty days after the commencement of such half-year.

Remission of tax on account of vacant buildings.

80. (1) When any house shall have been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any half-year, the chairman shall remit so much not exceeding one-half of the amount of the tax for the half-year as is proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained vacant.

Proviso as to notice of vacancy.

(2) Every demand for a remission under this section shall be made during the half-year in respect of which the remission is sought or in the following half-year and not afterwards. No person shall be entitled to such remission unless the owner of the house or his agent shall, at or about the time that the house becomes vacant, have given notice of such vacancy to the chairman, and the amount of tax to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

Notice to be given of newly constructed or reconstructed houses

80-A. (1) When any house in a union is constructed, reconstructed or enlarged the owner shall give notice thereof to the chairman within fifteen days from the date of completion of such house, re-building or enlargement, or from the date of occupation of the said house, whichever date happens first. The chairman shall on receipt of such notice assess the tax leviable in respect of the house, and the instalment for the half-year in which the assessment is made shall be payable within thirty days after the date of the service of notice issued under sub-section (1) of section 81, provided that if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two months of a half-year, no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be shall be levied in respect of the house for that half-year.

Remission or refund when house is destroyed.

(2) When any house is completely demolished or destroyed, the owner thereof may give notice to the chairman of such demolition or destruction; and until such notice is given, such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the chairman to payment of the tax which would have been leviable had such house not been demolished or destroyed. If the said notice is given within the first two months of a half-year, no tax shall thereafter be levied in respect of the house and any tax which may have been levied for that half-year shall be refunded.

Notice of demand for

81. (1) Where any house-tax shall remain unpaid ten days after the same is due, the chairman of the panchayat, or some person duly authorized in writing by him in that behalf, may serve upon the owner or owner's agent or occupier of the house or upon all of them, a notice in writing in the form given in Schedule C, or to the like effect.

Distraint.

(2) If such owner or owner's agent or occupier shall not, within fifteen days from the service of such notice of demand upon him, pay the sum due, or show cause to the satisfaction of the chairman why the same should not be paid, the chairman or other person duly authorized in that behalf by him may levy such sum, with all costs, in any of the following ways :—

(i) by distraint and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter or, if the defaulter be the occupier of any building in respect of which such tax is due, by distraint and sale of any property found in or on such building, provided that no property of the occupier shall be distrained unless he has been served with a notice as aforesaid ;

(ii) if for any reason the distraint or a sufficient distraint of the defaulter's property is impracticable by prosecuting him before a magistrate.

Penalty for wilfully omitting to pay tax, or preventing distraint

(3) Any person bound to pay any tax who shall be prosecuted under this section before a magistrate shall be liable, on proof to the satisfaction of the magistrate that he wilfully omitted to pay the amount due by him or that he wilfully prevented distraint or a sufficient distraint, to pay a fine not exceeding twice the amount of the tax found to be due and shall also pay such tax and the costs of the prosecution.

Warrant for distraint.

81-A. In order to the distraint and sale of property under sub-section (2) of section 81 the chairman of the panchayat shall issue a warrant in the form prescribed in Schedule D or in some similar form ; and for each such warrant a warrant fee of two annas shall be leviable.

Inventory

82. The chairman of the panchayat or other person duly authorized as aforesaid shall make an inventory of the property distrained, and if the amount due is not paid

Sale.

within fifteen days after distraint, the property may be sold.

Tax paid by occupier of building to be deducted from rent.

83. Whenever any house-tax shall have been paid by the occupier, or recovered from him by seizure and sale of his property, it shall be lawful for him to deduct the amount so paid or recovered from the next and following payments of rent.

Tax-books need not be prepared annually.

84. (1) The chairman of the panchayat shall not be bound to cause new lists or tax-books to be prepared every year, but may adopt those of the preceding year with such alterations and amendments as he may deem necessary; provided that a fresh general assessment shall be made not less than once in four years.

(2) Public notice of such alterations and amendments thereof shall be given in the manner provided in section 79 and the other provisions of that section, and section 78 shall be applicable to such books and to the taxes mentioned therein.

Appeals.

85. (1) In the case of any assessment made or tax demanded by the chairman of the panchayat an appeal from his decision shall lie to the Union Panchayat which shall hear and dispose of the same as it deems fit at its next meeting.

(2) No such appeal shall be entertained—

(i) unless it be made within thirty days after the tax complained of has been demanded, and

(ii) unless the tax if any demanded by the chairman of the panchayat or president of the taluk board shall, except when the taluk board otherwise directs, have been paid or deposited at the union office on or before the day on which the appeal is made.

(3) In the event of the amount of any tax being decreased or remitted by the taluk board the chairman of the panchayat shall grant a refund accordingly.

(4) The assessment or demand of any tax, when no appeal is preferred, and the adjudication of an appeal by the taluk board shall be final.

Exemption on the ground of poverty.

86. The taluk board having authority over the union in which any house is situated may, on the ground of poverty, exempt from payment of the whole or any portion of the tax the owner or occupier of such building. It may in like manner, with the approval of the Governor in Council, exempt any classes of houses.

3. Tolls on vehicles, animals and persons passing along roads or bridges in the district.

Levy of tolls.

87. (1) If the district board notifies under section 60 that tolls on carriages, carts, and animals passing along any road or, with the sanction of Government and for reasons connected with its construction and maintenance which shall be recorded, upon foot-passengers going over a bridge within the district, shall be levied at the rates specified in the notification, such tolls shall be levied as provided in sections 88 to 92.

Compositions for tolls and issue of licences.

(2) The President of the district board may, in accordance with rules framed by that body, compound with any person for a sum to be paid annually or half yearly in lieu of all such tolls either generally in respect of all roads in the district or specially in respect of any particular road and may issue licences to any such person in respect of his carriages, carts, and animals;

No tolls to be levied in certain cases.

(3) No tolls shall be levied for the passage of carriages, carts or animals,

(*a*) belonging to local boards;

(*b*) conveying police officers in uniform, local fund servants on duty, or persons or property in the custody of such officers or servants; or

(*c*) licensed by the district board, during the period for which they have been so licensed.

Nor shall tolls be levied for the passage over bridges of foot-passengers if they are police officers in uniform or local fund servants on duty.

Payment of tolls at one gate or bridge may clear carriages, etc., at any other gate or bridge.

(4) With the sanction of the Governor in Council it may be declared that payment of tolls on carriages, carts, animals or foot-passengers at any gate or bridge shall clear such carriages, carts, animals or foot-passengers at any other gate or bridge specified.

Notification of places at which tolls are leviable.

88. The district board shall, with the approval of the Governor in Council, declare by notification from time to time, to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the places on any such road at which such tolls shall be collected, and may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor in Council, in like manner cancel or modify such declaration.

Toll-gates to be erected

89. (1) The district board shall thereupon construct toll-bars, gates, and gate-keepers' stations at the places aforesaid, and may place the collection of such tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to it proper, or may resolve that the president do lease out the same, and may frame by-laws for the guidance of toll-collectors.

By-laws.

Table of tolls

(2) At every toll-bar, gate or station, a table of the tolls authorized to be taken shall be put up legibly written or painted in English words and figures and in a vernacular language of the district, and when such table is not put up at any toll-bar, gate, or station, no tolls shall be leviable thereat during such time.

A single payment to clear gate for any one day.

90. (1) No more than one payment of toll shall be demanded at any one toll-bar, gate or station in respect of any carriage, cart, animal, or foot-passenger in any one period of twenty-four hours counted from sunrise to sunrise. Provided that when toll has been paid at any toll-bar, gate or station in respect of any carriage, cart, or animal not laden or ridden, the difference between such toll and the toll payable in respect of such carriage, cart, or animal laden or ridden, shall be payable if such carriage, cart, or animal, again passes through such toll-bar, gate or station, laden or ridden, within such period.

Proviso.

Receipts.

(2) When payment of any toll is made, a receipt shall be granted by the person to whom the payment is made in such form as the district board may, from time to time, prescribe.

In case of non-payment of tolls, vehicle, etc., may be seized.

(3) In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the person duly authorized to collect the same may seize any carriage, cart, or animal in respect of which it is chargeable, or any part of its burden, and detain the same in his custody or in the case of a foot-passenger may prevent his passage.

and sent for sale.

(4) If any toll, together with the expenses occasioned by such seizure and detention, remains unpaid for twelve hours, the person duly authorized as aforesaid shall forthwith send the carriage, cart, or other property seized as aforesaid to the nearest public officer empowered to sell distrained property under Act VII of 1839.

Notice of intended sale.

(5) Such officer shall forthwith give notice to the owner of the property seized or, if the owner is not known or is not resident in the neighbourhood, to the person who was in charge of the said property at the time when it was seized and if he is not found, publish by beat of drum, that after the expiration of two days, exclusive of Sunday, from the date of service or after the said publication of such notice, he will sell the said property by auction at a place to be specified in the notice, provided that if, at any time before the sale has begun, the person to whom notice has been given or the owner of the property seized tenders to the said officer the amount due on account of the toll and of all the expenses occasioned by the non-payment thereof and by the seizure and detention of the property, the property seized shall be forthwith released.

Police to aid toll-collectors.

91. In all cases of resistance to the lawful authority of the toll-collectors, appointed under this Act, all police officers shall assist the toll-collectors, when required, and, for that purpose, shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

Penalty for evading tolls.

92. (1) If any person shall, with any carriage, cart or animal, go off or pass from any road on which a toll-bar, gate or gate-keeper's station has been constructed under the provisions of section 89 through or over any land within a quarter of a mile of it, such land not being owned or occupied by such person and not being a public road, with intent to evade the payment of any toll leviable under the provisions hereinbefore contained, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty and shall also pay the amount of the toll and costs of prosecution.

(2) If any person shall with any carriage, cart or animal by rapid driving or riding past a toll-bar, gate or gate-keeper's station evade the payment of toll or refuse on demand to pay the toll legally demandable from him or refuse to permit the seizure and detention

of any article which may be seized and detained under section 90 he shall be liable to pay a fine and the toll and costs of prosecution as provided in sub-section (i).

4. *Fees.*

93. (1) If the taluk board proclaims in the manner provided by section 62 that any fee shall be levied, such fee shall, at the rate mentioned in the proclamation, be paid on demand, by the person to whom licences may have been granted under clauses (v) and (vi), section 57, or by whom the cart-stands, slaughter-houses, markets, market-sites, village-sites, or other public places may have been used under clause (vii), section 57, to the president of the taluk board, or to any person duly authorized in that behalf by such president. To whom fees are payable

(2) If such fee is not so paid, the moveable property of the person by whom it is payable, shall at once be seized and sold by the president of the taluk board or by any person duly authorized by him in that behalf. And how to be recovered in default.

(3) In the case of any fees levied under clauses (v), (vi) and (vii) of section 57 in any union, such fees shall be paid on demand to the chairman of the panchayat of such union, who shall have and exercise all the powers conferred by sub-section (2) on the president of the taluk board.

'(4) The taluk board or the *panchayat*, as the case may be, may lease out any fees leviable under clause (vii) of section 57 on such terms and subject to such conditions as it may deem fit. Fees so leased out shall be paid on demand to the lessee or to any person duly authorized by him in that behalf.'

5. *Collection of taxes.*

93-A. The president of the taluk board or the chairman of the panchayat shall give to every person making payment of a tax or fee a receipt therefor signed by him or by some person duly authorized by him in that behalf. Such receipt shall specify— Receipts to be given for all payments of taxes.

(i) the date of the grant thereof;
(ii) the name of the person to whom it is granted;
(iii) the tax or fee in respect of which the payment has been made;
(iv) the period for which the payment has been made; and
(v) the amount in respect of which it is granted.

94. Whenever under the provisions of sections 31, 90 and 93 any property is distrained, seized or sold in consequence of the non-payment of any tax, toll or fee due, such distraint, seizure and sale shall be effected subject to the provisions of section 271 of the Code of Civil Procedure and to the conditions, exceptions and exemptions hereinafter provided. Conditions of distraint and sale.

(i) The following property shall not be liable to distraint:— Exceptions.
(*a*) the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of the defaulter, his wife and children,
(*b*) the tools of artisans, and
(*c*) where the defaulter is an agriculturist, his implements of husbandry and such cattle and seed-grain as may, in the opinion of the president of the local board or the chairman of the panchayat under whose authority such seizure is made, be necessary to enable the defaulter to earn his livelihood.

(ii) The distress shall not be excessive, that is to say, the property distrained shall be, as nearly as possible, proportionate to the amount due on account of the tax, toll or fee and distraint fee and the probable expenses incidental to the detention and sale of the said property. Limit.

(iii) When the property seized is subject to speedy and natural decay, and when the expense of keeping it in custody and the amount of the tax due will exceed its value, the person seizing the property shall at once, after seizure of such property, give notice to the person, in whose possession it was when seized to the effect that it will be sold at once, and shall sell it accordingly, unless the amount due be forthwith paid. Perishable property.

Surplus sale-proceeds.

(iv) Any surplus that may remain after deducting the amount of the toll, tax or fee and of the said expenses including the expenses of the sale shall be returned, on demand, if made within six months, to the owner of the property, or if no demand be made within such period, shall be credited to the local fund.

Recovery of Amount due by and not precluded.

94-A. Nothing herein contained shall preclude the institution of a suit for any amount due under this Act.

DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND MUTUAL RELATIONS OF LOCAL BOARDS.

Matters to be provided for by local boards.

95. Every local board shall, subject to such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council, and so far as the funds at its disposal may admit, provide within the area under its authority, or with the special sanction in each case of the Governor in Council without the said area, for the following purposes:—

(i) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads, bridges and other means of communication;

(ii) the planting and preservation of trees on sides of roads and on other public places;

(iii) the construction, maintenance and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic and leper asylums, choultries, markets, slaughter-houses, cart-stands, drains, sewers, latrines, water-works, tanks and wells, the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings have been constructed, the training and employment of medical practitioners and vaccinators, the sanitation of towns and villages, the provision of house-sites, the cleansing of the roads, drains, sewers, latrines, tanks and wells, and other works of a similar nature;

(iv) the diffusion of education, and, with this view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the establishment and maintenance of schools, either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools, and the training of teachers, the establishment and maintenance of libraries and reading rooms;

(v) the establishment and maintenance of relief works in time of famine or scarcity;

(vi) other measures of local public utility calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort or convenience of the people;

(vii) the payment of salaries, leave allowances, pensions, gratuities and compassionate allowances to servants employed by the local board;

(viii) the payment of any amounts falling due on any loans legally contracted by the local board;

(viii-a) the payment of contributions to the funds of any institution for the relief of the poor or the treatment of disease or infirmity or the reception of diseased or infirm persons or for the investigation of the causes of disease.;

(ix) the payment of all expenses specially provided for by this Act or specially sanctioned by the local board with the approval of the Governor in Council but not included under the preceding clauses of this section, and the payment or refunds sanctioned by the local board.

95-A. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council every district board may—

Construction and maintenance of railways and tramways.

(a) construct and maintain within, or partly within, and partly without, the local area for which it is established, a railway under the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to the construction and maintenance of railways;

(b) subscribe to any debenture loan raised by the Government of India or by any local authority or by any company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, for the construction or maintenance of any railway which, in the opinion of the board, is likely to be of benefit to the district;

(c) guarantee the payment from the local fund of such sums as it shall think fit, as interest on capital expended on any such railway.

(2) With the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, every district board may, in all or any of the above ways, construct or maintain or assist the construction or maintenance of a tramway, motor omnibus or other transport service within, or partly within, and partly without, the local area for which it is established, subject, in the case of tramways, to the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to the construction and maintenance of tramways.

(3) No application for sanction shall be made in regard to the matters specified in sub-sections (1) and (2) unless it is authorized by a resolution of the district board supported by not less than three-fourths of the members present at a meeting specially convened in that behalf, such resolution being confirmed after a period of six months by a like majority at a like meeting.

96. [Repealed by Act VI of 1900.]

Institutions and works not provided for by this Act.

97. The Governor in Council may, at any time, with the consent of any local board transfer to such local board the management of any institution or the execution of any work not provided for by this Act, and it shall thereupon be lawful for such board to undertake the management of such institution or the execution of such work. Provided that in every such case the funds necessary for such management or execution shall be placed at the disposal of the local board by the Governor in Council.

Obstruction, projection or encroachment on public road.

98. (1) No wall, fence, obstruction, projection or encroachment, whether permanent or temporary, shall be erected or made in or over any public road except as hereinafter provided.

(2) The president of the local board concerned or other person authorized by him may by notice require the owner of such wall, fence, obstruction, projection or encroachment to remove it.

(3) The said president or person may by notice require the owner or occupier of any premises to remove or alter any obstruction, projection or encroachment situated against or in front of such premises and in or over any public road.

Provided, that if the said owner or occupier proves that such obstruction, projection or encroachment has existed for a period sufficient under the law of limitation to give any person a prescriptive title thereto, or that it was erected or made with the permission or licence of any authority or person duly empowered in that behalf and that the period, if any, for which the permission or licence is valid has not expired, the local board concerned shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration of the same.

Licensing of verandas, etc., on or over public road or edge thereof.

98-A. (1) The president of the local board concerned or other person authorized by him may grant a licence subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit to the owner or occupier of any premises to put up verandas, balconies, sun-shades, weather frame and the like, to project over a public road, or to construct any step or drain covering necessary for access to the premises.

(2) The said president or person may grant a licence for any temporary construction in a public road for a period of not more than twenty days on occasions of festivals and ceremonies.

Provided that a licence under this section shall in no case be granted if the projection or construction, as the case may be, is likely to cause public inconvenience.

Provided further that the Governor in Council may by notification restrict and place under such control, as he thinks fit, the exercise of powers under sub-section (1).

(3) On expiry of any period for which a licence has been granted under this section the president of the local board concerned or other person authorized by him as aforesaid may, without notice, cause any projection or construction put up under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) to be removed, and the cost of so doing shall be recoverable in the manner provided in section 162-D. Such president or person may also sell the materials of such projection or construction and shall in that case apply the proceeds in the manner provided in section 162-B.

Prohibition of building on sewer, drain, etc., without permission.

98-B. (1) No building shall be erected without the written permission of the president of the local board concerned or other person authorized by him over any sewer or drain, or any part of a sewer or drain or upon any ground, which has been covered, raised or levelled wholly or in part by road sweepings or other rubbish.

(2) The said president or person may, by notice, require any person who shall have erected a building without such permission, or in a manner contrary to or inconsistent with the terms of such permission, to demolish the same.

Notice regarding removal of noxious vegetation, etc.

98-C. The president of the local board concerned or other person authorized by him may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land adjoining a public road, other land or water vesting in the local board to clear away all the prickly-pear, wattle, lantana or other noxious vegetation where it encroaches on such property and so far as it has spread from such land on to such property.

Holes and other obstructions on public roads not to be made without permission of the president.

98-D. No person shall make any hole or cause any other obstruction in any public road without the written permission of the president of the local board or any person authorized by him. If such permission is granted, the person making such hole or obstruction shall, at his own expense, cause the same to be sufficiently fenced or otherwise enclosed until the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure or until the obstruction is removed, as the case may be, and shall similarly cause the same to be sufficiently lighted at night. If any person contravenes the provisions of this section, the president may fill up the hole or remove the obstruction or cause the same to be lighted, as the case may be, and may recover the cost of so doing from such person.

Power to levy assessment, penalty, etc., and to recover compensation for damage in case of unauthorized occupation of lands vested in local boards and set apart for public purposes.

98-E. (1) If any person occupies any land, which is not set apart for a public road, but is set apart for any other public purpose and is vested in or belongs to a local board, the president of the taluk board or other person authorized by the president of the district board shall have all the powers to impose and recover assessment and penalties and to evict and punish such person as may be exercised by a Collector under the Madras Land Encroachments Act, 1905, in respect of the unauthorized occupation of land belonging to the Government; the said president or person shall proceed in the manner in which it is provided in the said Act that the Collector shall proceed and his proceedings shall be subject to such control as is provided in the said Act in respect of the proceedings of the Collector.

(2) The said president or person may by notice require any person occupying any land for which he is liable to pay assessment under sub-section (1) to remove any building or other construction or anything deposited on such land.

(3) If any damage to the property of the local board has been caused by any person occupying any land for which he is liable to pay assessments or assessments and penalties under sub-section (1) he shall be liable to pay compensation to the local board for such damage in addition to and irrespective of any assessment or penalty

or both that may be imposed on and recovered from him and the amount of such compensation shall in case of dispute be determined and recovered in the manner laid down in section 162-D.

Power of local board to recover expenses caused by extraordinary traffic

98-F. When by a certificate of an officer of the Government Public Works Department of a rank not below that of Executive Engineer it appears to the president of the local board concerned that, having regard to the average expenses of repairing roads in the neighbourhood, extraordinary expenses have been incurred by the local board in repairing a public road by reason of the damage caused by excessive weight passing along the road or extraordinary traffic thereon, the local board may recover in the civil court having jurisdiction from any person by or in consequence of whose order such weight or traffic has been conducted the amount of such expenses as may be proved to the satisfaction of such court to have been incurred by the local board by reason of the damage arising from such weight or traffic as aforesaid.

Provided that any person against whom expenses are, or may be, recoverable under this section may enter into an agreement with the local board for the payment to it of a composition in respect of such weight or traffic and thereupon the person so paying shall not be subject to any proceedings under this section.

2. *Private and public tanks or wells.*

Closing and cleansing of wells, etc.

99. The president of the taluk board, or any person duly authorized by him in that behalf, may require the owner of, or the person having control over, any private stream, channel, tank, well or other place, the water of which is used for drinking, to cleanse and maintain the same in good repair, to provide parapet walls for the same and also to protect any such well from pollution by surface drainage in such manner as he may think fit, or whenever the said water is proved to the satisfaction of the taluk board to be unfit for drinking, to desist from so using such water or permitting others so to use it, and if, after such notice, the water of such well, tank or reservoir, is used by any person for drinking, the president of the taluk board may require the owner or person having control thereof to close such well, tank or reservoir either temporarily or permanently, or to enclose or fence such well, tank or reservoir, in such manner as he may direct, so that the water thereof may not be used for drinking.

Proviso

Provided that in the case of private streams, channels, tanks, wells or other places mentioned in this section, the water of which is used for drinking by the public or any section of the public by right, the expenses incurred in the closing or the fencing of such well, tank or reservoir shall be paid by the taluk board from the taluk fund.

Filling in of pools, etc., which are a nuisance or may prove injurious to public health

100. If in the opinion of the president of a taluk board—

(a) any tank, well, pond, pool, ditch, bog, swamp, quarry-hole, drain, cess-pool, pit, water-course or any collection of water, or

(b) any land on which water may accumulate, is or is likely to be dangerous or to prove injurious to the health of the neighbourhood by becoming a breeding place of mosquitoes, or in any other manner, he may, with the approval of the taluk board, by notice require the owner thereof to fence, repair, fill up, cover over, clean, drain or drain off the same in such manner and with such materials as may be stated in the notice or to take such order with the same as the notice may direct.

(2) If an owner on whom such notice is served delivers to the president within the time specified for compliance therewith written objections to such requisition, the president shall report on such objections to the board and shall not institute any prosecution for failure to comply with such requisition except with the approval of the taluk board. The president may nevertheless execute such works as may in his opinion be of urgent importance to prevent immediate

danger to the public or injury to the public health, pending the taluk board's decision. The taluk board shall decide, in every such case, whether the cost of the work executed shall be paid by the owner or the board or shall be shared and, if so, in what proportion.

Taluk board may set apart public tanks, etc., for certain purposes.

100-A. (1) The taluk board may set apart public springs, tanks, wells and other places and parts of public water courses for drinking purposes or for bathing or for washing clothes or animals or for any other purpose calculated to promote the health, cleanliness, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants; and with the consent of the owners may also set aside any private springs, tanks, wells or other places for any of the aforesaid purposes.

When taluk board may prohibit use of water from sources accessible to the public

(2) The taluk board may on receipt of a certificate from any medical officer in the employ of such taluk board or of Government stating that the water in any well, tank or other source of water-supply to which the public have access within the limits of the taluk is likely to engender or cause the spread of any dangerous disease by public notice prohibit the use of such water. Such notice shall be served by placing a notification near the source of water-supply or by beat of drum stating the number of days during which such prohibition shall last. The taluk board may extend or modify the notice from time to time without the production of a further certificate.

Penalty for using places so set apart for purposes other than those intended

100-B. Whoever—

(i) bathes in or defiles the water in any place set apart for drinking purposes either by the taluk board, or in the case of private property by the owner thereof;

(ii) deposits any offensive or deleterious matter in the dry bed of any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking purposes, or

(iii) washes clothing in any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking or bathing, or

(iv) washes any animal or any cooking utensil or wool, skins, or other foul or offensive substance or deposits any offensive or deleterious matter in any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking purposes or bathing or washing clothes, or

(v) allows the water from a sink, sewer, drain, engine or boiler, or any other offensive matter belonging to him or flowing from any building or land belonging to or occupied by him to pass into any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking purposes, or for bathing, or for washing clothes,

shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty, and if the offence be a continuing one to a further fine not exceeding rupees ten for every day during which the said offence is continued after conviction.

3. *Prevention of infectious diseases.*

President to have power of entry to building etc., where infectious disease exists.

100-C. (1) The president of a local board, or any person duly appointed by him in writing in this behalf, may enter at any time, after two hours' notice, into any building or premises in which any dangerous infectious disease is reported or suspected to exist, for the purpose of inspecting such building or premises.

Hours of inspection

(2) No such inspection shall be made except in the hours between sunrise and sunset.

Disinfection of houses, etc.

(3) If the president or such person is of opinion that the cleansing or disinfecting of a building or premises or of a part thereof, or of any articles therein likely to retain infection, would tend to prevent or check the spread of any dangerous infectious disease, he may by notice require the owner or occupier to cleanse or disinfect the same within a time to be specified in such notice. Provided that if the president or such person considers that immediate action is necessary or that the owner or occupier is, by reason of poverty or otherwise, unable effectually to comply

with his requisition, the said president or such person may himself cause such building, premises, or articles to be cleansed or disinfected and for this purpose may cause such articles to be removed from such building or premises; and the expenses incurred by the president or such person under this sub-section shall be recoverable from the said owner or occupier unless he was, by reason of poverty, unable effectually to comply with the said requisition.

President to notify places for washing and disinfecting.

100-D. (1) The president shall, from time to time, notify places at which articles of clothing or bedding or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous infectious disease may be washed or disinfected.

Infected articles may be destroyed.

(2) The president may direct the destruction of bedding, clothing, or other articles likely to retain such infection, and shall on demand give compensation for the articles destroyed.

Penalty.

(3) Whoever washes such clothing or bedding or other articles at any places other than those set apart for such purposes under sub-section (1) of this section, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty.

Prohibition against infected person carrying on occupation.

100-D. (*a*) If any person knows he is suffering from a dangerous disease he shall not engage in any occupation, or carry on any trade or business unless he can do so without risk of spreading the disease.

Prohibition against diseased person entering public conveyance.

100-D. (*b*) (1) No person who is suffering from any dangerous disease shall, without taking proper precautions against spreading such disease cause, or suffer himself to be conveyed in a public conveyance.

(2) No person who is suffering from any dangerous disease shall enter a public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver or person in charge of such conveyance that he is so suffering.

(3) No owner, driver, or person in charge of a public conveyance shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried in such conveyance any person suffering as aforesaid in contravention of sub-section (1).

(4) No owner or driver or person in charge of a public conveyance shall be bound to convey any person suffering as aforesaid, unless and until the said person pays or tenders a sum sufficient to cover any loss and costs that may be incurred in disinfecting such conveyances, anything in any Act relating to public conveyances for the time being in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

(5) A court convicting any person of contravening sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) may levy, in addition to the penalty for the offence provided in this Act, an additional fine of such amount as the court deems sufficient to cover the loss and costs which the owner or driver must incur for the purpose of disinfecting the conveyance. The amount of any additional fine so imposed shall be awarded by the court to the owner or driver of the conveyance:

Provided that if such additional fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, the amount shall not be paid to the owner or driver before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed; or, if an appeal is presented, before the decision of the appeal.

(6) At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter the court shall take into account any sum which the plaintiff shall have received under this section.

Power to order closure places of public entertainment.

100-D. (*c*) In the event of the prevalence of any dangerous disease within any local area, the local board may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building, booth or tent used for purpose of public entertainment to close the same for such period as it may fix.

Minor suffering from dangerous disease not to attend school

100-D. *(d)* No person being the parent or having the care or charge of a minor who is or has been suffering from a dangerous disease or has been exposed to infection therefrom shall, after a notice from the president of a local board or any person duly appointed by him in this behalf that the minor is not to be sent to school or college, permit such minor to attend school or college without having procured from the president or such person a certificate (which shall be granted free of charge on application) that in his opinion such minor may attend without undue risk of communicating such disease to others.

4. Disposal of corpses.

Provision by taluk board of burial and burning grounds and their registration

100-E. The taluk board shall provide a sufficient number of convenient and fitting places for burial and burning grounds.

100-F. (1) Every owner or person having the control of any place used at the date of the coming into operation of this Act as a burial ground or burning ground shall, if such place be not already registered, apply to the taluk board to have such place registered.

If no owner, taluk board may register or close.

(2) If it appears to the taluk board that there is no owner or person having the control of any such place, the taluk board shall assume such control and direct it to be registered or may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, cause it to be closed.

Licence necessary for new burial and burning grounds.

100-G. No new burial ground or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened, or used after the coming into operation of this Act, unless a licence has been granted by the taluk board.

A book to be kept of places so registered or licensed.

100-H. (1) A book shall be kept at the office of the taluk board in which places registered under section 100-F, or licensed under the last preceding section, shall be recorded.

(2) Notice that such place has been registered or licensed as aforesaid shall be affixed in English and at least in one vernacular language to some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the burial or burning ground.

Penalty for burying or burning in unlicensed or unregistered place

100-I. Whoever buries or burns or causes or suffers to be buried or burnt any corpse in any place within 100 yards of a dwelling place or source of drinking water supply other than a registered or licensed burial or burning ground shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred, provided that no prosecution shall be instituted without the written sanction of the president, taluk board.

Notice to be given to taluk board of burials, etc.

100-J. The person having control of burial ground or burning ground shall give information to any person appointed by the taluk board in that behalf of all burials and burnings which take place in or on such ground.

When notice not to bury or burn may issue

100-K. (1) If the district board is satisfied that any registered or licensed burial or burning ground is in such a state as to be, or to be likely to become, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, or that any such place is overcrowded with graves, and, in the case of a public burial or burning ground, that another convenient place duly authorized for burial or burning, as the case may be, exists or has been provided for the persons who would ordinarily make use of such place it may, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, issue a notice that it shall not be lawful, after a period of not less than two months to be named in such notice, to bury or burn any corpse in or on such first mentioned burial or burning ground.

Notice to be published.

(2) Every such notice shall be published in the village concerned by beat of drum and in the district gazette.

(3) Whoever after the expiration of such period, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burnt, any corpse contrary to the terms of the notice, shall on conviction before a magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred. Penalty for disregard of notice.

Miscellaneous.

100-L. If any building, tank, well or hole or other place, whether on public or private ground, is, for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to the public health or safety, the taluk board may by notice require the owner or occupier of such place or of the land on which such building, tank, well or hole is situated, to cause the same to be repaired, protected or enclosed so as to prevent danger therefrom, within a time to be specified in such notice. Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.

5. *Unwholesome buildings and lands.*

101. Whenever any building or land shall, in the opinion of the taluk board, be in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, the president of the taluk board, or any person duly authorized by him in that behalf, may, by notice in writing, inform the owner or occupier of such building or land that, unless such owner or occupier cleanse or drain such building or land within the time specified in the notice, the president of the taluk board, or any person authorized by him in that behalf, will cause the same to be cleansed or drained. Cleansing and draining of buildings.

101-A. The president of the taluk board or any person duly authorized by him in this behalf may, with the consent of the occupier of any building or land, or after giving six hours' notice to such occupier, between sunrise and sunset, enter into and upon any building or land either for the purpose of making any survey or inspection or for doing any other act necessary for carrying out the purpose of this Act, without being liable to any legal proceedings or molestation whatsoever on account of such entry or of anything done in any part of such building or land in pursuance of this Act. Power to enter upon land for purposes of Act.

6. *Vaccination.*

102. Every district board shall make provision for the gratuitous vaccination of all persons residing within the district, Provision for vaccination.

(i) by employing an adequate staff of duly qualified vaccinators, and

(ii) by making suitable provision for, and defraying the charges of, maintaining a supply of vaccine lymph, and such public vaccinating stations as may be necessary.

103. The Governor in Council may, by a written licence, authorize any medical practitioner or other person to perform the operation of vaccination and may at any time suspend or cancel any such licence. Licensed vaccinator.

104. (1) No fee or remuneration shall be charged by any public vaccinator for any vaccination performed, inspection made, certificate given, or other thing done under this Act. No fee to be charged for vaccination by any public vaccinator or for certificate, but fee may be levied for vaccination, etc., at private houses.

Provided that the president of the district board or some person or persons authorized by him in that behalf may, upon application by any person and upon the payment by him of such fee as the district board may have prescribed, direct a public vaccinator to perform vaccination or to make an inspection as hereinafter provided at the private residence of such person.

(2) If the application mentioned in the proviso to sub-section (1) is made in respect of a female who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the application shall be complied with and no fee shall be charged in respect of such compliance Vaccination of female

105. (1) The parent or guardian of any child successfully vaccinated may require from the vaccinator a certificate to the effect that the child has been successfully vaccinated, and the vaccinator shall furnish such certificate. Certificate of vaccination

(2) If the vaccinator is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child certificate to that effect. Certificate when child is insusceptible of vaccination.

IV-*

Compulsory vaccination.

Governor in Council may declare vaccination compulsory

106. (1) The Governor in Council may, by notification, declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in any district or any portion of a district from a date to be specified in such notification, and may from time to time, in like manner cancel or modify such declaration.

Proclamation of compulsory vaccination.

(2) On the publication of the said notification, the district board shall cause to be proclaimed by beat of drum and by publication in the District Gazette that vaccination is compulsory in the said area.

Unprotected child to be vaccinated.

107. (1) The parent or guardian of any unprotected child who is six months old but is under ten years of age, and who has resided within the limits of such area for a period of two months after such proclamation, shall take or cause it to be taken to a vaccinator or shall procure its vaccination by a vaccinator.

Proviso.

Provided that no parent or guardian shall be bound to take or cause to be taken any child in order to procure its vaccination or inspection beyond the limits of the village in which such parent or guardian resides.

President of a district board may cause child exposed to infection to be vaccinated.

(2) The president of the district board or some person or persons authorized by him in that behalf may direct the vaccination of any child under six months of age when it is exposed to infection in consequence of residence in a house infected by smallpox.

Certificate of postponement.

108. (1) Such vaccinator shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination.

Procedure when child is unfit for vaccination.

(2) A certificate granted under this section, showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for such period not exceeding three months as shall have been stated therein; and on the termination of that period the parent or guardian of such child shall, subject to the proviso contained in the last preceding section, take the child, or cause it to be taken to such vaccinator as aforesaid to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by such vaccinator, and shall subsequently cause it to be inspected in the manner hereinafter provided.

Proviso

Provided that, if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate shall be renewed.

Vaccinator to vaccinate child if in a state fit for vaccination.

109. Such vaccinator shall, if he finds the child to be in a state fit for vaccination, vaccinate the child.

Inspection after vaccination

110. (1) The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under the last preceding section shall, subject to the proviso contained in section 107 take the child or cause it to be taken for inspection on any date that may have been fixed to the public vaccinator appointed in this behalf, or shall procure its inspection by such vaccinator on such date.

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

(2) When it is ascertained, at the time of inspection under this section, that the vaccination has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect; and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

(3) When it is ascertained that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated, and shall subsequently cause it to be inspected in the manner provided in sub-section (1) of this section.

Certificate of insusceptibility.

(4) If the vaccinator is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate to that effect, and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Private vaccinators.

111. No private vaccinator shall be bound to vaccinate any child or make any inspection under sections 107, 108, 109 and 110, but if such vaccinator perform the operation of vaccination or make any inspection under the aforesaid sections, such vaccinator shall grant the certificates mentioned in the said sections.

112. (1) The president of the district board or taluk board or any person authorized by him in that behalf shall ascertain which children under the age of ten years within the district or portion of a district proclaimed under sub-section (2) of section 106 are unprotected, and for the said purpose he may require any parent or guardian to forward to him within a specified time a list in writing signed by him, of the number and ages of the children under his guardianship; and if he has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any unprotected child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination or inspection of such child and has omitted so to do, he shall make inquiry and shall, if the fact is proved to his satisfaction, forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian or cause to be affixed to his house a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated, or inspected, as the case may be, at a time and place to be specified in the notice

Notice to parent or guardian of unprotected child, etc.

(2) If such notice is not complied with the president of the district board or taluk board or such person shall send a report on the matter to the magistrate, who shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, sentence such parent or guardian to pay a fine not exceeding rupees twenty

If notice is disobeyed, magistrate to direct obedience.

(3) If the magistrate finds the explanation given by the parent or guardian of the child to be satisfactory, he shall make an order in writing directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice given under sub-section (1) before a date specified in the order, and if, on such date, the said order has not been obeyed, the magistrate shall again summon the parent or guardian to appear before him and shall proceed as before.

Magistrate to direct compliance with notice before given date.

(4) No penalty shall be imposed under this section, if it is proved that the parent or guardian has demanded the use of animal vaccine lymph and that such lymph has not been available.

No penalty where animal lymph demanded but not available.

113. [*Repealed by Act VI of 1900, section 93.*]

Proviso as to person who does not appear in public.

114. Whoever, after the publication of the notification mentioned in section 106, not being a vaccinator under this Act, wilfully signs or makes a certificate purporting to be a certificate granted under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees five hundred.

Penalty for signature of a certificate by unlicensed vaccinator.

115. Whoever, being a vaccinator, wilfully signs, or makes, or procures the signing or making of a false certificate, or being bound to grant a certificate under this Act, refuses or neglects to grant the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred.

Penalty for signing a false certificate

115-A. Whoever being a public vaccinator furnishes as true any statement or return to any public servant as such, which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 177 of the Indian Penal Code.

Penalty for false statement or return to a public servant.

116. Inoculation is hereby prohibited; and no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation shall leave the village or town in which he is, before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation, without a certificate from a medical practitioner of such class as the local Government may from time to time by written order authorize to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce smallpox by contact or near approach.

Prohibition of inoculation. Inoculated persons not to leave their place of residence within forty days without certificate.

Whoever contravenes the provisions of this section shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding rupees two hundred, or to both.

Penalty for so leaving.

7. *Private latrines.*

117. (1) The president of the taluk board, or any person authorized by him in that behalf, may contract with the owner or occupier of any building or land to remove or to procure the removal of night-soil sewage or other rubbish from the building or land belonging to, or occupied by, such owner or occupier, on such terms and subject to such conditions as such president, or person authorized by him as aforesaid, may think fit.

Private scavenging.

Recovery of fees.

(2) The amount due under such contract shall be payable on demand, and in default shall be recoverable in the manner provided for the recovery of fees under section 93 (2).

8. *Markets.*

(a) *Public markets.*

117-A. [Omitted.]

Taluk board may charge rents and fees for use of public markets.

117-B. (1) Subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council the taluk board may charge such rents and fees as it may deem fit for the use of, or right to expose goods for sale in, public markets, and for the use of shops, stalls, sheds, pens and standings therein.

Taluk board may close public markets. Power to exclude persons disobeying by-laws and to determine leases, etc.

(2) The taluk board may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, close any such market or any part thereof.

(3) The president may exclude from any such market any person who, or whose servant, has been convicted of disobeying any by-law made for the regulation and control of such market, and may prevent such person by himself or his servants from further carrying on any trade or business in such market or occupying any stall, shop or other place therein, and may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall, shop or other place.

Appeal against order of the president under sub-section (3).

(4) Any person aggrieved by an order of the president issued under sub-section (3) may appeal against such order to the taluk board within thirty days from the date of receipt of such order, and the taluk board may either confirm, modify or cancel the order appealed against.

Penalty for selling in public market in contravention of the Act or by-law

117-C. Whoever, in contravention of this Act or any by-law made thereunder, sells or exposes for sale any article within a public market, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees twenty for each offence.

(b) *Private markets.*

Taluk board may notify villages where control over private markets is to vest in it.

117-D. With the approval of the Governor in Council, the taluk board may notify villages in which the control over private markets shall be vested in it, and thereafter in such villages the provisions of sections 117-E to 117-I shall be applicable from and after the expiry of six months from the date of such notification.

License to be obtained for opening a private market.

117-E. (1) Every person intending to open a new private market or to continue to use a private market for the sale, or exposure for sale, of animals or articles of food for human consumption, shall obtain from the taluk board a licence to do so. In respect of a licence such fee shall be payable as may be fixed by the taluk board, not exceeding rupees five hundred per annum.

Applications for licences to be made not less than thirty days in advance.

(2) Applications for licences to open newly, or to continue to use, private markets shall be made by the owners thereof not less than thirty days before they propose to open them or not less than sixty days before the commencement of the financial year during which they intend to continue to use them, as the case may be.

Taluk board may grant licences for certain private markets.

(3) The taluk board as regards private markets lawfully established at the coming into operation of this Act shall, and as regards all other private markets may, at its discretion, grant any licence applied for under this section subject to such rules as to supervision and inspection and to such conditions as to conservancy and other matters as it thinks proper. The taluk board may refuse to grant a licence to any new private market. It may also at any time for breach of the conditions thereof suspend or cancel any licence which has been granted under this section. The taluk board may also modify the conditions of the licence to take effect from the beginning of the following financial year.

Posting of notices in regard to licences.

(4) When a licence to open a market is granted, or when a licence is refused, suspended, cancelled or modified under this section, the taluk board shall cause a notice of such grant, refusal, suspension, cancellation or modification, in English and

a vernacular language of the district, to be posted in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the place in respect of which the licence was sought.

(5) Every licence granted under this section shall expire at the end of the financial year for which it has been granted. Licences to expire at end of year.

(6) If the taluk board neglects to pass orders upon an application for a licence under this section and to communicate the same to the applicant within two months after the receipt of the application, the applicant may open the place in respect of which the application was made or, as the case may be, may continue to use such place during the financial year for which the licence was sought; and the said place shall be held to be duly licensed for the financial year during which it was opened or for which the licence was sought, as the case may be. When markets may be used without licence.

117-F. Whoever sells or exposes for sale any animal or article in an unlicensed private market and any owner of such market directly or indirectly permitting the sale of such animal or article therein, shall on conviction before a magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees twenty. Penalty for selling or permitting to sell in unlicensed private market.

EXPLANATION.—A market is unlicensed within the meaning of this section if the licence for the use thereof has expired or has been cancelled or suspended.

117-G. Every owner, farmer, or occupier of any private market shall—

(i) construct such approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains and cesspits therein as the taluk board directs; Private markets to be properly drained, etc.

(ii) cause such market to be roofed and paved with such materials and in such manner, and to be provided with such latrines and urinals of such description and in such position and number, as the taluk board directs;

(iii) provide for such supply of water to such market as the taluk board directs; and

(iv) make such alterations in the stalls, passages, sheds, doors or other parts of the said market or place as the taluk board directs.

117-H. (1) If such owner, farmer, or occupier, after notice given to him by the taluk board, directing him to carry out within a period to be specified in the notice any of the measures provided in the last preceding section, fails to comply with such notice, the taluk board may suspend, withhold, cancel or refuse the licence until the notice shall have been complied with; and any person opening or keeping open any such market after such withholding, suspension, cancellation or refusal shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees twenty for every day during which such market or place is so opened or kept open. Penalty for default to drain, etc.

(2) Any owner, farmer, occupier, agent, or manager in charge of any such market or of any shop, stall, shed, or other place therein, who keeps the same so that it is a nuisance, or who does not cause anything that is a nuisance to be at once removed to a place to be notified by the taluk board, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees twenty for each offence. Penalty for not keeping private markets properly or for not abating nuisance.

117-I. The taluk board, or any officer duly authorized by it in that behalf, may summarily close any private market which is held or kept open, contrary to the provisions of this Act. Power to close private markets.

117-J. Any person aggrieved by an order of the taluk board under sub-section (3) of section 117-E, or section 117-G, or section 117-I, may appeal against such order to the district board, within thirty days from the date of receipt of such order, and the district board may either confirm, modify or cancel the order appealed against; and pending such appeal the president, district board, may, if he thinks fit, suspend the execution of the order appealed against. Appeal against orders under certain sections.

(c) General.

117-K. (1) A local board may, from time to time, by notification, by beat of drum and by publication in the District Gazette, prohibit the sale, or exposure for sale, of any articles in or upon any specified public road or place or part thereof, and may in like manner cancel, suspend or modify such prohibition. Local board may prohibit sale in public roads.

(2) Whoever, after such notification, sells or exposes for sale any articles in any such road or place against the terms of such notification, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees ten. Penalty for selling after prohibition.

9. Public slaughter-houses.

Taluk board may provide slaughter-houses.

117-L. The taluk board may provide a sufficient number of places for the purpose of being used as public slaughter-houses, and may levy a fee on each animal slaughtered therein at rates not exceeding rupee one for every head of cattle, and annas two for every sheep, goat or pig.

Taluk board may notify prohibition of the slaughtering, etc., of cattle in places other than public slaughter-houses. Penalty for failure to comply with such notification. Proviso.

117-M. The taluk board may, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, notify that no person shall slaughter or permit to be slaughtered, or cut up or skin, or permit to be cut up or skinned, any cattle, sheep, goat or pig at any place in any town or village to be notified by name in the District Gazette, other than at a public slaughter-house provided by the taluk board, except with the written permission of the president. Any person acting in contravention of such notification shall on conviction before a magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees twenty for each animal so slaughtered, cut up or skinned. Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to prohibit the slaughter of animals in the performance of religious rites in the places where it is usual to perform such rites, or for private use, but not for sale.

Government places exempted.

117-N. The provisions of sections 117-L and 117-M shall not apply to places used by Government for the purposes mentioned in the said sections.

10. Cart-stands, etc.

Taluk board may provide cart-stands, etc.

117-O. (1) The taluk board may, from time to time, provide places for the purpose of being used as cart-stands, public landing-places, or public halting-places, and may levy fees for the use thereof.

If fee for use of cart-stand, etc., not paid, property may be seized

(2) If, upon demand by the person authorized to collect on behalf of the taluk board fees for the use of any such cart-stand, landing-place or halting-place, any person refuses or neglects to pay the prescribed fee, the provisions of section 90 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

Table of fees.

(3) A statement, in English and a vernacular language of the district, of the fees prescribed by the taluk board for the use of cart-stands, public landing-places and public halting places shall be posted conspicuously in every place where such fees are leviable. Unless such statement is so posted, no such fees shall be leviable.

Licence to be obtained for a private cart-stand.

117-P. (1) No person shall open or keep open a private cart-stand who has not obtained from the taluk board a licence to do so.

Fee leviable for the licence.

(2) The fee payable in respect of such licence shall not exceed rupees two hundred per annum.

Penalty for keeping open without licence.

(3) Any person who in contravention of this section or of any by-law made under this Act, opens or keeps open a private cart-stand without a licence shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees twenty.

Taluk board may suspend or cancel licence.

(4) The taluk board may at any time for breach of the conditions thereof suspend or cancel any licence which has been granted under this section.

When licence shall be granted.

(5) In all cases where the owner of a private cart-stand, open and in use at the commencement of this Act, duly applies for a licence in respect of his cart-stand, the taluk board shall grant such licence. In any other case the taluk board may, in its discretion, grant or refuse a licence. Any licence granted under this section shall be subject to such rules as to supervision and inspection and to such conditions as to conservancy as the taluk board may think proper.

Date on which section shall come into operation.

(6) The provisions of this section shall not come into operation until by-laws for the regulation and control of private cart-stands, to be made under section 152-A of this Act, have come into force.

Limited application of certain sections.

117-Q. The provisions of sections 98-B, 100-B, 100-C, 100-D, 100-E, 100-F, 100-G, 100-H, 100-I, 100-J, 100-K, 117-L and 117-M shall, unless and until the Governor in Council shall otherwise direct as to any particular area, apply only to areas included in unions.

Contributions to other local authorities.

118. If the expenditure incurred for any of the purposes described in section 95 by any authority constituted under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, or the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1884, or other similar laws for the time being

in force, is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of any local area, or if the expenditure incurred by a local board in any one local area is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of any other local area, the local board of the local area so benefited may with the sanction of the Governor in Council contribute towards such expenditure; or the Governor in Council may direct such local board to show cause, within a month after the receipt of the order containing the direction, why such contribution should not be paid. If the local board fails to show such cause within the said period to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, he may direct the said local board to pay such contribution as he shall name, and it shall be paid accordingly.

CHAPTER V.

UNIONS AND PANCHAYATS; THEIR CONSTITUTION, POWERS AND DUTIES.

Establishment of panchayats.

119. There shall be established for each union a panchayat, having authority over that union, and consisting of not less than five persons, who shall be called members of the panchayat.

Village headman to be ex-officio member.

120. (1) The headman of each revenue village or portion of such village comprised in the union shall ex-officio be a member of the panchayat.

Decision as to who is village headman.

(2) If any doubt shall arise as to who is the headman of a revenue village or portion of such village, it shall be competent to the Revenue officer in charge of the division of the district wherein such revenue village or portion of such village is situated to declare by an order in writing who is such headman for the purposes of this Act.

Appointment of other members of panchayat.

121. The other members of the panchayat may be (a) appointed by the Governor in Council or (b) elected from among themselves by the resident tax-payers of the union or a part thereof or partly appointed and partly elected, subject to such rules and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

Maximum number of panchayatdars, and number to be elected.

122. The Governor in Council shall, on the provisions of this Act regarding panchayats coming into force in any union, declare—

(i) What shall be the maximum number of members of the panchayat for the time being to be appointed for such union, and

(ii) The number of members of the panchayat, if any, to be appointed by election in such union or in a part thereof.

Proviso.

Provided that the Governor in Council may by notification from time to time cancel or modify such declaration. But such notification will not come into force until one month after the same shall have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the local gazette of the district.

Appointment of chairman.

123. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint any person to be the chairman of the panchayat or may, by notification from time to time, authorize the members of the panchayat to appoint their chairman by election in accordance with such rules and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by him, and may, at any time by notification, cancel such authority.

(2) When the chairman appointed is not a member of the panchayat he shall during his tenure of office be ex-officio a member of the panchayat irrespective of the strength fixed for the panchayat under section 122.

Term of office.

124. (1) Any person appointed to be a member of the panchayat shall hold office for three years and shall then cease to be a member of the panchayat, and any person appointed to be chairman shall be deemed to have vacated his office at the expiration of three years from the date of his appointment.

(2) Any outgoing member or chairman of a panchayat shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for reappointment.

Resignation of panchayatdars.

125. (1) Any person appointed to be chairman or member of a panchayat may tender his resignation to the Governor in Council, and, on such resignation being accepted, shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Vacation of office by members who are salaried officers of Government on transfer or under certain other circumstances.

(2) Any person holding a salaried office under Government or local board who is a member of the panchayat shall, on being permanently transferred from the local area over which such panchayat has authority or on quitting such local area with the intention of being absent therefrom for more than three months, or on his resignation, suspension, removal or retirement from his office under Government or the local board, be deemed to have vacated his office of member of such panchayat.

Disqualification of members.

126. (1) A member of a panchayat other than ex-officio shall cease to hold his office if he—

(a) is sentenced by a Court to transportation, imprisonment or whipping for any non-bailable offence such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or quashed;

(b) becomes of unsound mind, a deaf-mute or leper;

(c) applies to be adjudicated or is adjudicated, a bankrupt or insolvent;

(d) acquires any interest in any subsisting contract made with or work being done on behalf of the panchayat except as a shareholder (other than a director) in an incorporated company, or is employed as paid legal practitioner on behalf of the panchayat or accepts employment as legal practitioner against the interests of the panchayat;

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to have any interest in such a contract or work as aforesaid by reason only of his having a share or interest in—

(i) Any lease sale or purchase of immoveable property or any agreement for the same; or

(ii) any agreement for the loan of money or any security for the payment of money only; or

(iii) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the panchayat is inserted; or

(iv) the sale to the panchayat of any articles in which he regularly trades or the purchase from the panchayat of any articles to a value in either case not exceeding fifteen hundred rupees in the aggregate in any year during the period of the contract or work.

(e) is appointed as an officer or servant holding office under the Act;

(f) accepts employment under any other member;

(g) is subjected to an order under section 147 H and still in force;

(h) is absent for more than three months from the local area over which such panchayat has authority; or

(i) fails for three consecutive months to attend the meetings of the panchayat.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (a) of sub-section (1) the Governor in Council may direct that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification.

(3) When a person ceases to be a member under clause (a) or clause (g) he shall be restored to office for such portion of the period for which he was elected or appointed as may remain unexpired at the date of such restoration, if and when the sentence or order is annulled on appeal or revision or the disqualification caused by the sentence is removed by an order of the Governor in Council.

(4) In the case of a person who has ceased to be a member in consequences of failure to attend meetings the matter shall be reported by the Chairman at the next meeting of the panchayat which may at that meeting restore such person to office.

(5) The Governor in Council may by notification remove a chairman if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Governor in Council omits or refuses to carry out any resolution of the panchayat. When the Governor in Council proposes to take action in this direction he shall give the chairman concerned an opportunity of explanation and shall record the reasons for any action taken. Removal of chairman.

127. When the office of chairman or member of panchayat becomes vacant or is about to become vacant another person shall, unless the Governor in Council otherwise direct, be appointed to be chairman or member of such panchayat in the same manner in which his predecessor has been appointed. Filling of casual vacancies.

127-A. When the place of a chairman falls vacant before another is permanently appointed, the president of the taluk board concerned shall appoint any member of the panchayat to perform the duties of a chairman until one is permanently appointed. Such member shall, for the period during which he exercises the powers of the chairman under this section, be styled the 'temporary chairman'. President, taluk board, to fill up temporary vacancies in the office of chairman.

128. (1) The taluk board shall subject to the provisions of this Act and to any rules which may be made by the Governor in Council in this behalf, exercise general control over all panchayats within the taluk. Control of panchayat.

(2) and the taluk board, and not the panchayat, may sue and be sued in respect of any act or omission of the panchayat, giving rise to a cause of action. Taluk board to sue and be sued.

Provided that in cases where it may seem desirable it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to declare that the powers as regards panchayats and their chairmen, conferred by this Act on taluk boards and their presidents, shall not be exercised by them but by the district board and its president. Proviso.

Mode of transacting business.

129. The panchayat shall meet for the transaction of business at least once a month. Panchayat meetings.

130. (1) The chairman shall preside at each meeting, and in his absence the members of the panchayat shall elect one of their number, present at the meeting, to preside thereat. Who is to preside at meetings.

(2) All questions coming before a meeting shall be decided by a majority, and in the case of equality of votes the chairman or presiding member of panchayat shall have a second or casting vote. Majority to decide questions.

(3) No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least one-third of the panchayatdars then on the panchayat be present, not being less than three in number. Quorum.

131. (1) Minutes of the resolutions and all items of receipt and expenditure passed at each meeting shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, and shall be signed by the chairman and all members present at the meeting, and shall be open to the inspection of the tax-payers and inhabitants of the union. Record of minutes.

(2) Copies of the resolutions of the panchayat shall be prepared and sent by the chairman within three days after the passing thereof to the president of the taluk board. Copies to be sent to president of taluk board.

132. (1) The resolutions of the panchayat shall be carried out by the chairman in whom the entire executive power of the panchayat shall be vested, and who shall be directly responsible for the due fulfilment of the purposes of this Act. Chairman to carry out resolutions.

Delegation of powers by chairman to a panchayatdar.

(2) Any chairman, with the previous consent of the panchayat, may on his own responsibility authorize any member of the panchayat, by an order in writing, to exercise for a period not exceeding four months during any one financial-year any of the powers conferred on such chairman by this Act and may cancel or modify such authority.

Obligations of certain karnams on requisition of the chairman

133. (1) The chairman may, with the approval of the Revenue officer in charge of the division of the district wherein the union is situated, at any time, by an order in writing, require the karnam of any village comprised in the union to furnish within a reasonable time any statement, account or return in respect of such village required for the purposes of this Act.

Penalty for neglect of such requisition.

(2) Every karnam who, without reasonable excuse, omits to obey such order, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees twenty.

Appointments of servants, etc.

Servants and salaries.

134. (1) The panchayat may at a meeting subject to the approval of the taluk board, from time to time, fix the number and salaries of the servants necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Chairman to appoint servants.

(2) The chairman shall from time to time appoint proper persons to be such servants and shall pay them such salaries from the funds at the disposal of the panchayat; and he may also in cases of emergency employ temporary servants. Such servants may be transferred by the president of the taluk board, from one union to another under the same taluk board, whenever he considers such a course necessary.

Chairman may fine, suspend or dismiss servants.

(3) The chairman may from time to time fine, suspend or dismiss any servant appointed by him, and appoint another person in his place.

Appeals.

(4) Any servant aggrieved by any order passed by the chairman under this section may, within one month from the date of such order, appeal to the president of the taluk board, and the order passed thereon by such president shall be final.

Revision of proceedings by taluk board.

135. (1) If on complaint made or by other means the president of the taluk board has reason to consider that any panchayat has passed any resolution, order or proceeding in excess of its authority, he may, by notice in writing, call upon the panchayat to show cause to the satisfaction of the taluk board, within such time as shall be specified in the notice, why such resolution, order or proceeding shall not be set aside.

(2) If the panchayat fails to show such cause, within the time specified, to the satisfaction of the taluk board, the taluk board may, by a resolution passed to that effect at a meeting and supported by not less than one-half of the members for the time being of such board, set aside the resolution, order or proceeding of such panchayat, and may pass such other orders as it may deem fit.

Appointment of inspectors.

136. (1) The taluk board may, from time to time, employ such officers as may be required for the purpose of superintending and inspecting the working of unions within the taluk, or may authorize any officer of Government in that behalf.

Powers of inspectors.

(2) Any officer so employed or authorized may at any time inspect any property, accounts, books and other documents under the control of the panchayat, and may record such remarks as he may deem necessary for the information of the panchayat, and shall submit a copy of such remarks for the consideration of the taluk board.

Powers of revenue officer or other person in emergencies.

137. (1) In cases of emergency the revenue officer in charge of the division of the district wherein any union is situated, or any person duly authorized in that behalf by the Governor in Council, may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which the panchayat is empowered to execute or to do, and the immediate execution or the doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expenses of executing or doing the act shall be paid by the panchayat.

(2) If the expense be not so paid, the revenue officer may make an order in writing directing the person having custody of the fund at the disposal of the panchayat to pay the same in priority to any other charges against such fund except charges for the service of authorized loans. Such person shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the panchayat admit, be bound to comply with such order.

(3) A report of any action taken under this section shall at once be forwarded by such revenue officer or other person to the taluk board and to the panchayat.

Cases of default.

138. (1) If at any time it appears to the president of the taluk board that a panchayat has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by this Act, he may by an order in writing fix a period for the performance of such duty.

(2) If the duty is not performed within the period so fixed, such president may appoint some person to perform it and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid within such time as he may fix to such person by the panchayat.

(3) If the expense be not so paid, the president of the taluk board may make an order in writing directing the person having custody of the fund at the disposal of the panchayat to pay the same in priority to any other charges against such fund except charges for the service of authorized loans. Such person shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the panchayat admit, be bound to comply with such order.

Property under the control of the panchayat.

Roads, etc., under control of panchayat.

139. To enable the panchayat to carry out the purposes of this Act all public roads, drains, tanks, wells, and other public places in the union, unless specially excepted by the taluk board, shall be under the control and direction of the panchayat, and the taluk board may place under the control and direction of the panchayat any other property or any institution which is under the control of such taluk board.

Funds at the disposal of the panchayat.

Funds at the disposal of the panchayat.

140. (1) The proceeds of the taxes levied under section 57, clause (iii), in any union and of any fees levied by the chairman in such union under section 57, clauses (v) and (vi), and of all fines and penalties levied by the union panchayat under the provisions of this Act shall, subject to the control of the taluk board, be at the disposal of the panchayat of such union.

How lodged and dealt with.

(2) Such proceeds together with any other sums placed at the disposal of the panchayat by the taluk board or otherwise received by the panchayat shall be lodged in the nearest treasury, or in such other manner as the taluk board may decide in each case. All orders for payment from such funds shall comply with such rules as the taluk board may frame in this behalf.

Duties and responsibilities of panchayat.

Matters to be provided for by panchayat.

141. The panchayat shall, in the union under its authority, subject to such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council, and so far as the funds at its disposal will permit, have the control and administration of, and provide for the following matters except such matters as the taluk board may from time to time think fit to retain or take under its direct control and administration:—

(*a*) The lighting of the public roads;

(*b*) Cleansing the public roads, drains, tanks, wells, and other public places in the union;

(*c*) With the sanction of the Governor in Council, the establishment and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, schools and libraries;

(*d*) Making and repairing the public roads and drains in the union;

(*e*) Constructing and repairing such tanks and wells and other works as will supply the inhabitants of the union with a sufficient supply of water for domestic use; and

(*f*) Generally doing such things as may be necessary for the preservation of public health.

Institutions and works not provided for in preceding section.

142. The taluk board may at any time, with the consent of any panchayat, transfer to such panchayat the management of any institution or the execution of any work not provided for in the preceding section, and it shall thereupon be lawful for such panchayat to undertake the management of such institution or the execution of such work. Provided that in every such case the funds necessary for such management or execution shall be placed at the disposal of the panchayat by the taluk board.

Powers of chairman.

143. The panchayat and its chairman shall, subject to the control of the taluk board and of its president respectively, have and exercise in the union all the powers conferred on the taluk board and its president respectively by sections 99, 100, **100-D, 100-I,** 101, **101-A** and 117. Provided that all contracts under section 117 shall be made subject to the approval of the panchayat.

Panchayat may direct cleansing of buildings and lands.

143-A. (1) The panchayat may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building which in its opinion is in a filthy or unwholesome state, or of any land which is in such state, or which is overgrown with wild croton, prickly-pear, wattle, lantana or noxious vegetation, to cleanse, clear or otherwise put such building or land in a proper state within a time to be specified in such notice.

Panchayat may require occupier of building to lime-wash it.

(2) The panchayat, or any person generally or specially authorized by it in writing in this behalf, may by notice addressed to the occupier of any such building direct all or any part thereof to be internally and externally lime-washed or otherwise cleansed in the manner and within a time to be specified in such notice.

Panchayat to maintain certain wells in good order.

143-B. The panchayat shall maintain in a cleanly condition all wells, tanks and reservoirs, which are not private property, and may fill them up or drain them when it appears necessary so to do, provided that no such well, tank or reservoir shall be filled up with any material except building debris or clean soil, gravel or sand.

Extension to budget or other areas under jurisdiction of a district board of any Act or provision of any Act in force in any municipality in the Presidency

143-C. The Governor in Council may by notification extend to all unions or to any union or to any part of a union or to any other specified area under the jurisdiction of a district board, any provision of any Act for the time being in force in any municipality in the Presidency of Madras and declare its extension to be subject to such restrictions and modifications, if any, as he thinks fit.

Power of Governor in Council to frame forms and make rules.

144. (1) The Governor in Council may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding for which he considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with this Act—

(i) as to the qualifications of electors and of candidates for appointment by election and as to the method and time of election of elective presidents, vice-presidents, and members of local boards;

(i-*a*) as to the qualifications of electors and of candidates for appointment as members of a panchayat by election, and the method and time of appointment of members of a panchayat by election in regard to the following matters:—

(*a*) the division of the union or a part thereof into wards;

(*b*) the number of representatives proper for each ward;

(*c*) the provision, if any, to be made for the special representation of any classes of the community;

(*d*) the registration of electors;

(*e*) the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes; and

(*f*) any other matters regarding the system of representation and of election;

(i-*b*) as to the qualifications of members of a panchayat to be appointed chairmen by election and the method and time of appointment of such chairmen;

(i-*c*) as to the conduct of inquiries relating to elections;

(ii) as to the transfer of property movable and immovable by district boards to taluk boards;

(iii) as to the respective duties and responsibilities and mutual relations of district boards, taluk boards and panchayats; and as to the matters in regard to which, and to what extent, the orders of a taluk board or panchayat shall be subject to appeal to or to revision by the district board or taluk board as the case may be;

(iv) as to the matters mentioned in sections 95, 122, and 141;

(v) as to the formation of committees and the delegation of powers to such committees;

(vi) as to the mode of making contracts and transfers of property by or on behalf of local boards;

(vii) as to the licensing of private vaccinators;

(viii) as to the qualifications of the servants of local boards and panchayats, and the pensions, gratuities and compassionate allowances, if any, payable to such servants, including proportionate pensions, if any, to servants of local boards who are appointed to any offices under the Government, payable to such servants on their retirement from the service of the Government in respect of their service as servants of the local board;

(ix) as to the delegation of the executive powers of the presidents of local boards and chairmen of panchayats to such servants;

(x) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of local boards, and as to the authority by which, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;

(xi) as to the office or offices through which correspondence of, and with, local boards shall pass; **as to the powers of auditors to disallow and surcharge items, to hold inquiries, to summon and examine witnesses, to compel the production of documents and as to the recovery of sums disallowed or surcharged;**

(xii) as to the accounts to be kept and as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published;

(xiii) as to the preparation of estimates of receipts and expenditure, and the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;

(xiv) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted and the authorities, if any, through whom they are to be submitted;

(xv) as to the mode in which Government officers are to advise and assist local boards in carrying out the purposes of this Act;

(xvi) as to the interpellation by members of all or any of the local boards, of the president; and

(xvii) as to the powers of inspecting or superintending officers to hold inquiries, to summon and examine witnesses, to compel the production of documents and all other matters connected with inspection or superintendence.

(xviii) as to the working of provident fund institutions.

(xix) generally for the guidance of local boards, their agents and officers and the officers of Government in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Act.

Powers of persons conducting inquiries relating to elections, etc.

(2) All persons who have been authorized by the Governor in Council under sub-section (1) to conduct inquiries relating to elections and all inspecting and superintending officers holding any inquiries into matters falling within the scope of their duties shall have, for the purposes of such inquiries, the same powers in regard to the issue of summonses for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as are conferred upon Revenue officers by Madras Act II of 1869 (an Act to empower Revenue officers to summon

persons to attend at their cutcherries for the settlement of matters connected with revenue administration) and the provisions of sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of that Act shall apply to summonses issued and to persons summoned by virtue of the powers conferred by this section and all persons to whom summonses are issued by virtue of the said powers shall be legally bound to obey such summonses.

Rules to be published.

145. The Governor in Council shall before making or altering any rules under section 144 publish, in such manner as may, in his opinion, be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules or alterations, together with a notice specifying a date at or after which such draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of such draft by any person interested before the date so specified.

Rules not to come into force for three months from publication.

146. Such rules and all alterations thereof made by the Governor in Council under section 144 shall be published in the local Gazette of the district to which the rules apply in a vernacular language of the district, and shall not come into operation, unless the Governor in Council shall otherwise for any special reason direct, until three months after they have been so published.

Rules to have force of law.

147. Such rules and forms shall, until they are cancelled or altered, have the force of law.

Bribery

147-A. (1) Every person who with intent to procure in the interests of himself or any other person the vote of any voter or his abstention from voting or the withdrawal of a candidate—

(a) lends or agrees to lend, offers, promises or gives to any person any property, money, valuable security, public or private employment or any gratification whatever other than a benefit affecting the public in general, or

(b) offers, promises or gives to any person the means of obtaining an electoral qualification for himself or any other person,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(2) Every voter or candidate who accepts any such offer, promise or gift as a motive or reward for voting or abstaining from voting or for withdrawing his candidature shall be punished with the same punishment.

147-B. Every person who—

Undue influence.

(a) threatens any voter or candidate with injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of any one in whom he is interested with intent—

(i) to induce such voter to vote for any candidate or to abstain from voting, or

(ii) to induce such candidate to withdraw his candidature, or

(b) (i) commits wrongful restraint,

(ii) publishes statements which he knows to be false, or

(iii) employs any deceitful means, and thereby prevents the free exercise of the right of any voter or candidate,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

Fraudulent voting and personation.

147-C. (1) Every person who applies for a ballot paper at an election, having already voted once at the same election or knowing that he is not qualified to vote there at, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(2) Every person who applies for a ballot paper in the name of any other person living or dead, or of a fictitious person, shall be punished with the same punishment.

Infringement of secrecy of elections.

147-D. Every polling officer, clerk or other person in attendance at the polling room who, except for some purpose authorized by law, communicates to any person any information showing directly or indirectly for which candidate any voter has voted, and every person who by any improper means procures any such information, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

Offence by polling officers.

147-E. Every polling officer who permits a person to vote knowing that such person is not entitled to vote, or who prevents a person from voting knowing that such person is entitled to vote, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

Falsifying result of election.

147-F. Every person who in the course of electoral operations attempts to falsify the record of an election by removing, destroying, altering or fabricating nomination papers or voting papers or by any other act or by any omission, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

Procedure before magistrate.

147-G. No magistrate shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under sections 147-A to 147-F (both inclusive)—

(*a*) except on the complaint of a person whose name is on the electoral roll, and

(*b*) unless such complaint has been made within seven days of the date of the declaration of the result of any election to which the offence relates, or within seven days of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

Order of disqualification.

147-H. Every person convicted of an offence punishable under sections 147-A to 147-F (both inclusive) shall be disqualified from voting or from being elected in any election to which this Act applies or from holding any office under this Act for such period, not being less than three years nor more than seven years from the date of his conviction, as the Court may by order determine.

Submission of annual estimates by Collector.

148. (1) The Collector of the district shall annually, at such times as the Governor in Council may fix, render to the district board an estimate of the probable gross receipts and charges of collection of the taxes to be collected by him under this Act.

(2) The district board shall render to every taluk board within such district an estimate of the sums to be transferred to such taluk board.

Payment of taxes to district board.

149. The Collector of the district shall from time to time cause to be paid to the district fund the net proceeds of the taxes collected under the authority conferred on him by this Act.

Budget estimate.

150. Every local board and every panchayat shall furnish, to such authority as the Governor in Council may direct, an estimate of the receipts and the expenditure which it proposes to incur during the following year. The District Board shall submit to the Governor in Council a consolidated budget for all local boards and panchayats in the district on or before the 15th February. The budget shall contain provision adequate, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, for the due discharge of all liabilities in respect of loans contracted by the board and for the maintenance of a working balance; and if the budget as submitted to the Governor in Council fails to make these provisions the Governor in Council may alter any part of it so as to ensure that such provisions are made.

Revised or supplemental budget.

150-A. If in the course of a year a District Board finds it necessary to modify the figures shown in the budget with regard to its receipts or to the distribution of the amounts to be expended on the different services it undertakes it may submit a supplemental or revised budget provided that no alteration shall be made without the consent of the Governor in Council in the amount allotted for the service of debt or in the working balance.

Submission of annual reports.

151. (1) Every local board and every panchayat shall furnish to such authority as the Governor in Council may direct an annual report of their proceedings and such statements of receipts and expenditure, works executed and measures carried out as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe.

(2) Such annual report of a local board shall be published, in English and in a vernacular language of the district, in the district gazette at the cost of the local board concerned.

Government officers to inspect books, etc

152. (1) All schools and other institutions of an educational character, all hospitals, dispensaries, and other institutions maintained by a local board, and all account books, registers, returns, reports, statements and other documents appertaining thereto shall at all times be open to the inspection of such officers of the Government as the Governor in Council may from time to time appoint in that behalf.

Appointment of persons to superintend operations of local boards and panchayats.

(2) The Governor in Council may from time to time appoint such officers as may be required for the purpose of inspecting and superintending the operations of local boards and panchayats or of any particular local board or boards and panchayat or panchayats and also such secretaries, clerks, and other servants, as may be necessary for the exercise of the powers vested in him by this Act, and may assign to them such salaries, if any, as he shall think reasonable; and the expense incurred by reason of such appointment shall be defrayed in rateable proportions out of the local funds concerned.

(3) Local boards and union panchayats and their officers and servants shall be bound to afford to inspecting or superintending officers of Government appointed under this section such access at all reasonable times to local fund property or premises, and to all records, accounts and other documents as may, in the opinion of such officers, subject to any rules framed for their guidance under section 144 (1) (xi) and (xvii), be necessary to enable them to discharge their duties of inspection or superintendence.

District board empowered to make by-laws.

152-A. (1) The district board may from time to time with the sanction of the Governor in Council make by-laws and cancel or alter the same—

(i) for the general or special regulation and control of markets, slaughter-houses, cart-stands, burial and burning grounds, and offensive trades and all matters connected with conservancy;

(ii) for regulating the use of public roads and the traffic thereon and for securing cleanliness, safety and order in respect of the same; and

(iii) for carrying out all the purposes of this Act, and may affix fines and penalties for the infringement of such by-laws.

Infringement.

(2) No by-law shall be repugnant to any law in force and no fine for any one infringement of a by-law shall exceed rupees fifty and in any case of a continuing infringement no fine shall exceed rupees ten for every day after notice from the taluk board of such infringement.

Confirmation of by-laws.

(3) No by-law or cancelment or alteration of a by-law shall have effect until the same has been approved and confirmed by the Governor in Council.

By-laws to have the force of law.

(4) All by-laws when they have been duly confirmed shall have the force of law.

Acquisition of land.

153. Whenever any land is required for the purposes of this Act, the Governor in Council may, at the request of the local board, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894; and, on payment by such board of the compensation to be awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in such board.

154. [*Repealed by Act VI of 1900, s 124.*]

Arrears of taxes under Madras Act IV of 1871.

155. (1) No assessment or demand made, and no charge imposed, under the authority of this Act, shall be impeached or affected by reason of any clerical error or of any mistake (*a*) in respect of the name, residence, place of business or occupation of any person, or (*b*) in the description of any property or thing, or (*c*) in respect of the amount assessed, demanded or charged; provided that the provisions of this Act have been in substance and effect complied with. And no proceedings under this Act shall for defect in form be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

Assessment, etc., not to be impeached if Act substantially complied with.

(2) No suit shall be brought in any court to recover any sum of money collected under the authority of this Act or to recover damages on account of any assessment or collection of money made under the said authority; provided that the provisions of this Act have been in substance and effect complied with.

No suit for recovery of sums collected.

(3) No distraint or sale under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any error or defect or want of form in the bill notice schedule form summons notice of demand, warrant of distraint, inventory or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such person be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him.

Distraint or sale not unlawful for want of form in the notice.

Provided that every person aggrieved by such irregularity may recover satisfaction for any special damage sustained by him.

Special damage actionable.

(4) Whoever obstructs any person in the performance of his duties as a distrainer under this Act shall on conviction before a magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty.

Penalty for obstructing distrainer in his duties.

156. (1) No action shall be brought against any local board or panchayat or against any member or servant of such board or panchayat or against any person acting under the directions of such local board or panchayat or of a member or servant of such board or panchayat, on account of any act done or purporting to be done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Act, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left either at the office of the local board or panchayat or at the place of abode of such member or servant or of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action, the nature of the relief sought, the amount of compensation claimed and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved to have been so delivered or left the court shall find for the defendant.

Notice of action against local board or panchayat.

(2) If the local board or panchayat member or servant or other person to whom notice is given as provided in sub-section (1) shall, before action is commenced, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover more than the amount so tendered. The plaintiff shall also pay all costs incurred by the defendant after such tender.

If tender of compensation made award to be limited.

(3) No action such as is described in sub-section (1) shall, unless it is an action for the recovery of immovable property or for a declaration of title thereto, be commenced otherwise than within six months next after the accrual of the cause of action.

Action to be commenced within six months.

(4) No action shall be brought against the president of a local board or chairman of a panchayat on account of any act done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Act, or in respect of any alleged default on his part in the execution of this Act, if such act was done or if such default was made in good faith; but any such action shall so far as it is maintainable in a court be brought against the local board, except when brought by the local board or the Secretary of State for India in Council under section 157 on account of anything done by the president or chairman himself.

Action not to be brought against the president or chairman.

157. (1) Every member of a local board and every panchayatdar shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the local board or panchayat, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct; and a suit for compensation may be instituted

Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.

against him in any court of competent jurisdiction by the local board with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(2) Every such suit shall be commenced within three years after the date on which the cause of auction arose.

Penalty for acquisition by an officer or servant of interest in contract or work

158. If any officer or servant of a local board, or of a panchayat knowingly acquires directly or indirectly, by himself or by a partner or employer or servant, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the district Collector, any personal share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of the local board, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

Provided that no person shall by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any company, be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the local board unless he is a director, of such company.

Delegation of powers of Collector.

159. The Governor in Council may, by notification, from time to time, authorize any person to exercise any of the powers conferred on the Collector by this Act, and may at any time in like manner modify or cancel such authority.

Delegation of powers of Governor in Council

160. The Governor in Council may, by notification, from time to time, authorize any person to exercise any of the powers vested in him by this Act save and except those mentioned in Chapter I of this Act, and may at any time in like manner modify or cancel such authority.

Publication of notifications in the district gazette.

161. Every notification under this Act shall be published in the official gazette of the district to which such notification applies, both in English and in a vernacular language of the district.

Provided that every notification issued by the Governor in Council shall be published in English in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Acts of local body not to be invalidated by informality.

162. No act of a local board, or of any committee, or of any panchayat, or of any person acting as a president, vice-president, chairman or member shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of some defect in the establishment of such local board, committee, or panchayat, or on the ground that any member of such board, committee or panchayat, was disqualified for such office, or by reason of such act having been done during the period of any vacancy in the office of president, chairman, vice-president, or member of such board or panchayat.

Consequences of failure to obtain license or of breach of same.

162-A. If under this Act the licence or written permission of a local board or its president is necessary for the doing of any act in respect of any property, movable or immovable, public or private, and if such act is done (*a*) without such licence or permission or (*b*) in a manner inconsistent with the terms of such licence or permission: then

(i) the local board may by notice require the person doing such act to alter, remove or as far as practicable restore to its original state the whole, or any part, of such property within a time to be specified in such notice; and, further,

(ii) if no penalty has been specially provided in this Act for doing such act the person so doing it shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence.

Failure to comply with notice.

162-B. (1) If a notice has been given under the provisions of this Act to any person requiring him to execute any work in respect of any property, movable or immovable, public or private, or to provide or do or refrain from doing anything within a time specified in the notice, and if such person fails to comply with such notice, then

(i) the local board or the panchayat as the case may be may cause such work to be executed or such thing to be provided or done, and may recover all reasonable expenses incurred by it on such account from the said person; and, further,

(ii) if no penalty has been specially provided in this Act for failure to comply with such notice, the said person shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate to fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every such offence.

(2) The taluk board or panchayat as the case may be in causing, under sub-section (1), any work to be executed or anything to be provided or done may utilize any materials found on the property concerned or may sell them and apply the sale-proceeds towards the payment of the expenses incurred by it on this account.

General penal clause.

162-C. (1) Where by this Act or by any order or notice issued thereunder the public or any person is required to do or to refrain from doing anything, any person who fails to comply with such requisition shall if no penalty has been specially provided in this Act for such failure, be liable on conviction before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such failure.

(2) Whoever after having been convicted of any offence under sections 98, 98-B, 100, 100-D, 117-F, 117-P, 162-B, or 162-C (1) of the Act continues to commit the same offence, shall, on conviction, be punished for each day after the previous date of conviction during which he continues to offend, with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

(3) The president of a local board may compound any offence under this Act, which may by rules made by the Governor in Council be declared compoundable.

Fee, toll, etc., due to a local board or panchayat how to be recovered.

162-D. (1) **In default of payment of any fee, toll, costs, compensation, damages, charges, expenses or other sums due to a local board or panchayat under or by virtue of this Act the same may be recovered, together with any further costs that the magistrate may award, under the warrant of a magistrate of the first or second class. The amount or apportionment of any such sum shall in case of dispute be ascertained by such magistrate.**

Method of proceeding before a magistrate.

(2) In any case referred to a magistrate under this section, the magistrate shall on the application of either party summon the other party to appear before him at a time and place to be named in the summons.

(3) Upon the appearance of the parties, or in the absence of any of them upon proof of due service of the summons, the magistrate may hear and determine the question, and for that purpose may examine such parties or any of them and their witnesses on oath or affirmation.

(4) In every such inquiry the magistrate shall determine the amount of the costs thereof and shall direct by which of the parties they shall be paid.

Service of notices.

163. (1) Every bill form or notice regarding any valuation, measurement, assessment, tax or any money due in respect of the same or under this Act shall, if practicable, be presented to, or served personally upon, the person to whom the same is addressed, or, if he cannot be found, may be left at his usual or last known place of abode or business with some adult male member of his family, servant or agent, or may be sent by registered letter, or may be put upon some conspicuous part of his usual or last known place of abode or business, and shall thereby be deemed to have been duly presented or served.

(2) If the place of abode or business of the owner of any building or land in respect of which a tax is assessed or due, or in respect of which any work has to be executed, is unknown, or if the owner of any building is not resident within the limits of the district, every such bill form or notice shall be deemed to be duly presented or served if delivered to any adult male occupier or put upon some conspicuous part of the building or land in respect of which the tax is assessed or due, or in respect of which such work has to be executed.

(3) Every such bill form or notice sent to a person by registered post shall be addressed to his usual or last known place of abode or business, and when so sent shall, unless and until the contrary be proved, be held to have been duly served.

Entry into zenana.

164. If any woman, who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, is in the actual occupation of any building or part thereof into which any person, duly authorized in that behalf, has to enter for the purposes of

this Act, such person shall inform such woman that she is at liberty to withdraw, and shall, after allowing reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and giving her every reasonable facility to withdraw, enter such building or part thereof, using at the same time every precaution, consistent with these provisions, to prevent, when necessary, the clandestine removal of property.

Illegal collection of taxes or tolls.

165. Whoever—

(i) not being a person appointed or duly authorized to collect any tax, toll, fee or other sum payable under this Act shall levy or demand any such tax, toll, fee, or other sum, or

(ii) shall unlawfully demand or take any other or higher tax, toll, fee, or other sum than the lawful tax, toll, fee, or other sum, or

(iii) under colour of this Act, shall seize or sell any property knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or

(iv) being entitled to recover from any person any portion of the tax paid by himself under this Act, shall demand or claim any higher portion than he is entitled to recover, or

(v) shall in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under colour of this Act,

shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating or extortion, as the case may be, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Procedure where fine levied under Act is not paid

166. In case any fine, compensation, penalty, fee, toll, damages, charges, expenses, or costs which a magistrate is empowered to impose, assess or recover under or by virtue of this Act or of any by-law made in pursuance thereof shall not be forthwith paid, the magistrate may order the offender to be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to the warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of the magistrate for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress.

Imprisonment in default of sufficient distress.

166-A. If upon the return of any warrant of distress under this Act it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had wherson to levy such fine or sum of money, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the magistrate by the admission of the offender, or otherwise, that he has not sufficient property whereupon such fine or sum of money could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, the magistrate may, by warrant under his hand, commit the offender to prison, there to be simply imprisoned, according to the discretion of the magistrate, for any term not exceeding one calendar month when the amount of fine or sum of money shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding two calendar months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case; the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

District board's powers in absence of taluk board.

167. Notwithstanding anything herein-before contained, the district board of any district having authority over any part of such district where there is no taluk board and the president of such district board shall have the rights and exercise the powers and perform the duties of a taluk board and of the president thereof respectively in such part of the district.

SCHEDULE A.

(Section 57.)

1. Rules for the levy of house-tax in unions.—The union panchayat may, subject to the control of the taluk board, resolve to assess houses for the purposes of the house-tax either on their capital or their annual value; but shall not assess them on any principle other than that of valuation.

2. The district board, in fixing the rates of assessment under section 60, shall fix them on the capital value or annual value, as the case may be, for different unions according to the method of assessment which each panchayat has resolved to adopt.

3. The rates fixed by the district board may be proportionate to the value of each house, or may advance in systematic progression with the value of the house; but shall in no case systematically decrease as the value of the house increases.

4. The district board may resolve to exempt entirely from the house-tax houses below a certain value which are the sole property of the owner liable to house-tax in any union; and where no limit of exemption has been prescribed by the district board, or where the panchayat desires to raise the limit of exemption prescribed by the district board, the panchayat may, subject to the control of the taluk board, pass a similar resolution; provided that houses valued at a greater capital value than Rs. 240 or a greater annual value than Rs. 20 shall not be exempted in any union.

5. When a proportionate rate has been fixed by the district board the panchayat may, subject to the control of the taluk board, group the houses in the union in classes to simplify arithmetical operations and collection; when the progressive principle has been adopted by the district board, the district board shall prescribe principles of classification (as that a certain sum, which shall be tax-free, shall be deducted from the assessment of each house, or that the progression shall be from a certain percentage in the lowest to a certain percentage in the highest class), but shall leave it to the panchayat, subject to the control of the taluk board, to settle the precise number and limits of each class: the panchayat shall not so arrange the classes as to affect substantially the principle of proportionate or progressive taxation, as the case may be, and the number of classes shall in no case be less than six.

6. Where the tax is assessed on the annual value such value shall be deemed to be the gross annual rent at which the house may reasonably be expected to let from month to month, or from year to year, less a deduction of ten per centum of such annual rent and the said deduction shall be in lieu of all allowance for repairs or on any other account whatever.

7. In the case of railway stations and of buildings belonging to the Government the estimated present cost of erecting a building less a reasonable amount on account of depreciation, if any, shall be deemed to be the capital value, and six per centum on the said amount the annual value.

8. An additional tax may be levied to form a fund for public improvements, such as the provision of a water or drainage system for the whole or any part of any union. A separate account shall be kept of the receipts into, and expenditure from, such fund.

SCHEDULE B.

(Section 57.)

Tolls may be levied at rates not exceeding the following:—

Tolls.	Rs.	A.
On every four-wheeled motor vehicle constructed to carry less than ten persons.	1	0
On every other steam or motor four-wheeled vehicle.	2	0
On every motor bicycle or motor bicycle with side-car.	0	8
On every motor bicycle without side-car	0	6
On every other bicycle or tricycle	0	3
On every other carriage	0	4
On every cart	0	3
On every horse, mule, ass, buffalo, bull or bullock.	0	2
On every elephant	1	0
On every camel	0	4

(2) The payment of a toll in respect of any vehicle covers the animals engaged in drawing it.

(3) Tolls are leviable upon vehicles irrespective of the means of traction employed.

SCHEDULE C.

(SECTION 81.)

Notice of demand.

Take notice that the chairman of the union panchayat demands from you the sum of due from you to the panchayat of for your house in for the year 19 , and that if the sum due is not paid into the office of at or if sufficient cause for the non-payment is not shown to him or to within fifteen days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

Date

(Signature of the assessor)

SCHEDULE D.

(SECTION 81-A.)

Distraint warrant.

To

(Here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of rupees due for the taxes mentioned in the margin for the 19 , although the said sum has been duly demanded from the said and fifteen days have elapsed since such demand was made. This is to command you to distrain the goods and chattels of the said (or, as the case may be, any goods and chattels found on the premises referred to) to the amount of the said sum of rupees, together with for warrant-fee and distraint-fee, making together a sum of , and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking keeping and selling such distraint; and if, within fifteen days next after such distraint, the amount due on account of the said taxes and fees shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distraint, to sell the said goods and chattels; and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the amount due on account of the said taxes and fees rupees and the charges of taking keeping and selling such distraint, to return the surplus, if any, on demand, to the person whom you found in possession of the said goods and chattels. If sufficient distraint cannot be found of the goods and chattels of the said you are to certify the same to me together with this warrant.

(L.S.)

Date

(Signature or stamp of the chairman of the panchayat.)

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Bill has been drafted with the object of giving effect as far as possible to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in regard to local boards and the views of the Secretary of State and the Government of India on them. The policy enunciated in the resolution of the Government of India on local self-Government, 1918, has also been kept in view in framing the provisions. The first draft was placed before a committee including several non-official presidents of local boards in the Presidency and was revised with reference to the suggestions made by them. It has again been revised with reference to the suggestions made on the District Municipalities Bill.

Constitution.

The Bill does not propose any substantial departure from the existing Act in regard to the constitution of local boards. A few changes introduced in this portion of the Bill may, however, be specified. Under the present Act the revenue divisional officer in charge of the division is *ex-officio* a member of the district board. A general provision of this nature is considered unnecessary and has been omitted; it is proposed instead that all presidents of taluk boards shall be ex-officio members of a district board. A clause is inserted making 'officials' (village headmen do not come under this head) ineligible for election to district and taluk boards. Provision is also made for the appointment and election as presidents of taluk boards of persons who are not members of these boards. The provisions in the District Municipalities Bill in regard to the disqualifications of councillors and removal of chairmen have been adopted. Clauses have been inserted regarding the formation of advisory and administrative committees of local boards. The emergency powers of revenue divisional officers (section 39 of the existing Act) have been withdrawn; those vested in the Collector are retained.

Finance.

The taxation provisions of the Bill have been altered in material respects with the main object of increasing the resources of local bodies. Under the present Act the land-cess is levied at a rate not exceeding one anna in the rupee on the annual rent value of occupied lands in all districts except Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris, in which latter districts the maximum rate is two annas in the rupee on the annual rent value. The Bill fixes the limit of the cess at two annas in the rupee on the annual rent value, the special sanction of the Governor in Council being necessary to any enhancement of the cess above this rate. Local boards are allowed to fix the rate of the cess, within the limit allowed by the law, at their discretion. Subject to the limits prescribed the previous approval of the Governor in Council for the levy of taxes and tolls is dispensed with. The abolition or the reduction of the rates of such taxes and tolls should however be immediately reported to the Governor in Council, previous approval to such abolition or reduction being required only in the case of district boards which have an outstanding loan.

Clause 58 provides for the levy of a surtax on income-tax. It is laid down that the surtax shall not be levied without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, that the rate shall in no case exceed 50 per cent of the income-tax, that the rate at which it is to be imposed at the outset shall be fixed with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council and that every enhancement shall require similar sanction.

A 'pilgrim's tax' is also proposed in the Bill. The Pilgrim Commission's report has drawn prominent attention to grave sanitary defects in the important centres of this Presidency. The local boards concerned are unable, owing to their financial limitations, to effect any perceptible improvement in these conditions, and they have for a long time been pressing on the attention of the Government the need for making legal provision for a tax on pilgrims. The tax will be collected as a surcharge on fares by the railway administration concerned and will be restricted to the larger pilgrim centres.

Sub-clause (vii) of clause 57 is based on section 30 of the Local Government (Emergency Provisions Act), 1918 (England). The object is to enable local boards to levy a special license fee on motor buses, the rates and conditions being fixed in each case according to local circumstances.

The only other material changes made in the taxation provisions of the Bill are—

(i) the method of fixing the house-tax in unions has been modified—vide revised schedule A; houses are to be assessed on their capital or annual value instead of being divided roughly into classes as at present,

(ii) the rate of tolls on motor vehicles has been revised—schedule B to the Bill.

Establishment.

The powers of local boards in regard to their establishments have been widened, in accordance with the principle stated in paragraph 16 of the resolution of the Government of India. Under section 41 of the existing Act, the sanction of the Government is required before any change, however unimportant, can be made in the establishments employed by those bodies. Under the Bill they are allowed to vary their establishments within the limits of maximum schedules prescribed by the Government.

Budgets.

It is proposed to adopt in the main the corresponding provisions in the District Municipalities Bill under which local bodies will have a free hand in framing their budgets subject to adequate provision being made for the discharge of loans and for the maintenance of a working balance.

Election offences.

A defect often noticed in the existing Act that it does not deal effectively with corrupt practices at elections has been rectified by the insertion of clauses on 'election offences.'

Functions and powers of local bodies.

Among the changes made in the portions of the Bill relating to the functions and powers of local bodies, the following may be mentioned :—

(i) A provision is inserted (clause 93-A) for the construction and maintenance of railways and tramways jointly by local bodies ; the absence of such a provision in the existing Act has caused inconvenience.

(ii) The powers of local bodies in dealing with encroachments have been made more effective.

(iii) A clause has been inserted to enable local bodies to get ponds, pits, swamps, etc., filled up or drained especially in malarious areas.

(iv) Provision has been made for effectively preventing the spread of dangerous diseases by introducing certain important provisions appearing in the District Municipalities Bill.

Clause 143-C enables the Governor in Council to extend to unions or other areas under the jurisdiction of district boards specific provisions relating to district municipalities. Some unions are so large that special powers are needed in them for enforcing sanitary measures regulating building, etc. This provision will, e.g., be useful in dealing with the sanitation, e.g., of villages on occasions of large festivals or in dealing with malarious areas under local boards.

Unions.

A few changes have been made in Chapter V of the existing Act which relates to unions. The provisions in the District Municipalities Bill in regard to the disqualification of councillors and removal of chairmen which have been adopted in the case of local boards are proposed to be applied to unions also. The Government in Council has had under consideration the question of the measures needed to make the union system more popular. The inquiry ah wal *inter alia*, that the system, as applied to the smaller villages, needed much simplification. With this object in view the provision in section 139 of the existing Act making it obligatory on unions to provide an office has been omitted; and it is laid down that the procedure to be adopted for levying the funds of an one and making payments from such funds may be settled by the taluk board concerned according to local conditions.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI

BILL No. 6 OF 1920.

THE MADRAS VILLAGE PANCHAYAT BILL, 1920.

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SCHEDULE A.

Village trades, professions and callings.

BILL No. 6 OF 1920.

The Madras Village Panchayat Bill, 1920.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to make proper provision for the administration of village affairs by the villagers themselves and thereby develop the system of self-government in the rural areas of the Presidency of Madras; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title. **1.** This Act may be called the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920.

Local extent. **2.** It extends to the whole of the Madras Presidency *except* the Presidency town and the municipalities to which the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, applies.

Definitions. **3.** In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) 'Building' includes a house, shop, warehouse, workshop, hut and shed;

(2) 'Forest' includes unreserved land at the disposal of Government and forest reserved under the Madras Forest Act V of 1882;

(3) 'Landholder' includes (*a*) all persons holding under a sanad-i-milkiat-istimrar, all other zamindars, poligars, shrotriyamdars, jaghirdars, and inamdars and all persons farming the land revenue under the Government; (*b*) all holders of land under ryotwar settlement or in any way subject to the payment of land revenue direct to the Government; (*c*) all cultivating tenants of persons described in (*a*) and (*b*); and (*d*) all persons registered as proprietors under the Madras Limited Proprietors Act, 1911;

(4) 'Panchayat' means the body of persons constituted under this Act for carrying out any or all of the purposes of this Act;

(5) 'Panchayatdar' means a member of a panchayat;

(6) 'Prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(7) 'President' means one of the panchayat elected under this Act to be its chairman;

(8) 'Rent' means whatever is lawfully payable by any person in money or kind or in both to a landholder for the use or occupation of land for the purpose of agriculture or to the owner of a house or shop or a house-site or shop-site for its

use or occupation, and includes fishery rents and sums payable on account of pasturage and forest produce;

(9) 'Revenue village' means any local area which is recognized as a village in the revenue accounts; and 'village' means any area declared by the Local Government to be a village for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF PANCHAYATS.

Order of Local Government to constitute panchayats.

4. (1) The Local Government may (*a*) by notification in the manner prescribed direct the constitution, for any village, of a panchayat or panchayats for carrying out any or all of the purposes of this Act, and (*b*) at any time in like manner modify or cancel such notification.

(2) The provisions of this Act shall come into force in, or cease to apply to, any village or part thereof, as the case may be, on such date as may be specified in the notification published under sub-section (1).

Numerical strength and constitution of panchayats.

5. (1) A panchayat shall consist of such number of members as may be fixed by the Local Government, such number to be not more than fifteen and not less than five exclusive of the ex-officio members.

(2) Where a panchayat is constituted for more than one revenue village, the Local Government shall determine the number of members, other than ex-officio members, to be allotted to each revenue village.

(3) The headman of each revenue village comprised in a panchayat shall ex-officio be a member of the panchayat.

(4) All other members shall be elected in the prescribed manner.

Qualification of voters.

6. (1) Every male person who has completed his twenty-fifth year and [Section 7 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919.]

(i) who is a landholder as defined in section 3, sub-section (3), and pays a sum of not less than one rupee a year as revenue in respect of lands situated wholly or in part in the village, or

(ii) who pays a rent of not less than one rupee a year in respect of property situated in the village, or

(iii) who pays to the panchayat any tax under this Act, or

(iv) who is a member of a joint undivided family or tarwad, which pays any rent or revenue or tax under clauses (i), (ii) or (iii),

shall be entitled to vote at an election of panchayatdars:

Provided that only one member of a joint undivided family or tarvad shall be entitled to vote on his behalf at any such election.

(2) Any dispute as to the age of a person for the purpose of sub-section (1) shall be decided in the manner prescribed.

(3) No person who is not a British subject or a subject of any State in India shall be entitled to vote at an election of panchayatdars:

Provided that the Local Government may exclude from the scope of this restriction any aliens or class of aliens.

Qualifications and disqualifications of candidates.

7. (1) Every person, who is entitled to vote at an election of panchayatdars, shall be qualified to be elected as a panchayatdar, if he is resident in the village and is not disqualified under sub-section (2).

[Section 49 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.]

(2) (*a*) A person who has been sentenced by a criminal court to transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months (such sentence not having been reversed or the offence pardoned) shall be disqualified for election as a panchayatdar while undergoing the sentence and for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

[Section 49 (2) (ii) do.]

(*b*) An uncertificated bankrupt or undischarged insolvent and any person who has been ordered to find security for good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall be disqualified for election as a panchayatdar.

President of panchayat to be elected.

[* Section 8 (1) of the Bengal Act.]

8. Every panchayat shall be presided over by a president who shall be elected by the members of the panchayat from among their own number in the manner prescribed.

[† Section 18 of D.M. Act, 1920.]

Temporary delegation of powers of the president to a panchayatdar.

9. The president may, during his temporary absence or incapacity, delegate by an order in writing any of his powers or duties to a panchayatdar.

Provided that he shall not delegate any powers or duties which the panchayat expressly forbids him to delegate.

Secretary.

10. A panchayat may appoint one of its members or any other person to be its secretary, define the duties to be performed by him, and determine what remuneration, if any, should be paid to him from the funds of the panchayat.

Term of office of a panchayatdar or president.

11. The term of office of a panchayatdar other than an ex-officio panchayatdar and that of a president shall be two years from the date of his election:

Provided that a president shall be deemed to have vacated his office on the expiry of the term for which he was elected a panchayatdar or on his otherwise ceasing to be a panchayatdar.

* The Bengal Act = The Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919.
† D.M. Act = The Madras District Municipalities Act.

Power to remove panchayatdar or president.

12. (1) The Local Government may remove any panchayatdar or president from his office—

[Sections 24 and 126 of Madras Local Boards Act, 1884.]
[Section 19 of D.M. Act, 1884.]
[Sections 12 and 16 of Bengal Act.]

(*a*) who is sentenced by a court to such punishment as is described in sub-section (2) (*a*) of section 7, such sentence not having been reversed or the offence pardoned; or

(*b*) who refuses to act, or becomes incapable of acting; or

(*c*) who applies to be adjudicated, or is adjudicated, a bankrupt or insolvent; or

(*d*) who has been ordered to find security for good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; or

(*e*) who has been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties, or of any disgraceful conduct which in the opinion of the Local Government renders him unfit to continue as a panchayatdar.

(2) No person who has been removed from his office under clause (*d*) or clause (*e*) of sub-section (1) shall be eligible for re-election for a period of three years from the date of his removal unless the Local Government for special reasons permits his re-election at an earlier opportunity.

Resignation of office and filling of vacancies.

13. (1) A panchayatdar or president of a panchayat may resign his office by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the panchayat; and on such resignation being accepted by the panchayat shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

(2) When from any cause there is a vacancy in the office of panchayatdar or president, a new panchayatdar or president shall be elected in accordance with the foregoing provisions.

[Section 258 of D.M. Act, 1884, and section 13, proviso, of the Bengal Act.]

(3) No act of a panchayat shall be deemed invalid by reason only that the number of members at the time of the performance of such act was less than the sanctioned strength or of any irregularity in the election of any panchayatdar or president.

Incorporation of, and vesting of property in, panchayats.

14. (1) Every panchayat shall be a body corporate by such name as the Local Government may determine and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued. Subject to any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf, it shall also have power to acquire, hold or transfer property, movable and immovable, to enter into contracts and to do all other things necessary for the purpose of this Act.

[Section 21 of D.M. Act, 1884.]
[Section 18 of the Bengal Act.]

(2) Every road, building or other work constructed by a panchayat from the panchayat fund shall vest in the panchayat by which it has been constructed.

[Section 19 of the Bengal Act.]

CHAPTER III.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Functions of panchayats.

15. Subject to such rules as the Local Government may make, a panchayat may undertake any of the following functions:—

(i) construction and repair of village roads, culverts, bridges and buildings;

(ii) lighting of streets and public places;

(iii) construction of drains and disposal of drainage water and sullage;

(iv) cleansing of streets, removal of rubbish heaps, jungle growth and prickly-pear, filling in of disused wells, insanitary ponds, pools, ditches, pits or hollows and other improvements of the sanitary condition of the village;

(v) provision of public latrines and arrangements to cleanse latrines whether public or private;

(vi) opening and maintenance of burning ghats and burial-grounds;

(vii) sinking and repairing of wells, excavation, repair and maintenance of ponds, or tanks for supply of water for drinking, washing and bathing purposes, and construction of bathing ghats;

(viii) control of cattle-stands, threshing floors, topes and other communal porambokes;

(ix) control of chavadis, chatrams, rest-houses, and other property belonging to the villagers in common;

(x) extension of village-sites and regulation of building;

(xi) enforcement of vaccination;

(xii) registration of births and deaths;

(xiii) opening and maintenance of village libraries;

(xiv) control of pounds;

(xv) village protection; and

(xvi) other measures of public utility calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort or convenience of the villagers.

Functions which a local board may authorize a panchayat to exercise.

16. The district or taluk board within whose jurisdiction a panchayat has been constituted may at any time, with the consent of the panchayat and subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon, authorize such panchayat to exercise any of the following functions which such district or taluk board may itself exercise under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and it shall thereupon be lawful for such panchayat to exercise such function in the area under its jurisdiction:—

(i) construction and control of markets, slaughter-houses and cart-stands;

(ii) arrangements for public festivals;

(iii) control of fairs;

(iv) control of fisheries;

(v) planting and preservation of trees on roads;

(vi) establishment and maintenance of elementary schools and other matters connected with elementary education;

(vii) provision of medical relief.

Transfer of village forests to a panchayat.

17. The Local Government may, subject to such conditions and the payment of such contribution, if any, by the panchayat as they may prescribe transfer to any panchayat the management, protection and maintenance of village forests, whether reserved for fuel and fodder or for other purposes.

[Section 35 of the Bengal Act.]

Institutions or works transferred to a panchayat

18. Subject to such rules as may be made by the Local Government, a district board or taluk board or Collector or any private person or body of persons may, from time to time, with the consent of a panchayat, make over to such panchayat, subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon, the management of any institution or the execution or maintenance of any work or the performance of any duty within the area over which the panchayat has control.

[Sections 97 and 142 of *M.L.B. Act.]
[Section 116 of D.M. Act, 1884.]

Government's power to add to functions of a panchayat.

19. The Local Government may, subject to such conditions as they may deem fit to prescribe, authorize any panchayat, by a general or special order, to exercise any functions or perform any duties other than those specified in sections 16, 18, 17 and 18.

Appointment of committees.

20. (1) A panchayat may appoint from among its members committees with delegated power to dispose of matters relating to any particular branch of the administration which are reserved by this Act or the rules made under it for the decision of the panchayat; or may appoint individual panchayatdars or committees of panchayatdars to inquire into and report on any such matters.

[Sections 23 and 24 of D.M. Act, 1920.]

(2) It shall be lawful for the panchayat from time to time by a resolution supported by not less than one-half of its sanctioned strength to appoint as members of any committee any persons who are not panchayatdars but who may in the opinion of such panchayat possess special qualifications for serving on such committee. All the provisions of this Act relating to the duties, powers and liabilities of panchayatdars shall be applicable, so far as may be, to such persons.

* M.L.B. Act = The Madras Local Boards Act, 1884.

Powers of a panchayat for carrying out its functions.

21. (1) Subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf and subject to the provisions of sections 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, a panchayat shall have power to do all acts necessary and incidental to the carrying out of the functions entrusted to it and, in particular,

[Section 31 of the Bengal Act.]
[Sections 139 and 141 of M.L.B. Act.]
[Sections 157, 158 and 175 of D.M. Act, 1884.]

(a) in respect of the matters specified in section 15, clauses (i) to (iv), a panchayat shall have control of all roads, culverts, bridges, drains, drainage works and waterways other than canals or irrigation channels within its jurisdiction, not being private property and not being specially excepted by any order of the Local Government or the district or taluk board, and may do all things necessary for the maintenance and repair thereof, and may—

(i) lay out and make new roads;

(ii) construct new bridges or culverts;

(iii) widen, open, enlarge or otherwise improve any road or bridge;

(iv) construct drains and drainage works;

(v) deepen or otherwise improve water-ways; and

(vi) provide for the lighting of any road or public place within its area;

[Section 101 of M.L.B. Act.]
[Section 27 of the Bengal Act.]

(b) to improve the sanitary condition of the village or a part of it a panchayat shall have power—

(i) to require by a notice the owner or occupier of any building to construct private drains therefor or alter or remove the private drains thereof within a reasonable period;

[Sections 98-D and 143-A of M.L.B. Act.]
[Section 186 of D.M. Act, 1884.]

(ii) to require, by notice giving a reasonable period, the owner or occupier of any land or building which contains or is attached to any well, pool, ditch, pit or pond or tank or any place containing, or used for the collection of any drainage, filth or stagnant water which is injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood or is otherwise a source of nuisance, to cause the same to be filled up, cleansed, or deepened or to cause the water to be removed therefrom or drained off or to take such other action therewith as may be deemed by the panchayat necessary to remove the nuisance;

(iii) to require, by notice giving a reasonable period, the owner or occupier of any land overgrown with vegetation, undergrowth, prickly-pear or scrub jungle which is in any manner injurious to health or dangerous to the public or offensive to

the neighbourhood, to cause it to be cleared of the vegetation, undergrowth, prickly-pear or scrub-jungle;

(iv) to require by notice the owner or occupier of any land or building which needs to be cleansed to cause the same to be cleansed or lime washed within a reasonable period; and

(v) to prohibit digging for gravel, earth or sand, or quarrying stone except on a licence granted by the panchayat.

[Section 30 of the Bengal Act.]
[Sections 100-A and 100-B of M.L.S. Act.]

(c) in respect of the matters specified in section 15, clause (viii), a panchayat may provide the village with a supply of water, proper and sufficient for public and private purposes; and for such purposes shall have power—

(i) to construct, repair and maintain tanks or wells and clear out streams or water-courses;

(ii) to purchase or acquire by lease or gift any tank, well, stream or water-course and with the consent of the owner cleanse or repair it or provide facilities for obtaining water therefrom;

(iii) to notify by beat of drum the setting apart of any water-source for drinking or culinary purposes, and likewise to prohibit all bathing, washing of clothes and animals or other acts likely to pollute the source so set apart:

Provided that nothing shall be done under this clause which may affect a canal or channel used for irrigation without the prior consent of the authority controlling such canal or channel.

(2) Any person who disobeys an order issued under section 21 (1) (c) (vii) shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

Panchayat to carry out work and recover cost.

[Section 27 (2) of the Bengal Act.]

(3) If any work required by notice under section 21, sub-section (1), clause (b), sub-clauses (i) to (iv), is not executed within the period specified in the notice, the panchayat may itself cause such work to be carried out and the cost of such work or part thereof may be recovered from the owner or occupier referred to in the said sub-clauses, as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Power of entry.

[Section 274 of D.M. Act, 1884.]
[Section 35 of the Bengal Act.]

22. Any member, officer or servant of a panchayat may enter into or upon any building or land, with or without assistants or workmen, in order to make any inspection or execute any work for the purposes of, or in pursuance of, section 21:

Provided that

(a) no such entry shall be made between sunset and sunrise;

(*b*) no dwelling house shall be so entered, unless the entry be with the consent of its occupier, without giving reasonable previous notice signed by the president or by a person duly authorized by him in this behalf of the intention to make such entry; and

(*c*) due regard shall be had in making such entry to the social and religious usages of the occupants of the premises entered.

[Sections 38, 255 and 38 of D.M. Act, 1884.] [Sections 24 and 134 of M.L.B. Act.] [Section 36 of the Bengal Act.]

Panchayat to frame its by-laws and appoint its staff of servants.

23. Subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf, a panchayat may (*a*) frame by-laws for the conduct of its business and generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and (*b*) appoint such staff of officers and servants as it may consider necessary and fix the salaries or other remuneration to be paid to such staff.

CHAPTER IV.

PANCHAYAT FUND.

Taxes and fees which panchayat may levy.

24. (1) Subject to the approval of the Local Government a panchayat may levy any or all of the following taxes and fees:—

(*a*) A yearly cess—hereinafter referred to as the panchayat-cess—on the annual rent value of all occupied lands in the village, on whatever tenure held.

(*b*) A yearly tax on the capital value of buildings situated in the village.

(*c*) A yearly tax on callings, trades and professions exercised in the village such as those specified in Schedule A.

(*d*) Fees for the occupation of cattle-stands, threshing floors, village-sites and other similar communal panchayat or public places or parts thereof.

(*e*) Fees for the use of cart-stands, markets, market sites and slaughter-houses under the control of the panchayat.

(*f*) Fees for the occupation of choultries, chatrams, travellers' rest-houses and other similar public buildings under the control of the panchayat, for the cleansing of private latrines and for licences granted for quarrying or excavation under section 21 (1) (*b*) (v).

(*g*) Fees for issue of permits for grazing, or the removal of fuel or other forest produce.

(2) In addition to or in lieu of any of the foregoing taxes and fees a panchayat may submit proposals for any other

tax or fee which it may find to be convenient and suitable to the village community for the approval of the Local Government who may accept the same and sanction its levy in the village.

(3) All taxes and fees leviable under this section shall be levied in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Local Government.

Tax or fee not to be levied without resolution of panchayat.

25. No tax or fee shall be levied under section 24 unless the levy thereof is sanctioned by a resolution of the panchayat supported by not less than two-thirds of the total number of the panchayatdars present at a meeting specially convened for the purpose.

Notification of levy of taxes and fees.

26. When the panchayat shall have sanctioned, with the approval of the Local Government, the levy of any tax or fee, such panchayat shall at once notify in the prescribed manner in the village in which the tax or fee is to be levied the rate at which and the date from which such tax or fee is to be levied.

Assessment of panchayat-cess and other taxes or fees.

27. (1) If the panchayat notifies under section 25 that a cess on the annual rent value of land within its area shall be levied, such annual rent value shall be calculated and cess thereon levied by the Collector as laid down in sections 64 to 76 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and the net proceeds thereof credited by him to the panchayat fund

(2) In making assessments to any of the taxes or fees referred to in section 24, sub-section (1), clauses (*b*) to (*g*), and sub-section (*c*), the panchayat shall assess the same at the rates or amounts and from the dates specified in the notification under section 26.

Application for revision and recovery of assessment.

28. (1) Any person dissatisfied with the assessment under sub-section (2) of section 27 may, within such time as may be prescribed, apply to the panchayat, either orally or in writing, for a revision of the assessment, and the panchayat may amend or confirm the same.

[Section 39 of the Bengal Act.]

(2) The amounts of taxes and fees other than panchayat-cess shall be paid in such manner as may be prescribed, and in case of default of any such payment, shall be recovered by the village headman by distraint and sale, in the manner prescribed, of the movable property of the defaulter, together with a sum equal to a fifth of the amount of such arrear, by way of penalty.

[Section 41 of the Bengal Act.]

Panchayat fund and its application.

29. (1) All sums realized under section 27, sub-section (2), all sums realized as penalties, fines, fees or costs under this

Act, and all other receipts of the panchayat including any donation from a private person or body of persons, and any contribution from a taluk board or district board or Government shall, together with the panchayat-cess recovered by the Collector under section 27, sub-section (1), be paid into a fund to be called the 'Panchayat fund', the accounts of which shall be kept in the manner prescribed.

(2) The expenses incurred by the panchayat in carrying out the purposes of this Act shall be paid out of the panchayat fund;

Provided that all sums made over to or realized by a panchayat for any specific purpose shall be applied solely to that purpose.

CHAPTER V.

CONTROL.

[Section 51 (2) of the Bengal Act.]
[M.L.B. Act, section 37 (1).]
[D.M. Act, 1884, section 35.]

30. The local Government may, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution of a panchayat, or of any order or notice issued by a panchayat or its president, or cancel such resolution, order or notice, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance or under colour of this Act, if, in their opinion, such resolution, order, notice or act is manifestly perverse or ultra vires of the panchayat, or the execution of such resolution, order, notice or act is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any person lawfully employed or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or an affray. Suspension or cancellation of panchayat proceedings

[Sections 52 and 53 of the Bengal Act.]
[Sections 36 and 162 of M.L.B. Act.]
[Section 34, D.M. Act, 1884.]

31. A panchayat shall at all times permit any officer or other person whom the Local Government may empower in this behalf to have access to all its books, proceedings and records and to enter on and inspect any immovable property occupied by, or any work in progress under the orders of, or any institution controlled by, a panchayat. Inspection of panchayat records, works or property.

[Section 56 of the Bengal Act.]
[Section 4-B of D.M. Act, 1884.]

32. If the Local Government are of opinion that a panchayat persistently makes default in the performance of the duties imposed upon it by or under this or any other Act, or abuses its powers, they may, after giving the panchayat sufficient opportunity to show cause to the contrary, by an order in writing, specifying their reasons for so doing either— Power of Government to suspend or dissolve a panchayat.

(a) suspend the panchayat for a period not exceeding one year to be specified in the order; or

(b) dissolve the panchayat.

[Section 4-B, D.M. Act, 1884.]
[Section 57, Bengal Act.]

Consequences of suspension or dissolution

33. On the suspension or dissolution of a panchayat under section 32 the following consequences shall ensue:—

(*a*) all members of the panchayat shall, as from the date of publication of the order, vacate their offices as such members;

(*b*) in case of suspension, all powers and duties of the panchayat shall, during the period of suspension, be exercised and performed by such person or persons, and in such manner, as the Local Government may direct; and all property vested in the panchayat shall, during that period, vest in such person or persons, and in such manner, as the Local Government may direct;

(*c*) in case of dissolution, the Local Government shall pass such orders as they deem equitable and just in regard to the funds and other property of the panchayat and such orders shall be final;

(*d*) on the expiration of the period of suspension the panchayat shall be re-established by fresh election in the manner provided by this Act.

Appointment of Registrar, his duties and delegation of Government's powers to him.

34. (1) The Local Government may appoint a person to be Registrar of Panchayats for the area to which this Act extends, or for any portion of it, and may assign to him from time to time such salary and establishment as they think fit.

(2) The cost of such officer and his establishment shall be paid out of the revenues of the Local Government.

(3) The Registrar so appointed shall attend to the constitution, and superintend the administration, of panchayats within his jurisdiction; and shall, when so authorized by the Local Government by notification, exercise all or any of the powers vested in them by this Act, except the power to make rules under section 41.

Delegation of the powers of Government to others.

35. The Local Government may, either by name or by virtue of office, authorize by notification any collector, district forest officer, district board president, taluk board president or any other person, whether a salaried officer of the Government or not, to exercise in any local area, in regard to any panchayat or any class of panchayats, or all panchayats in that area, all or any of the powers of the Local Government which a Registrar may be authorized to exercise under sub-section (3) of section 34.

36. The Local Government may at any time by notification cancel or modify any authority that they may have conferred on any person under sub-section (3) of section 34 or under section 35.

Withdrawal or modification of powers once delegated

CHAPTER VI.

SUITS, PROSECUTIONS, RULES, ETC.

[Section 258, D M. Act, 1884.]
[M.L.B. Act, section 157.]
[The Bengal Act, section 64.]

37. (1) If, after giving the panchayatdar concerned a sufficient opportunity for showing cause to the contrary, the Local Government are satisfied that the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property owned by, or vested in, a panchayat is a direct consequence of misconduct or gross neglect on his part, they may, by order in writing, direct such panchayatdar to pay to the panchayat, before a date fixed, the amount required to reimburse it for such loss, waste or misapplication.

Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.

(2) If the amount is not so paid, the collector shall recover it as an arrear of land revenue and credit it to the panchayat fund.

(3) The decision of the Local Government shall be final as to the liability of a panchayatdar under sub-section (1) and as to the amount to be recovered from him.

[M.L.B. Act, section 156.]
[D.M. Act, 1884, section 261.]
[The Bengal Act, sections 63 and 64.]

38. (*a*) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against a panchayat or any member or officer or servant or agent thereof acting under its direction in respect of anything done in good faith under this Act or any rule or by-law made hereunder.

Limitations of suits against a panchayat or its members, officers, servants or agents.

(*b*) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be brought against any panchayat or member or officer or servant or agent thereof acting under its direction, for anything done under this Act, until the expiration of three months next after notice in writing has been left or delivered at the office of the panchayat, and also at the residence of the person against whom the suit is intended to be brought, if such person is a member or officer or servant or agent acting under the direction of the panchayat. The notice shall state the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the person who intends to bring the suit; and unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant.

(*c*) Every such action shall be commenced within six months after the accrual of the cause of action and not afterwards.

(*d*) If any panchayat or person to whom a notice under clause (*b*) is given shall, before a suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff and pay the amount so tendered into court, such plaintiff shall not recover more than the

amount so tendered. The plaintiffs shall also pay all costs incurred by the defendant after such tender.

[M.L.B. Act, section 155 (4).]
[D.M. Act, 1884, section 277.]

Punishment for obstructing panchayat or its agents

39. Whoever obstructs or molests the panchayat, or any member thereof or any person employed by it or him, or any person with whom it or he has contracted in the performance of its or his duty, under the provisions of this Act, or prevents or tries to prevent, any person from doing anything which he is empowered, or required, to do by virtue of this Act, or removes any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction incidental to the carrying out of any work authorized by this Act, or removes, destroys, defaces or otherwise obliterates any notice put up or exhibited by the panchayat or under its authority, shall be liable on conviction by a magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

[M.L.B. Act, section 94-A.]

Suit for recovery of dues. Assessments, etc., not to be impeached.

40. (1) Nothing herein contained shall preclude the institution by the panchayat of a suit for any amount due under this Act.

[D.M. Act, 1884, section 262.]
[M.L.B. Act, section 155.]

(2) No assessment or demand made, and no charge imposed, under the authority of this Act, shall be impeached or affected by reason of any clerical error or of any mistake in respect of the name, residence or occupation of any person, the description of any property or thing, or the amount assessed, demanded or charged, provided that the provisions of this Act have been in substance and effect complied with. And no proceedings under this Act shall merely for defect in form be quashed or set aside in any Court of Justice.

(3) No suit shall be brought in any court to recover any sum of money collected under the authority of this Act or to recover damages on account of any assessment or collection of money made under the said authority, provided that the provisions of this Act have been in substance and effect complied with.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

41. (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act not inconsistent therewith.

[The Bengal Act, section 101.]
[D.M. Act, 1920, section 303.]
[M.L.B. Act, section 144.]

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Local Government shall have power to make rules—

(*a*) with reference to all matters expressly required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed;

(*b*) for giving intimation of vacancies in the offices of president and panchayatdars, for fixing the time within which elections shall be held for filling such vacancies, and generally for regulating all elections under this Act and determining

the authority who shall decide disputes relating to such elections;

(*c*) regulating the powers of panchayats to acquire, hold and transfer property and to enter into contracts;

(*d*) as to the powers that may be exercised by the presidents as the chief executive officer of a panchayat;

(*e*) regarding the conduct of meetings of panchayats and quorum;

(*f*) regarding the appointment of the officers and servants of the panchayat and their salaries;

(*g*) as to the accounts to be maintained by panchayats, the audit and publication of such accounts, and the arrangements to be made for the lodging and custody of the panchayat fund;

(*h*) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by panchayats;

(*i*) as to the preparation and sanction of the estimates of receipts and expenditure of panchayats;

(*j*) prescribing the manner in which notifications and orders under this Act shall be published;

(*k*) prescribing instructions for the guidance of the controlling authorities mentioned in sections 34 and 35 of this Act in exercising the powers delegated to them;

(*l*) prescribing the class of magistrates by whom offences under this Act shall be tried;

(*m*) as to the settlement of differences or disputes between any two panchayats or a panchayat and any other local body in regard to any matters arising for decision under this Act.

(3) The power to make rules under this Act shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

[Section 326, D.M. Act, 1920.]

42. All notices given or issued under the provisions of this Act must be in writing. Form of notices.

[Section 329, D.M. Act, 1920.]

43. Every by-law under this Act shall, unless a different method be prescribed by this Act or by the panchayat, be written in, or translated into, the chief vernacular of the village and deposited at the office of the panchayat, and a copy shall be posted up in a conspicuous position at such office and such other places as the panchayat may direct. And a public proclamation shall be made throughout the village by beat of drum that such copy has been so posted up and that the original is open to inspection at the office of the panchayat. Publication of by-laws.

[Section 330, D.M. Act, 1920.]

44. Whenever the panchayat shall have set apart any place for any purpose authorized by this Act or shall have prohibited the doing of anything in any place, the president shall forthwith cause to be put up a notice in the chief vernacular of Notice of prohibitions on setting apart of places.

the village at or near such place. Such notice shall specify the purpose for which such place has been set apart or the act prohibited in such place.

Method of serving documents.

45. (1) When any notice or other document is required by this Act, or by any rule, by-law or order made under it, to be served on, or sent to any person, the service or sending thereof may be effected—

(*a*) by giving or tendering the said document to such person; or

[Section 231, D.M. Act, 1920.]

(*b*) if such person is not found, by leaving such document at his last known place of abode or business or by giving or tendering the same to some adult member or servant of his family; or

(*c*) if such person does not reside in the village and his address elsewhere is known to the president by sending the same to him by post registered; or

(*d*) if none of the means aforesaid be available, by fixing the same in some conspicuous part of such place of abode or business.

(2) When the person is an owner or occupier of any building or land, it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier in the document, and in the case of joint owners and occupiers it shall be sufficient to serve it on, or send it to, one of such owners or occupiers.

(3) Whenever in any bill, notice or other document served or sent under this Act a period is fixed within which any tax or other sum is to be paid or any work executed, or anything provided, such period shall, in the absence from this Act of any distinct provision to the contrary, be calculated from the date of such service or sending.

SCHEDULE A.

VILLAGE TRADES, PROFESSIONS AND CALLINGS.

[*Section* 24, *sub-section* (1) (*e*).]

Clerks or gumastahs of merchants, traders, money-lenders, lawyers or contractors.
Document writers.
Priests or purohits.
Kazis.
Archakas.
Exhibitors of poppet shows and expounders of harikathas (tax per performance).
Dancers.
Musicians.
Owners of carts or jutkas plying for hire (tax per cart or jutka).
Keepers of boarding houses or hotels or eating or refreshment houses and shops.
Weavers (tax per loom).
Carpet, cumbli or blanket manufacturers.
Hakins or vaidyans.
Renters of toddy or arrack shops.
Dealers in cattle, goats or sheep (tax per head sold).
Manufacturers of jaggery, sugar, indigo (tax per vat) or dyes.
Manufacturers of bricks or tiles and owners of lime-kilns (tax per kiln).
Oil-mill owners (tax per mill).
Fuel shop-keepers.
Petty commission agents.
Medical practitioners.
Retail shop-keepers.
Retail traders.
Boat-owners (tax per boat).
Wholesale traders or merchants.
Factory owners.
Rice-mill or tannery owners.
Money-lenders.
Contractors.
Owners of oil-mills worked by mechanical power.
Owners of cotton-presses and keepers of depots for bones, hides or skins.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Royal Commission on Decentralisation advocated the constitution of panchayats for the administration of the local affairs of villages and the Government of India agreed that a cautious attempt should be made to introduce the panchayat system where circumstances were favourable. In 1915–16 the Local Government resolved on two lines of advance in this direction, viz.—

(*a*) to simplify the application of the provisions of the Local Boards Act relating to unions so as to permit of the creation of minor union panchayats under that Act for a number of villages, and

(*b*) to give a trial to informal panchayats for general purposes constituted on a voluntary basis and without legislative sanction in the smaller villages.

Valuable experience has been gained since, especially in relation to the second line of advance and in respect of informal forest panchayats, which were constituted in several districts as a result of the orders passed by the Government on the recommendations of the Forest Committee. Informal panchayats have been established in almost every district, and at the end of 1918 there were working in the Presidency about 1,910 panchayats, of which 318 were looking after village forests and the rest such general matters as village conservancy, sanitation, water-supply, etc. The results achieved by them have not been discouraging, but want of legal sanction for the levy of taxes and of power to enforce decisions has been an impediment to their progress. The object of this Bill is to remedy this defect and give the panchayats a statutory basis. In framing the Bill, the observations made by the Government of India in their resolution No. 41, dated 16th May 1918, have been kept in view.

2. The Bill will enable the villagers to organize themselves legally for carrying out all or any of the approved common purposes, through the panchayat members, all of whom, with the exception of the village headman, will be elected, and to levy under proper sanction such taxes and fees as may be considered sufficient to provide suitably for the growing variety of their needs. The duties which panchayats may undertake have been made as comprehensive as possible. Panchayats will no doubt start with a limited range of activities, but, with the increasing success of their earlier efforts, they are bound rapidly to widen their sphere of usefulness. The provisions of the Bill have been made deliberately elastic to suit such a development. In view of the Village Courts Act recently placed on the statute book, it has been decided not to propose any judicial functions for panchayats contemplated in the present Bill.

3. The Bill permits of separate panchayats being constituted for separate functions even in the same village and of a panchayat being constituted for a group of revenue villages or for part of a revenue village. The general policy will, however, be to have only one panchayat for a revenue village.

4. All the powers relating to the establishment and control of the panchayats are reserved by the Bill to the Government in the first instance, but the policy will be to delegate eventually all of them with the exception of the rule-making power. A registrar, who will be paid out of the revenues of the Local Government, will be appointed at the outset. He will organize panchayats and superintend their working, and the powers of Government will be delegated to him to such extent as may be found necessary from time to time. When as for his guidance a sufficient number of panchayats have proved successful, and the movement has taken root, in any area, his control will be withdrawn from that area and the powers delegated to him will be transferred, as experience may dictate, to one or other of the officers and persons mentioned in clause 35. When panchayats have been established in every district and their usefulness demonstrated over the whole Presidency, the need for a registrar for organizing and controlling them will cease to exist, and the Government contemplate the abolition of the appointment when that stage is reached. The panchayat, which is the last link in the chain of local self-government, will thereafter be securely fastened to the links above it, viz., the taluk and district boards. It is the latter that will ultimately control the activities of panchayats except those few functions like forests, in whose case the control of outside authorities has necessarily to be reserved.

5. It is believed that this measure help to rouse the communal spirit and enable the villagers to work together more and more for common purposes, to gather experience in managing affairs affecting their health and prosperity, and to fit themselves in the course of time to take a more fruitful and active part in promoting the broader interests of their district, province and country.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

CHAPTER I.

Clause 2.—Areas included in unions formed under the Local Boards Act have not been excluded, as a panchayat may be established within the limits of a union for other than local fund purposes and as it is possible that some areas of that type might prefer to come under this Bill instead of continuing under the Local Boards Act.

Clause 3 (3).—*Landholder.*—The definition has been made as wide as possible with the object of extending the franchise to people actually cultivating land, whether as tenants or as subtenants.

Clause 3 (8).—*Rent.*—This is defined for the purpose of clause 6 (1) (ii). The object here again is to widen the franchise as far as possible.

Clause 3 (9)—*Village.*—Ordinarily the unit of panchayat administration will be a single revenue village. But special circumstances such as the existence of a common interest or the necessity to neutralise faction might make it desirable to include adjacent villages or hamlets in a single panchayat area or to split up one revenue village into two or more panchayat areas. Hence the distinction drawn here between revenue village and village.

CHAPTER II.

Clause 4.—Various functions have been specified in clauses 15 to 19. It is not ordinarily likely that a village will consent to form a number of functional panchayats; one general panchayat will probably suffice in the case of most villages for attending to all functions. Provision has however been made in this clause for people to have separate panchayats for separate functions, if they so desire or if it is found necessary or expedient.

Clause 5.—It is proposed that the village headmen or in the case of grouped villages such of the headmen, shall be ex officio member of the panchayat. These men have in many cases considerable influence and will be useful in the important work of collecting the panchayat revenue (clauses 27 and 28). All other members of the panchayat will be elected. The strength of the panchayat will depend on local circumstances and on the number of villages included in the panchayat area.

Clause 6.—The franchise has been given a very wide popular basis to cover all interests in a village.

Clause 8.—The president will be elected by the panchayat.

Clause 10.—A paid secretary may become necessary in some cases for keeping accounts, preparing assessment registers, etc., where the volume of such work has grown heavy.

Clause 12.—Power is taken to remove an undesirable panchayatdar or president.

CHAPTER III.

Clauses 15 to 19.—The functions which a panchayat may exercise are divided into five classes:—

Firstly.—Functions which a panchayat may on its own initiative exercise on its being constituted. These are specified in clause 15 and relate to (*a*) such matters as roads, lighting, conservancy, sanitation, water-supply, drainage, vaccination and registration of vital statistics, (*b*) the control of communal panchayats and property belonging to the villagers in common, and (*c*) village protection. At present it is common practice for villagers to engage men to watch their crops and houses. Sub-clause (*xv*) recognizes this practice.

Secondly.—Functions which a panchayat may exercise only when it is authorized to do so by a local board. These are specified in clause 16. The revenues from markets, cart-stands, slaughter-houses, fairs and avenues admit of large expansion and cannot well be foregone altogether by local boards. Fairs and festivals are usually attended by people from many villages and their mismanagement may involve a large area in an epidemic. Education and medical relief are important matters which are now attended to by local boards. It is therefore necessary that a panchayat should exercise the functions mentioned in clause 16 only when it is permitted to do so by the local board.

Thirdly—Control of village forests.—This is provided for in clause 17 and can be exercised only on an authority from Government. Fuel and fodder reserves, etc., have been actually handed over to informal forest panchayats on condition of their paying a fixed sum to Government in return for the privileges enjoyed by them. Under clause 17 it will be possible to give a legal status to such panchayats or to transfer the protection and management of village forests to any panchayat constituted under this measure. The details will be settled by rules under clause 41.

Fourthly—Management of any institution, execution of any work, or the performance of any duty which may be entrusted to the panchayat by any body with its consent—clause 18.

Fifthly.—Any function not coming under clauses 15 to 18 which Government may in the light of future experience consider it desirable to entrust to a panchayat—clause 19. This clause will be useful, in the fulness of time, in enabling the Government to devolve on panchayats duties even of an administrative nature.

Clause 20.—This provides for the constitution of committees with delegated powers for disposal of matters arising for decision by the panchayat.

Clause 21.—If the notice under sub-clause (1) (*b*) is disobeyed, the panchayat is empowered under sub-clause (4) to carry out the work and to get the cost recovered as an arrear of land revenue.

Sub-clause (1) (*c*) empowers a panchayat to set apart any water source for any specific purpose and to prohibit its pollution. The penal provision in sub-clause (2) is similar to that in section 100-B of the Local Boards Act.

Clause 23.—Power is given to a panchayat to frame by-laws.

CHAPTER IV.

Clause 24.—*Sub-clause* (1) mentions the taxes and fees which a panchayat may levy. No tax is compulsory and while the sub-clause recites specifically various sources of revenue more or less familiar from which a panchayat may choose, it is not bound to select any of these and it may propose under sub-clause (2) to levy any other tax or fee which it may find to be convenient

and suitable to the village community. In many parts of the country, the villagers do even now, from time to time, levy for various village purposes subscriptions which are assessed on the villagers in various ways It is impossible to provide by statute for all possible means of taxation and the wording of the sub-clause has therefore been made as wide as possible. The initiative in such proposals will rest with the panchayat. But no tax or fee can be levied without the approval of Government and except in conformity with the rules, if any, made by them.

Sub-clause (1) (*a*) provides for the levy of a cess on land. Landholders are familiar with this kind of tax. Under clause 27 (1) it will be assessed and collected by the Collector like the land cess under the Local Boards Act and credited to the panchayat fund. Land cess is now the main source of income of local boards and a diversion of any part of it to these panchayats would weaken their finance. The panchayat cess has therefore been proposed as an additional cess. The tax is optional and can be levied only if the panchayat so chooses; and there need be no fear that a panchayat will propose a tax which will be felt as a burden by the villagers.

Sub-clause (1) (*b*) provides for the levy of a tax on buildings with reference to their capital value. Annual rental is not easily ascertainable and is not a suitable basis in villages where houses are usually occupied by the owners. Villagers on the other hand can easily estimate what is the reasonable value of a building.

Sub-clause (1) (*c*) provides for the levy of a profession tax. Schedule A enumerates some of the professions, etc., which may be taxed. It is equitable to make hotel-keepers, money-lenders, merchants, traders, etc., to pay their share and thus to secure a general distribution of the burden of taxation

Sub-clauses (1) (*d*) *to* (*f*) provide for the levy of fees for the use of (*a*) communal pormbokes and public places, (*b*) sites and institutions made over by local boards to the control of the panchayat, and (*c*) buildings vesting in or under the control of the panchayat

Sub-clause (1) (*g*) provides for the levy of fees for permits for grazing and removal of fuel or other forest produce, if village forests are transferred to a panchayat under clause 17.

Clause 25.—The condition laid down in this clause will prevent indiscriminate or ill-considered proposals for taxation and is intended to enforce the responsibility which panchayatdars should feel towards their constituents.

Clause 27.—The cess on land if levied will, as already stated, be assessed and realized by the Collector. Other taxes and fees will be assessed by the panchayat.

Clause 28.—Applications for the revision of original assessments of taxes and fees, other than the cess on land, may be made to the panchayat, and arrears of such taxes and fees are recoverable by the village headman by the distraint and sale of the movable property of the defaulters.

Clause 29.—The Decentralization Commission and the Government of India have suggested that a portion of the land cess raised in the villages by local boards might be made over to the panchayat. But this suggestion is not feasible having regard to the financial condition of the local boards and the demands on their funds. Provision is, however, made for crediting to the panchayat fund any contribution that a local board or the Government may make to a panchayat

CHAPTER V.

Clause 30.—This clause is more elaborate than the corresponding provision contained in the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884. In the absence of any provision allowing regular appeals from the decisions or acts of a panchayat, the reservation of a comprehensive power of suspension or cancellation of this kind is necessary in villages where panchayats are likely in some cases and on some occasions to become arbitrary in act and procedure as a result of faction or violent local feeling.

Clauses 32 and 33.—Power is taken to suspend or dissolve a panchayat which persistently defaults in the performance of its duties and to arrange for its work being carried on pending its reconstitution or for the disposal of its funds and property in an equitable manner. Sections 56 and 57 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919, have been followed.

Clauses 34 *to* 36.—It would not be possible for the Government to exercise all the powers reserved to them under this law nor would it be desirable, were it possible. Power is therefore taken to appoint a Registrar in the beginning for organizing panchayats and superintending their working and to delegate to him all or any of the powers of the Local Government, except the power to make rules. When the movement has taken root, it is proposed to transfer the control to one or other of the officers and persons mentioned in clause 35 and abolish the control of the Registrar. In respect of such functions of panchayats as are similar to those of local boards, the ultimate aim is to transfer the control to the presidents of district or taluk boards. In the case of forest panchayats the control has for obvious reasons to be vested in the District Forest Officer. In the case of panchayats which exercise other functions, it may be expedient to vest control in other officers or persons as may be deemed expedient. The clause as drafted is elastic and would permit of the delegation of the powers of the Government to any body.

Clause 36.—This provides for the withdrawal or modification where necessary of powers once delegated under clauses 34 and 35.

CHAPTER VI

Clause 37.—A panchayatdar would be liable for loss, waste or misappropriation of panchayat money or property, if he is directly responsible for the same. Power is given to Government to decide such cases and direct recovery of damages from the panchayatdar.

Clause 38, sub-clause (b).—Section 261 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and section 156 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, require one month's notice for a suit. Three months' notice is proposed in this clause to suit village conditions. A panchayat must have time to come to a decision.

Clause 39.—The provisions of section 277 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, have been adopted. They will be more needed in a village than in a town.

Clause 41.—This clause provides for the rule-making powers of Government.

Clauses 42 to 45.—These clauses have been adopted *mutatis mutandis* from sections 328, 329, 330 and 331 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.

SCHEDULE A

The schedule is not exhaustive and only enumerates some of the professions, etc., which may be taxed. It will be open to a panchayat when deciding to tax professions, trades and callings to omit from or add to the list.

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